

VOL XIV

War Cuts and Clippings.
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Vol. XIV.
.....

From. MAY 20 1919

To. July 7 1919

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.B.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1917-15

From
March 24th 191

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM



The Flag that Guarantees

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.R.C.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1945-17

1875-1876



MAR 24 1919

BOLSHEVIK ARMY IS REPORTED HURRYING TO ASSIST HUNGARIANS

Seventy Thousand Reds Under Gen. Georgey
Entering Galicia — Unofficial Reports Say
Germany Not Displeased at News of Allies'
New Perplexity

While the Peace Conference is settling the "peace of the world" the following wars are under way:
Hungary versus the Allies (newly declared).
Russian Bolsheviks versus the Allies.
Poles versus the Ukrainians.
Poles versus the Germans.
Poles versus the Czechoslovaks.
Ukrainians versus the Russian Bolsheviks.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, March 24.—Allied monitors have started up the river from Belgrade in an attempt to reach Budapest, it was announced today.

American diplomatic advices said that despite the fact there has been some firing and disorder in Budapest, Allied and American representatives are safe. Communications have been interrupted between Vienna and Serbia.

BOLSHEVIK FORCE ENTERS GALICIA

Special Star Cable.

BASLE, March 24.—General Georgey, commanding an army of 70,000 Bolsheviks, was reported, in a Vienna despatch today, to have crossed the Dniester river and entered Galicia. His army, composed largely of Hungarian and Bulgarian troops captured by Russia during the war, is said to be following the Lemberg-Budapest railway.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A full meeting of the Supreme Council will be held this afternoon to discuss plans to cope with the situation in Budapest.

The covenant of the League of Nations is now finally drafted and will be presented today or tomorrow to the Council.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Bavarian Government has notified Berlin that it will disarm its army and take no further part in defence of the German Empire.

The Communists and proletarians generally have seized the reins of power at Budapest. The new republic has exchanged warm congratulatory messages with Nikolai Lenin.

French troops occupy a large portion of Hungary. These will be reinforced at once, and Serbian troops now mobilized at Belgrade will join them in maintaining order. Allied gunboats are being sent up the Danube.

The new German Government has sent Herr Kautzky to Moscow to "bring about closer political and economic relations with the Soviet Government of Russia."

In view of the action of the Communists at Budapest it is likely that the Poles will at once occupy Dantzig whether Germany objects or not.

There was some rioting at Vienna this morning in sympathy with the revolution at Budapest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The situation in labor circles is still exceedingly grave. 6,000 miners in the Rhondda Valley have struck as a protest against delays and the railwaymen at Liverpool are growing very restless.

PEACEMAKERS OF PARIS TODAY FACE DARKER PROBLEM

Bolshevik Success in Hungary and General Unrest Add Anxiety

MONROE DOCTRINE

President Expected to Propose Safeguarding Clause for Covenant

Special Star Cable by Herbert Bayard Swope, of United Press. Copyright.

PARIS, March 24. — A conference of the Premiers was called today to be held at three o'clock this afternoon, to arrange for the program of the Supreme Council session an hour later. The news from Hungary and Poland was expected to spur the heads of the Governments to military decisions of the first importance.

COUNT MICHAEL KAROLYI



Count Karolyi, Premier of Hungary, in announcing the resignation of his ministry, issued a proclamation declaring allied occupation was intended to make Hungary the "jumping-off place for operations against the Russian Bolsheviks, with the aid of Czech troops." He said the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils had decided that they must form an armed alliance with the Bolsheviks against the Entente.

where for Germany.

AMERICA TO BRITAIN.

"A League of Nations or a league of dreamers?"

Thus questions, from the chaos of despair.

A world grown worn with waiting, weak with pain.

Whether this covenant that wise men build

Shall be a beacon light of hope that leads

To peaceful haven, or as fairy lamps,

That vanish like the fabric of a dream;

One fact above all else is paramount.

One truth supreme: Britain, we must be friends!

No need of covenant or pact; the bond

That binds us was not made in council hall.

Nor characterized in ink; but graven deep

Within our inmost hearts, lettered in love.

And sealed with mingled, sacrificial blood.

When were you not our friend? That

Prussian King

Who with his Hessian hirelings sought to crush

The love of justice and of liberty

That we had suckled with our Mother's milk—

That tyrant was not Britain! No!

Your heart

Was mirrored in the fiery words of Burke.

The eloquence of Fox, the impassioned tones

Of Pitt, exultant, fearless: "I rejoice

That America has risen in revolt!"

There Britain spoke! And so, throughout the years,

Your purpose, Britain, has been one with ours.

Who deems it otherwise has lent an ear

To poisoned whisperings and venomous lies.

We know him now—that hydra-headed

Beast!

From every head there darts a forked tongue.

From every tongue a thousand venomous stings.

Aye, we have followed on his slimy path.

And, with our common sword of Righteousness,

Have left him crushed and bleeding,

But not dead!

Dormant in the Winter of defeat,

He trails his sullen length, weak, impotent;

One baleful eye alert, malevolent,

Watching, waiting, waiting—for what? Britain,

We must be friends! Lest, basking in the warmth

Of civil strife and party bickerings,

He rally from the torpor of defeat,

And, newly strengthened, rear again his head.

"A League of Nations or a league of dreamers?"

As wise men sit in council hall, and fools,

'Neath Satan's crimson banner, brag and brawl,

Flash we a message to the waiting world.

Let us henceforth be one in act and aim

As we are one in speech. Our union shall

BRITISH MONITORS AT BUDAPEST: SITUATION IN HUNGARY CRITICAL

MAR 25 1919

Russian Bolshevik Minister, However, Wires Hungarian Soviet Claiming Hindenburg and Poles Advance—Cossacks Also Gained—Berlin Report Indicates World-wide Plot

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, March 25.—The Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Tchitcherin, has wirelessed Foreign Minister Bela Kun, of the Hungarian Soviet Government, apprising him of the Bolshevik situation, according to advices received here today. Tchitcherin said that:

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is advancing on Kovno.

The Poles have taken Baranovich and are marching on Vilna and Minsk.

The Ukrainian red army is nearing Odessa.

Admiral Kolchak's offensive has been stopped.

General Denikne is being driven northward by the Bolsheviks.

BERNE, March 24.—The Bolshevik army which is on its way to Hungary has reached Brody, according to the latest news received here.

LONDON, March 25.—Six Bolshevik regiments on the northern Don front have been driven over the Donetz river by Don Cossacks, according to an undated despatch from Ekaterinodar. The Cossacks also re-occupied Ekaterinovskaya in the northwestern part of the Don territory.

BRITISH MONITORS REACH BUDAPEST

PARIS, March 25.—Two British monitors have arrived in Budapest, after being fired on en route, it was reported in despatches received through diplomatic channels today. They proceeded to the Hungarian capital along the Danube from Belgrade.

One British patrol boat was said to have been seized by the Hungarians, but was returned later with apologies.

Reports received in official circles here declare that American representatives in Budapest have been assured of every protection and may be asked to remain.

MARTIAL LAW IN ALL ITS SEVERITY

Martial law has been proclaimed in Hungary and the death penalty prescribed for armed resistance, robbery or plundering. Sale of liquor has been prohibited, under penalty of \$10,000 fine. Anyone, aside from a worker or guard, discovered drinking liquor will be fined \$2,000.

Hundreds of former Hungarian war prisoners in Russia are said to be returning across the Carpathians daily, spreading Bolshevik propaganda.

who reached England early in January.

Lieut. G. C. Temple Hadden, R.A.F.,

recent severe illness.

recovering satisfactorily from her

husband Capt. I. W. Watts, and is

reside at 147 Bishop's Street with her

ed to Montreal yesterday. She will

from Budapest was meagre but it was reported the city is generally calm. A few shops have been looted and there are anti-capitalistic processions in the streets.

All classes in Hungary are reported to be joining the Communists, who are raising a huge army in the hope of combining with the Russians in a war against the Entente. They plan to make their initial drive against the Czechs, Slovaks and Rumanians.

That system is but the outcome of

PUTTING OFF EVIL DAY.

MAR 25 1919

MAR 26 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

Two-thirds of the covenant of the League of Nations has received the approval of the delegates, the balance is being discussed today.

The Supreme Council has decided (according to the American view), that submarine cables are not prizes of war.

It is expected that the Treaty of Peace will be ready for signature within one week.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The ex-Emperor Charles and his family have left Vienna and arrived in Switzerland.

The Bolsheviks army that is marching to the help of the Hungarian Bolsheviks sympathizers has reached Brody, about fifty miles east of Lemberg. The feeling against the Entente seems to be gathering strength in Hungary and German Austria.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Budapest, but there has been little disturbance there. News that French troops were disarmed by the revolutionists is rumored but not generally credited.

Field Marshal Hindenburg is said to be advancing towards Kovno, the Poles are marching on Minsk, the Ukrainians have reached Odessa, Kolchak's great forward drive has been stopped and General Denekine is being driven northward by the Bolsheviks.

Two British monitors have reached Budapest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The industrial situation in Great Britain is distinctly more encouraging. The railway men are settling down and the coal miners seem satisfied with the bulk of the Sankey report.

It was announced in the House of Lords last night that the disturbances in Cairo were predatory rather than political.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

The first session attended by Premiers Lloyd George, Orlando, Clemenceau and President Wilson under the new proposals to expedite the Conference work took place at President Wilson's residence yesterday and will be continued today.

The suggestion has been brought forward that the peace treaty will be signed with all the warring powers conjointly instead of first separately by Germany.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Rumors that Count Karolyi has been assassinated are disbelieved. Later reports that he has been arrested by the Communists and will stand trial seem likely to be true.

The Czech-Slovaks have captured Raab on the Danube, cutting off communication between Vienna and Budapest.

Dr. Schiffer, Minister of Finance, talked bombastically yesterday in Berlin that "Germany would never consent to give up an inch of territory."

The Hungarian National Council has been dissolved.

English newspapers plead strongly that the Allies take immediate strong action to stop the spread of Bolshevism and to check the great German plot.

RUSSIA.

General Denekine seems to have turned his recent reverse into a victory by striking back against the Bolsheviks and capturing 30,000 prisoners.

French troops have met with reverses at the hands of the Red Ukrainians near Odessa, which, however, they still hold.

Britain has sent expert advisers to Denekine, Kolchak and to the Omsk Government together with medical supplies and is lending moral support, said Winston Churchill, in Parliament yesterday.

The Poles have pushed back the Bolsheviks at Grodno and Pinsk. The Allies are holding their line against all attacks in the Archangel area.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Sinn Féiners have abandoned their proposed reception of Professor de Valera.

Influenza is again raging in England and the shortage of doctors and nurses is severely felt.

SPAIN.

Martial law has been declared throughout Spain.

LABRADOR.

As a result of small-pox and influenza practically the entire male population of Labrador has been wiped out.

peror and the Crown Prince during the fateful days of November, according to a despatch from the German capital. The Emperor wrote to Frederick William on November 9, the following:

"My dear boy:

"After the Court Chamberlain informed me that it was impossible longer to guarantee my safety at Main Headquarters and that the troops were no longer trustworthy, I resolved, after a severe mental struggle, to leave the army, which had collapsed, and go to Holland. I advise you to stick to your post until the conclusion of an armistice.

"In Berlin two governments, under the leadership of Roert and Liebknecht, are fighting against each other.

"I hope to see you again in happier times.

"Your faithful, deeply-afflicted father,

"Wilhelm."

REPUGNANT TO NATURE.

The Crown Prince, on November 11, wrote to Premier Ebert, asking permission to remain at his post so that he might bring his army back in a well-disciplined and orderly manner. The Government refused his request, whereupon the Crown Prince, in a letter to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, resigned his command, declaring that he acted under deep emotion and after a hard internal struggle against a course repugnant to his nature.

In his letter the Crown Prince proceeded to justify his attitude against those representing him as a war instigator and reactionary. He declared he has always taken the standpoint that the war, for Germany, was a war of defence. He had repeatedly during 1916, 1917 and 1918 urged the persons concerned that Germany must by every possible means endeavor to terminate the war and be glad at maintaining herself against the entire world on the basis of the status quo.

"I had long pleaded with General Ludendorff," he asserted, "for a wise peace by understanding under the favorable opportunity when he occupied strong positions during and before the spring offensive. As regards international policies I would be the last person to oppose the liberal development of our constitution, and I represented this in writing to Prince Max. Nevertheless, when the great event hurled my father from his throne, not only was I not heard, but was simply passed over as the Crown Prince and heir to the throne.

"No renunciation was either demanded of or made by me."

MAR 27 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

Georgia, an ancient nation of the Caucasus, has acquired recognition as a nation.

Every clause in the covenant of the League of Nations has been approved by the Supreme Council and representatives of the Great Powers are now drafting its final form.

The relations between Italy and Jugo-Slavia are growing more and more acute.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

A revolution has occurred in Besarabia, where the inhabitants have rebelled against Rumania and have expelled officials of that nation, driving back their troops of occupation.

The first despatches received direct from Budapest since the upheaval indicate that there has been no violence displayed towards the Entente commission or officials, no bloodshed and that the city and surrounding country are quiet.

Italian troops have occupied Pressburg south-east of Vienna in Hungary.

Thirty-eight German ships, each over 2,500 tons, have left German ports for Liverpool and Brest. They will be used to convoy American and Australian troops home and in return foodstuffs have already been released at Rotterdam and elsewhere for Germany.

WILHELM TOLL
SON AND HEIR
STICK TO IT

Prince Asked Ebert For
mission To Remain

RESIGNED WHEN REFUSED

Letters Exchanged in Few
Days, Published by Berlin
Newspaper

Assen Press Cable.
Copenhagen, March 26.
Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin
published a number of letters
showing the attitude of the
Emperor and the Crown Prince during
the fateful days of November, ac-
cording to a despatch from the Ger-
man capital. The Emperor wrote to
Frederick William on November 9,
the following:
"My dear boy:
"After the Court Chamberlain in-
formed me that it was impossible
longer to guarantee my safety at
Main Headquarters and that the
troops were no longer trustworthy, I
resolved, after a severe mental strug-
gle, to leave the army, which had
collapsed, and go to Holland. I ad-
vise you to stick to your post until
the conclusion of an armistice.
"In Berlin two governments, under
the leadership of Roert and Lieb-
knecht, are fighting against each
other.

TROOPS AT ASSOUAN.

Special Star Cable by United Press. LONDON, March 26. — British troops from the Soudan have been sent to occupy Assouan, where the great Nile dam is located, advises from Egypt stated today. Troops are now widely distributed through the provinces.

The British War Minister, Mr. Churchill, addressing the House of Commons last night said the whole of Egypt is now virtually in a state of insurrection. He declared this is one of the conditions which necessitate maintaining a large British force under arms at present.

CLAIMS OF NATIONALISTS.

PARIS, March 26. — The present troubles in Egypt grew out of the refusal of the leaders of the Allies, including President Wilson, to recognize the right of the Egyptian people to be represented, or to present their claims to independence to the Peace Conference.

A committee of prominent Egyptians, including several members of the Legislative Assembly, who were selected to represent Egypt in Paris, sent telegrams to President Wilson, requesting permission to present their case, but they never received any response directly.

Egyptians here understand that President Wilson's position is that the question of Egypt is like that of Ireland; that it is to be settled between Great Britain and Egypt without intervention by the United States or by the Peace Conference.

The British arrested several members of the Egyptian peace delegation, of whom four, including their president, are imprisoned in Malta.

This is given as the reason for the outbreak in Egypt, which is said to be a general strike, extending by peaceable means throughout the greater part of Egypt and embracing all classes of society. It started with the native Egyptian Government, which resigned, including Egyptian judges and court officials, Government employees, railway men, telegraphers, even the school teachers, professors and students.

SAW STRIKERS UNARMED.

According to the Egyptians, the strikers are not armed. They say

the British troops ransacked Egypt for weapons and confiscated everything, even heavy walking sticks during the war. They also passed a measure forbidding public meetings of more than five persons.

The goal which the Egyptians say they have set for themselves is complete independence, with the removal of the British protectorate. Petitions endorsing this claim have been circulated widely throughout Egypt and have been signed literally by millions after receiving the endorsement of all local assemblies and various public bodies.

The Egyptians believe that even if the Peace Conference will not recognize their independence it should take up the question of the validity of the British protectorate.

How far the Egyptian strikers will go cannot be predicted, but it is stated that without arms and with General Allenby in full control it is unlikely that the people can push their movement to extremes, even if they desired to do so.

PEASANT RIOTS.

Special to The Star by United Press. WASHINGTON, March 26. — Rioting and looting, accompanied by the burning of crops and buildings, featured the peasants' uprising in Egypt according to State Department advisers today.

Conditions have quieted somewhat. Practically all the railway stations in the Minuria district were destroyed during the disorders, while peasants seized crops belonging to the State and set fire to the buildings of at least one land concern.

At Zifta, a mob overpowered the police and hoisted the Turkish flag, department advisers stated. At Saff, the rioters are reported to have sacked and burned the Agricultural Bank.

The authorities are patrolling with airplanes points where disorders have broken out. In some instances the rioters have fired upon the aircraft, which have replied with machine guns and bombs, inflicting casualties.

The despatches indicate that Bedouins, the roving bandits of the desert, are active at many points, carrying on a systematic campaign of destruction and looting.

EGYPTIAN OUTBREAK SO MENACING TROOPS FORCED TO KILL MANY

Sixty-nine Natives Shot and Killed, Several British Soldiers Murdered, and Two Thousand Homes of Villagers Destroyed—Nationalists Term Movement General Strike

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited.

CAIRO, March 26.—The official report of the riots in Egypt shows that two thousand houses in various villages were sacked. The railway station at Galion was wrecked. On March 14 British soldiers were murdered and a mob sacked and burned the stations at Elrekka and Elwasta. On March 15 the express from Cairo was pillaged and several trains were sacked. An employee of the state railway was murdered.

TROOPS FORCED TO OPEN FIRE

On March 16 the mob raided the police station at Miniet-el-Camp and released several prisoners. It then attacked the station and the military picket was obliged to fire. Thirty natives were killed and nineteen wounded. Several thousand natives attacked the station tank and the troops and police were obliged to fire. Twenty-two natives were killed and fifty wounded.

The disorders in Cairo were checked with the least possible employment of force. Altogether sixty-nine natives were killed and eight wounded here. The behaviour of the Cairo police was excellent.

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MAR 25 1919

"O living friends that love me!
O, dear ones gone above me!
Careless of other fame
I leave to you my name."

Casualties Reported Today

OTTAWA, March 29—Casualties to-day are:

INFANTRY.

Died of Wounds.

Captain E. C. Evans, 325 Peel street, Montreal.

III.

E. E. Liasson, Arborg, Man.

SERVICES.

Died.

M. E. Hayes, North Renous, N.B.

P. Close, Hlnville, N.S.

C. Bourgeois, St. Dorothea, Que.

H. Diener, Dunneville, Ont.

Previously reported Dangerously Ill, now cancel report.

Major G. W. Chaplin, Toronto.

III.

W. W. Doyle, Major., Sask.

R. E. Miller, Lennoxville, Que.

D. A. MacDonald, Upper North River, N.S.

G. Lawrence, South Fort George, B.C.

ARTILLERY.

Died.

D. G. Masson, Toronto.

Died from Injuries Accidental.

P. Leary, North River, N.F.

FORESTRY CORPS.

III.

S. Stephenson, Bornes Cover, N.S.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

III.

J. H. Isaac, London, Ont.

SERVICES.

III.

I. McKittrick, Toronto.

ENGINEERS.

Died.

L. K. Tuck, Mitchell, Ont.

J. H. Pasmore, Winnipeg.

C. McDonald, Glace Bay, N.S.

NORTH RUSSIAN FORCES.

III.

R. F. Tubman, Ashton, Ont.

DIED OF WOUNDS.



A cable has been received that Capt. Edward C. Evans, of the 42nd Highlanders, has died of wounds received at Amlens, on August 8. Capt. Evans is the son of A. B. Evans, of the National Drug and Chemical Co., and a director of the Merchants Bank of Canada. He had previously been wounded in the head on October 5, 1916, at the Somme, and after convalescing joined the 20th Reserve at Bramshott, until he rejoined his battalion. After the Amlens fight Capt. Evans was sent to a London hospital, and was unable to come home with his battalion. Despite every care he gradually became worse, and died on March 24.

see special
book.

DIED.

EVANS—At a London hospital, on March 24th, of wounds received in the battle of Amlens, on August 8th, Captain E. C. Evans, late of the 42nd Battalion, R.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Evans, 325 Peel Street, Montreal, at the age of 24.

GARDEN—G. H. Garden, C.E., died

EVANS—At London, March 24, 1919, Capt. E. C. Evans, 42nd Battalion, R.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Evans, Montreal. 71 2

LEAVY—January 16, 1919, of heart fall- Parker St.

PEACE CONFERENCE CIRCLES HOPEFUL OF SIGNING BY APRIL 20

Paris Report Says French Claims for Permanent Military Supervision Have Been Refused by the Conference—Some Startling Figures on Enormous National War Losses

PARIS, March 28.—Havas.—Hopes are expressed in Peace Conference circles that the preliminary peace treaty may be signed by April 20.

PARIS, March 28.—It is reported that the amendment to the League of Nations covenant urged by Leon Bourgeois, providing for a permanent military and naval staff of the league, has been rejected by the League of Nations Commission.

PARIS, March 28.—The foreign relations representatives of the five big Allied Powers today agreed to remove all commercial restrictions on German Austria, as soon as necessary precautions have been taken. They also discussed the frontiers of Schleswig.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS BY BIG FOUR
Special Star Cable.

PARIS, March 28.—Substantial progress is being made by the intimate gatherings of the Council of Four, according to an official statement today. It is added that a "practical agreement" has been reached on the question of reparation. Since the latter has been one of the biggest causes of the impasse, the announcement conveys real encouragement.

MAR 28 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PARIS.

April 20 has been authoritatively suggested as the day for the signing of peace at Versailles.

The proposal of France that a clause providing for a permanent military and naval international force be inserted in the covenant of the League of Nations has been finally rejected.

Rumors that the Soviet Government of Russia have made overtures to the United States and that President Wilson is not disposed to reject them entirely, are current in Paris.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Food cargoes are arriving in Hamburg today and economic representatives are proceeding to Paris to discuss methods of payment. There are signs of an immediate loosening of the embargo.

Count Karolyi and all members of his cabinet are at liberty in Budapest today.

A railroad strike covering all German Austria is threatening. Prospects that Austria may set up a Soviet Government, following the Hungarian example, are increasing.

Proposal From Russia

London, March 30.—According to the new labor paper, the Daily Herald, the Allies have received a proposal for an understanding with the present rulers of Russia, making possible a just peace which would immediately bring Russia into the League of Nations.

RUMANIANS SMASH BOLSHEVIKI ON LEFT BANK OF DNIESTER

Crushing Defeat is Way Victory is Described—Germans Sending Bigger Force to Danzig Which Allies Demand Be Given Over to Poland

Special by United Press.

Berne, March 29.—Rumanian troops inflicted a crushing defeat on Bolsheviki forces along the left bank of the Dniester, near Javilaska (Bessarabia), it was announced in an official dispatch from Bucharest today. Near Tiraspol (60 miles northwest of Odessa) the Rumanians have established contact with the French.

Recent dispatches reported Bessarabia had declared its independence, formed an alliance with the Russian Bolsheviki and attacked the Rumanians, driving them across the Pruth River. The above dispatch indicates the Rumanians still hold the entire southern portion of Bessarabia.

QUADRUPLE TREATY MEETS WITH OPPOSITION

Special Star Cable by Fred. S. Ferguson, United Press.

PARIS, March 28.—Whether the first peace treaty will be with Germany and Austria, or all four enemy powers, probably will depend upon developments in the "big four" conferences today.

The French have added their disapproval to that of the British to the quadruple treaty idea. Both the French and British say it might be possible to include Austria in the first treaty without losing time, but that inclusion of Bulgaria and Turkey would mean additional delay.

The reparations committee is understood to have made the best progress during the past week of any period since it was organized. It is said to have reached the stage where the actual amounts to be received by the varied Allied countries are being discussed on the basis of what Germany is able to pay, instead of what each country believes it is entitled to.

REVISING COVENANT.

Special Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of United Press.

PARIS, March 28.—The revised covenant of the League of Nations will be presented to the League Commission with three important amendments still in abeyance, it developed today.

These amendments cover the Monroe doctrine, Japan's claims for racial equality and France's recommendation for greater guarantees of military security.

The construction, now in the hands of a special drafting committee, is expected to be completed shortly. This committee's powers are restricted to framing the form of the covenant. It can change the verbiage but cannot add to or take away from the substance.

President Wilson, it was stated, is free to bring up his Monroe doctrine amendment when the League committee meets again to receive the redrafting. The same situation covers the French amendment for establishment of an international general staff and the Japanese amendment. As the latter two reservations were made in a plenary session of the Peace Conference, it was pointed out that they might not be presented until the next full meeting.

At the last session of the League committee, it was learned, a phrase was inserted in the mandatory clause, making clear that acceptance of mandates must be voluntary. Provision was also made for opening all offices of the League to women as well as men. In regard to withdrawals from the League, it was made necessary for any nation to give two years notice.

The form of the covenant was

changed somewhat in that provisions for special conventions, such as labor, commerce and traffic in arms, drugs and opium, are placed in one article. Conventions which have just been completed, including provision for an international labor constitution, must be ratified separately from the covenant.

Several changes were made in the wording, including elimination of superfluous phrases, for the purpose of clarification.

STAGGERING WAR DAMAGE.

Special Cable by Herbert Bayard Swope to Montreal Star and New York World. Copyright.

PARIS, March 28.—I am able to present herewith exclusively the tabulated survey of damages, the figures comprising loss of plants and services enforced under acts of deportation and otherwise:

France	\$15,000,000,000
Belgium	7,500,000,000
Great Britain	5,000,000,000
Russia, including Poland	7,000,000,000
Italy	1,500,000,000
Serbia	1,000,000,000
Rumania	1,000,000,000
America	750,000,000
Greece	500,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia	500,000,000
Japan	250,000,000
Portugal	100,000,000
China, Slam, Armenia and others about	250,000,000

Total \$39,580,000,000
This list will be subject to final verification, but it will furnish the basis for claims that will be presented to Germany when the draft of the treaty is undertaken.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, March 28.—The German delegation of financiers which is now at Spa is expected to arrive soon in Paris, on invitation from the Supreme Council, to consider questions relative to the securities Germany has to offer in payment for food. Germany has increased her deposit of gold at Brussels as a partial payment for relief supplies, and the first cargoes are expected to arrive at Hamburg tomorrow.

It is understood that an agreement was reached at Brussels on March 14 by which Germany will be permitted to export certain classes of goods in order to pay for food supplies and that this agreement now becomes effective. The embargo on war material, gold, silver, and securities will be maintained, but Germany may export such products as coal, dyestuffs, various iron and steel manufactures, sugar, window glass, electrical machinery and other articles.

ARMISTICE WAS HARDER ON HUNS THAN WARFARE

Scheidemann Voices Germany's Terror of Peace Terms

MUST STAND TOGETHER

Even if Guilty of All Crimes Charged, Germany Has Right To Protest

Associated Press Cable.

Weimar, via Copenhagen, March 27.—Speaking today in the National Assembly, Philipp Scheidemann, the Chancellor, said that semi-official and non-official reports were increasing daily that "fresh aggravations in the peace conditions are expected to be announced; that unprecedented sums in compensation are to be imposed; that wide stretches of purely German territory are to be taken, and that crushing restrictions are to be imposed in financial and military matters."

"Assuredly a large part of these alleged conditions are invented," the Chancellor continued, "so that by repetition they will accustom us to these unheard-of demands and the final conditions may seem almost bearable to us. They are invented in order to create an atmosphere which will suffocate protest even against a peace of violence. Our peoples, which were ill-treated by the armistice more cruelly than by the war, recognize this method. A cry, not of a chauvinist nature, but of the deepest despair, which appeals to the highest there is—the conference of humanity—is going up throughout Germany."

Herr Scheidemann said the protests against the alleged conditions were due to patriotic fear. The Government knew this loyalty to the empire was the most valuable possession entrusted to its control and would not permit it to be encroached upon at home or abroad. The Chancellor appealed to the people to stand together, adding:

"The so-called Radicals of the Left have no right to protest against the acts of oppression, for we are not responsible, under the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest."

Regarding that Great Britain had established an armistice, he said many of his letters to the British Government were out of town. When Stuart was out of town he signed many of his letters to the British Government. The authorities declare that his money is wanted to play the races.

NO PLACE FOR BOLSHEVISM IN BRITISH LABOR RANKS

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, March 28.—It is impossible to distort the British Labor movement into Bolshevism, is the view of probably the one man in England who, as editor of the labor organ, the Daily Herald, a former member of Parliament and a member of the most radical labor element, George Lansbury, knows all sides of the Labor movement.

"There is so little Bolshevism that it counts for nothing," he said. "One can truly say there is no Bolshevism in England now, and there will be none, no matter how the rest of the world may go."

"Everybody in England, from the highest classes down to the lowest, is satisfied with the form of Government and is satisfied with the class arrangements. There is not the slightest demand for pronounced social changes."

days (*C. & D.*, March 15, p. 59), leaving no children. The funeral took place at Warrington on March 20.

GUEST.—At his residence, 34 The Downs, Altrincham, on March 15, Mr. Thomas Guest, J.P., chairman and governing director of Thos. Guest & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Carruthers Street, Ancoats, Manchester, aged seventy-six. Mr. Guest opened in business in 1869 as a manufacturing confectioner. Early in 1870 a separate department for medicinal lozenges, etc., was set up, and this grew so steadily that eventually the manufacture of general confectionery was discontinued. The business was converted into a private limited company in 1915 (*C. & D.*, II., 1915, p. 207). Mr. Guest was for several years a member of the Manchester Board of Guardians and the Prestwich



MR. T. GUEST, J.P.

Board: he was also for upwards of twenty years associated with the Ancoats Hospital, and was for twenty-five years on the Board of Manchester Guardian Trade Protection Society. Among other interests in his life were the Mid-Cheshire Farmers' Association (of which he was for some time Chairman) and All Souls' School, Ancoats. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1897. His only son, Major T. H. Guest, was killed in the Somme offensive in July 1916.

HEGARTY.—At Londonderry, Ireland, recently, of pneumonia following influenza, Mr. James Henry Hegarty, Ph.C., The Diamond. Mr. Hegarty, who qualified in 1894, carried on business in Londonderry for many years.

HODGKINSON.—At 24 Oldfield Road, Stoke Newington, London, N., on March 19, Mr. Richard Hodgkinson, aged seventy-one. Mr. Hodgkinson was, until he retired on a pension, with The British Drug Houses, Ltd., and before that with Hodgkinson, Stead & Treacher. He had been in the drug-trade for fifty years, and for half that time had travelled for his employers, so that he had a wide circle of friends in the trade.

JONES.—Recently, of pneumonia following influenza, Mr. John Edmund Jones, chemist and druggist, High Street, Mexborough, aged forty-seven. Mr. Jones, who was the son of a Swinton chemist, qualified in 1895, and subsequently went out to South Africa. He was managing a pharmacy in Mafeking when that town was besieged, and did useful work in the dual capacity of volunteer and pharmacist. A vivacious personal narrative of his experiences (in the course of some of which he narrowly escaped death) appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, II., 1900, p. 8. Mr. Jones was twice married; he leaves a widow and two daughters. The funeral was attended by representatives of the District Chemists' Association and by a detachment of the local company of Volunteers, in which Mr. Jones had been a non-commissioned officer.

SNELLING.—At Norwich, on March 26, after a brief illness, Mr. William Oldfield Snelling, managing director of Coleman & Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, and of Snelling & Sons, Ltd.

TAYLOR.—At 224 Evering Road, Upper Clapton, London, N.E., on March 18, Mr. Charles Sanson Taylor (formerly director of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.), aged sixty-eight.

WHEATLEY.—At Southport, on March 10, Mr. William Wheatley, aged sixty-two. Mr. Wheatley was formerly in business as a wholesale druggist at Huddersfield.

Died on Service.

EVANS.—At the Empire Hospital, Vincent Square, London, S.W. 1, on March 24, of wounds received on August 8, 1918, Captain Edward Cassils Evans, 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, aged twenty-three. Captain Evans was the eldest son of Mr. Alfred B. Evans, Montreal, who is Vice-President of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., and a director of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. He was wounded on service on two occasions (*C. & D.*, 1916, p. 1059; 1918, p. 641). He underwent two operations in the autumn of last year, but these only served to retard the ultimate issue. Captain Evans left Canada for France in 1915.

HATT. Lieutenant H. E. Hatt, A.S.C., chemist and druggist, who disappeared from Tiverton, Devonshire, on January 29, was found drowned in the Exe on March 24. Lieutenant Hatt qualified in 1899, and until the outbreak of war was in business at Tiverton.

Personalities.

MR. ROBERT KNOWLES, chemist and druggist, Morecambe, has been re-elected to the Lancaster Board of Guardians.

MR. A. W. HUDSON, chemist and druggist, Cranbrook, has been re-elected a member of the Cranbrook Parish Council.

MR. R. H. BARKER, chemist and druggist, Windermere, has been elected a member of the Windermere Urban Council.

MR. J. J. BOOTH (Booth & Co., wholesale druggists, Idle, Bradford) has had a serious illness, but is reported to be improving.

MR. F. A. HARDING, chemist and druggist, Southsea, was on March 18 granted a decree nisi in the High Court, with costs and 150% damages.

MR. D. T. EVANS, J.P., chemist and druggist, High Street, Margate, has resigned his seat on the Margate Town Council, on which he has served for many years.

MR. A. E. RICHARDS, who for several years represented Butler & Crispe in and around London, has rejoined their outdoor staff, having recently been released from Overseas service.

MR. H. MEYNELL, chemist and druggist, Tenterden, has been presented with an inscribed silver salver by the Tenterden Tradesmen's Association, of which he has been Hon. Secretary for nine years.

MR. A. R. ARROWSMITH has returned to civil life on his release from the Royal Army Service Corps (M.T.), and has resumed his representation of the Apollinaris Co., Ltd., 4 Stratford Place, London, W. 1.

MR. PERCY ROBINSON, chemist and druggist, Orford Hill, Norwich, has been re-elected unopposed a member of the Norwich Board of Guardians. Mr. Robinson has for several years been Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board.

MR. W. J. SMITH, formerly joint manager with Sterns, Ltd., has opened an office at 110 Cannon Street, London, E.C., as representative of James B. Berry's Sons Co., Inc., Oil City, Pa., oil refiners and producers of all petroleum products.

THE naturalisation certificate of Ludwig Freyberger has been cancelled because he "has shown himself by act and speech to be disloyal to his Majesty." Dr. Freyberger was born an Austrian, and had been engaged in London as a pathologist in *post-mortem* work. (See p. 53.)

DR. H. H. DALE has been appointed a member of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in place of Sir Geo. Newman. Dr. Dale is a well-known pharmacologist, and has rendered services to the Board for the past two years on the Scientific Advisory Committee.

SIR ROBERT MORANT and Mr. John Anderson, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the National Health Insurance Commission, have been appointed additional Secretaries to the Local Government Board, with special functions and responsibilities in relation to the organisation of the department dealing with health insurance. Sir Robert Morant, who was formerly at the Board of Education, has been Chairman of the Insurance Commission since 1912. Mr. Anderson joined the Commission in the same year.

CAPTAIN H. FINNEMORE, B.Sc., Ph.C., has resigned his appointment as chief pharmacist at Guy's Hospital and has joined the staff of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., 7 Cowper Street, London, E.C. Early in the war Captain Finnemore joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. and was subsequently promoted to a captaincy. A Bell Scholar in 1898, he passed the Major examination in 1900, and afterwards graduated at the University of London as B.Sc. He became a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry in 1906. Captain Finnemore has been senior Hon. Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference since 1912.

MR. DAVID GRUVE, Ph.C., has just passed the first professional examination for the M.B., Ch.B. degrees of Edinburgh University, and has been awarded the Robert Wilson Memorial medal in silver and 10% as the student taking the highest marks in the medical chemistry class of the University. After an apprenticeship with Mr. George Philip, chemist, Dunfermline, Mr. Gruve came to Edinburgh and gained the Fairchild Prize for Scotland in 1911. He studied at the Central School of Pharmacy, passing the Minor in 1912 and the Major in 1914. He was Secretary of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants, and Apprentices' Association in 1913, and Vice-President in 1914.

FOCH HAS POWER TO RESUME ADVANCE IF GERMANS REFUSE PACT

London Press Report States That it Has Authorities for Statement General Advance May Be Ordered in That Case—British Government Arming the Rumanians

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 31.—The Evening News states today it is reliably informed that in the event of a German refusal to sign the peace treaty Marshal Foch has been authorized to order a general advance by Allied armies along the Rhine.

BRITAIN ARMS RUMANIA TO CHECK BOLSHEVIKI

LONDON, March 31.—The British Government has authorized credits for Rumania sufficient to equip an army of 151,000 men, it was announced today.

The Rumanians at present are fighting Bolshevik forces in the Ukraine, and are reported to be marching into Hungary and Besarabia, where Soviet governments have been established.

LANDING ENTENTE TROOPS

London, April 1.—It is reported from Bucharest that Entente troops are being landed at Constanza, on the Black Sea coast, on their way to Hungary, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Central News today.

ZEPPELIN AND CREW STOLEN BY BRITISH OFFICER

Member of British Mission
in New York Tells
Amazing Story

FOOLED GERMANS

Col. Woodward Reveals
Daring Exploit by Secret
Service Man

Special to The Star from Our Own
Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Members of the Red Cross corps at a meeting last night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel listened with rapt attention to Col. G. D. Woodward of the British military mission, who told the following story of the surrender in England of a Zeppelin.

The giant aircraft manoeuvred over one of the smaller cities at a great height. Observers saw that her crew could not manage to turn her.

While anti-aircraft guns were being manned the "Zep" began to descend, and finally, dropping slowly through a hail of poorly aimed shells, she settled to the ground. Guards surrounded the basket at once. The captain and crew threw up their hands in submission.

The commanding officer of the troops on that vicinity beckoned to the "Zep" commander. Watchers were surprised to see the prisoner whisper into the British officer's ear, and show something they could not see.

"Good work," cried the British officer, slapping the man on the shoulder. A moment later the "Zep" captain was seated in a high-powered automobile on his way to Downing street, London, to make his report to his chief, the head of the British secret service. He had stolen a Zeppelin and crew while spying on the

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WORLD NEWS TODAY

PARIS.

The Committee on Responsibility for the War has drafted its report recommending an international tribunal to try the leaders including the Kaiser.

Mathias Erzberger is on his way to Spa to receive Marshal Foch's decision with regard to the passage of Polish troops through Dantzig.

Geneva is reported to have been chosen as the home of the League of Nations.

The indemnity to be paid by the enemy will be fixed on a rising scale. France is pressing for sixteen billions of the forty billions that, it is expected, will be demanded.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

It is reported that a clash has taken place between the Hungarian Soviet troops and French soldiers in Transylvania.

A steamer leaves Budapest today in which all citizens of Allied or neutral countries will be permitted to leave the country.

Fiume, which has long been a storm center, is reported today to be in a state of siege.

The distribution of the food sent by the Allies is being arranged. No food will be distributed in German Austria in cities where a general strike has been proclaimed.

George Lansbury, editor of the Labor newspaper, says that Russia is willing to negotiate with the Allies on the basis of non-interference and the withdrawal of all troops.

Cottin's Appeal Rejected

Paris, April 1.—The appeal from the death sentence of Emile Cottin, the assailant of Premier Clemenceau, has been rejected by the revisionary court-martial. An appeal to the Court of Cassation is still open to Cottin.

AN EVERYDAY SCENE IN COLOGNE



Pipers leading the Guards across the square in front of the Cathedral.

APR 1 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Allies have completed their arrangements for the transport of General Haller's army by way of Danzig and there is not likely to be any change in these arrangements. The League of Nations, as now finally amended in committee, will be discussed at a full meeting of the League Committee next Thursday.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Germans are said to have an army of 150,000 under General Hindenburg ready to attack the Poles whose force is even larger. An actual clash is not considered likely at present.

Strikes at Essen and Stuttgart are believed to have been instigated by the Spartacans.

The situation is quieter in Hungary, although still critical.

Documents in the hands of the French Foreign Office go to prove that the upheaval in Budapest was instigated by Karolyi, acted in co-operation with Germany.

RUSSIA.

The Bolsheviks made the heaviest artillery attack in many weeks against the Allied troops in the northern area yesterday but made no advance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

J. R. Clynes, in an important address to British Labor, warns the employees of England that they are at the parting of the ways between stable government and Bolshevism.

Scottish and Yorkshire miners have endorsed the action of the Government in accordance with the terms of the Sankey report.

FRANCE ANXIOUS LEST SACRIFICES GO FOR NOTHING

Writer Pertinax Compares
England's Position with
France's

MUST HOLD BRIDGES

Council of Four at Critical
Stage of Deliberations

London Times-Public Ledger Cable.
By G. S. Adams. Copyright by The
Montreal Star.

PARIS, April 1.—The Council of Four has reached the gravest part of their deliberations on more than one question. The statesmen composing it have now definitely to turn either to the right or left.

They are now considering questions upon which compromise is impossible if a satisfactory peace is to be concluded. Not only are the great problems of the peace settlement, such as the German frontiers on the west and reparation, now under debate, but the whole attitude and policy of the Allies with regard to Bolshevism is occupying their attention.

That they anticipate a speedy conclusion to their conversations was stated by M. Pichon recently. It is also shown by the preparations now being made at Versailles for the meeting with the Germans. The apartments of Louis Fifteenth and Louis Sixteenth will be prepared for big and small meetings and for the use of secretaries and the press. The German delegates probably will be lodged in the hotel requisitioned by the Government.

The nature of the debate in the Council of Four is perhaps best indicated by a survey of the French press, which is filled with appeals of every kind to Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, calling upon them to face the facts and realize France's condition as a result of her tremendous sacrifices in the war.

Pertinax, in an article headed: "What England and the United States Must Not Forget," courteously but frankly expresses the view that Great Britain is yielding to the tendency she always has shown after every big European war, to withdraw from European complications and that she is burning with a desire to get back within her seagirt isle and become herself again. America, who for the first time intervened in Europe, has preceded Great Britain in this tendency.

"Thus," he continues, "it is easy to understand the policy toward which both London and Washington are leading. As few engagements as possible, hands as free as possible, a gelatinous League of Nations substituted for solid alliances, and, as the crown of this easy and convenient idea, that by negotiating peace with Germany, instead of imposing it on her, even the desire for revenge will be extinguished in the enemy's heart."

CONTRAST ENGLAND AND
FRANCE.

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He is not alone in drawing the contrast between the present position of Great Britain and France. The French, without any distinction of party, rightly or wrongly believe that in the war Great Britain has managed to maintain, if not to strengthen all the bulwarks of her Empire. The German fleet no longer exists. The German colonial empire has been conquered and German commerce apparently ruined. The glories of India and Egypt have been conquered. British factories are in full working order and a world impoverished by destruction is turning toward England for goods. Reserves of capital are ready for industrial development and energetic finance has already reduced the British war debt.

Pertinax continues: "The picture is seductive, but nevertheless we feel that it is deceptive. To begin with, look at France. She has sacrificed the greatest number of men. Her richest provinces have been ruined for many years. Her specially created war factories will be able to start the work of peace only after a long process of adaptation. She possesses no independent merchant marine. Largely as the effect of invasion, foreign creditors have taken the place of her former foreign debtors. Her finance has been mediocre. She has the ear of an ever near military menace, and feels that her victory is unstable.

"The restoration of France will take at least twenty years. It can be accomplished only at Germany's expense with the active help of the Allies. Strong indemnity, financial and economic (we do not mean arms), good frontiers and good military agreements. Is it toward this that we are tending?"

Mr. Clynes expresses the fear that not the tendency of the Council.

HON. J. R. CLYNES



Former British Minister and Labor Leader warns workers Bolshevism is insane policy.

GRAVE WARNING TO BRITISH LABOR

At Parting of Ways, Declares Hon. J. R. Clynes

SANITY OR CHAOS

Outstanding Leader Tells Workers Labor's Position Critical

Special Cable by Edward Price Bell to Chicago Daily News and Montreal Daily Star. Copyright.

LONDON, April. — Labor in our free countries is at the parting of the ways said, Hon. John Robert Clynes, M.P., of Manchester, referring to the Bolshevik invitation to the working classes to repudiate democracy.

Our workers can be sane or they can be insane. They can keep our old free institutions, with every assurance of more rapid progress for themselves than they have ever known before, or they can yield to the Bolshevik tempter and bring about universal disaster.

"At the present the outlook in this country is brighter than it has been for some time. This is so because the employers are showing a new spirit of accommodation and the workers are inclining to the counsels of prudence. Both these effects in some measure, may be set down to the force of public opinion. Neither side likes to appear before the people in the posture of injustice or unreasonableness.

"Heretofore the public has been kept in ignorance of the merits of industrial disputes. Even the Government know little of the facts. Now so grave is the national position, both politically and socially, that the nation demands full light.

"Speedy effect must be given to the reforms affecting the workers. There has been too reluctant a recognition of the just claims of labor. Better industrial and social conditions must come quickly under a democracy will succumb to the movement of violence."

Samuel Gompers and other American federation of Labor men sailed yesterday from Rotterdam. Their views coincide with those of Clynes, Roberts and other democrats among the leaders of British labor. They are going home to take a stand against the fomenters of anarchy.

While in Europe they gathered the facts revealing the true nature of Bolshevism and expressed themselves as determined that no such visitation shall fall upon America.

AIRPLANE READY FOR BIG FLIGHT

Pilot Hawker and Navigator are Confident of Crossing Atlantic

START BY APRIL 10

At Least Eight Famous Fliers Tuning Up for Epochal Contest

Special to The Star from the United Press.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 1.—Pilot Harry Hawker, of the Sopwith airplane, with which an attempt will be made to fly from Newfoundland, declared to-day he expected to start not later than April 10.

Both Hawker and his navigator are very reticent, but they express absolute confidence in the success of the venture. They feel sure the Sopwith plane will be the first to fly across the Atlantic.

The machine was taken to the flying field in sections, and now awaits arrivals of mechanics who are en route here, and who were expected to be on the ground some time before the pilot arrived. They are aboard the steamship Kyle, which has been jammed in the ice two miles off Low Point ever since March 24. There is no immediate indication of the vessel being released, unless the wind changes, and this will delay erection of the airplane considerably, but will not cause the start of the flight to be postponed to later than April 10, Hawker insists.

MACHINE DESCRIBED.

Describing his plane, Hawker said: "The machine is by no means a freak, but follows the general lines of construction adopted by the Sopwith war plane designers. It is 46 feet wide and 31 feet long, with a flight duration of 25 hours at 100 miles per hour. During a daylight-to-dusk duration test, Commander Grieve and I covered over 900 miles in 9 hours and 5 minutes—exactly half the distance between Newfoundland and Ireland. We used 146 gallons of petrol—slightly over one-third the capacity of the tanks, which are placed behind the engine, and in front of the cockpit, in which Commander Grieve and myself will sit.

"At the end of that long test, the engine was developing exactly the same power as at the start, which leads us to believe that, once started, all that will be necessary for us to do is to sit tight until we see land ahead.

we propose leaving St. John's at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and, travelling through the night, we hope to pass the north coast of Ireland before noon the following day, English time, arriving at the aerodrome near London, in a week, a total flying time of 19 hours and 30 minutes.

"In case we are forced to descend into the sea, the 'airing' of the machine is so constructed that it serves as a boat large enough to support us both in the water for some time, and, in addition, we shall wear life-saving jackets. A medical officer in the British air ministry made for us some scientific food, sufficient for 48 hours. This includes sugar, cheese, coffee, sandwiches, tins and tablets."

Hawker is an Australian, and is 27 years old. During the war he has been employed by the Sopwith concern in testing and flying airplanes made for the British Government. His navigator, Lieutenant-Commander MacKenzie Grieve, is an officer in the Royal Navy.

LENINE MAKING DEFINITE OFFER OF PEACE TO ENTENTE

Paris Report Declares Concrete Proposal Now Before the Conference

STOP PROPAGANDA

Information Received Indicates Grave Danger of Plague of Tyhus

Special Star Cable by Lowell Mellett of United Press.

PARIS, April 2.—There is now before the Peace Conference a definite and concrete proposal from the Russian Government for the cessation of hostilities, bearing Premier Lenin's signature.

There is also authoritative information that Karl Kautsky, German radical, is now in Moscow trying to arrange a formal alliance between Germany and Russia.

In the light of these two facts, the Peace delegates are giving more thought to Russia than the daily official communique indicate.

The reports made by William Bullitt, special agent of the American delegation, and Lincoln Steffens, writer and private investigator, are undergoing the gravest consideration, as they represent not only the latest, but the most detailed and best information on actual conditions in Russia, as well as the attitude of Russian leaders.

GERMANY MENACED BY STRIKES WHICH SEEM TO HIDE REVOLUTION

Reports From Various Sources All Unanimous in Declaring Present Outbreak Grave—Stuttgart in State of Siege—Many Killed in Clash With Troops

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 2.—Violent outbreaks and sabotage throughout the Rhineland and Westphalia districts were reported in a Berlin despatch to the Times today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times reported today that "Syndicalists, more extreme than the Spartacists," are fomenting a revolution in Bavaria, with headquarters at Munich. The Krupps have closed their Munich factories, throwing 4,000 people out of work.

PARIS, April 2.—A Copenhagen despatch to Le Matin today declared a general strike has been proclaimed in Berlin. The Government, expecting an outbreak, is said to be preparing to repress it ruthlessly.

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED IN STUTTGART

STUTTGART, April 2, via Copenhagen.—The Government has proclaimed a state of siege in the city of Stuttgart and its environs. All shops, theatres and public places must close from eight o'clock in the evening until nine o'clock in the morning, and all street traffic is forbidden after nine o'clock at night.

The counter-strike which was called as a protest against the general walkout of workmen has been joined by tradesmen, merchants, manufacturers, state and municipal officials, doctors and chemists. No local papers are issued, and postal and tram car services have been suspended.

In a collision between strikers and Government troops at Stuttgart on Tuesday, three persons were killed and many others wounded. The demonstrators were eventually dispersed and order restored.

The greatest secrecy surrounds the Lenin document, but it is known that it offers a way to end hostilities between the Russian and British governments. How America is affected it is impossible to ascertain.

The willingness of the delegates to give thoughtful consideration to the new proposition is believed to be the outgrowth of various considerations, the most important of which is that it presents an apparent opportunity to break, at the outset, the rapidly forming Bolshevik front — Russia and Hungary, and with Germany, Rumania and Serbia in the offing.

The conferees frankly admit they dislike the prospect of facing a real alignment of those five countries. With Russia eliminated, it is felt the keynote of the structure will be gone.

TURKEY ADMITS 800,000 ARMENIANS MURDERED.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, April 4.—The Turkish Minister of the Interior has announced that a total of 800,000 Armenians have been massacred. It was reported in a despatch from Constantinople today.

BIG AMENDMENTS MADE IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS DRAFT

American Desires Regarding Monroe Doctrine Will Be Safeguarded

STRONG DOCUMENT

Changes in Verbiage and Purport Have Added Much Power

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, April 2. — At tomorrow's meeting of the committee on the League of Nations, specific reference to the Monroe Doctrine is almost certain to be accepted, for inclusion in the revised draft. The clause, it is learned, will take substantially the form of a definite recognition of certain principles of international practice, tending to preserve the peace of the world, such as arbitration treaties and the Monroe Doctrine.

Another important point to be concluded concerns non-interference with internal affairs. This, it is believed, will meet the American objection to the Japanese demand that subjects of the Mikado are not to be prevented from entering America.

Changes in phraseology occur constantly in the new draft, and there are frequent alterations in the number of the articles of the constitution

SOME OF AMENDMENTS.

Article I shows a complete change, the new article being: "The original members of the league shall be those of the signatories, whose names are in the schedule annexed to this covenant, and also those other states named in the schedules which are hereby invited to accede to this covenant."

Substitute for Article II—"The action of the League, under this covenant, shall be effected through the instrumentality of a body of delegates, of a council, and of a permanent secretariat."

New Article III reads: "The body of delegates shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the seat of the league, or at such other place as may be decided upon."

"The body of delegates may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League affecting the peace of the world."

"At the meetings of the body of delegates, voting shall be by States. Each member of the League shall have one vote and may not have more than three representatives."

Article IV is given in full because of many changes in the text and arrangements of paragraphs and because of its vital importance. In substance it is similar to the former Article 4. It reads:

"The Council shall consist of nine representatives, one from the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy, and one of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the league. These four States shall be selected from time

to time by the body of delegates in its direction. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four States, first selected by the body of delegates representatives of (blank) States shall be members of the council.

MAY ADD TO NUMBER.

"With the approval of the majority of the body delegates, the council may name additional States, whose representatives shall be members of the Council; the Council, with like approval, may increase the number of States which the body of delegates may select to be represented upon the Council."

"Each member of the League shall be invited to send its representatives to sit as members at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member."

"At the meetings of the Councils voting shall be by States; each State represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may not have more than five representatives."

Article V is similar to old Article IV, except that here, as indeed throughout the covenant, the term "executive council" is changed to read merely "council." The new article contains one paragraph which does not appear in the old, as follows:

"Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant, decisions at any meeting of the body of delegates or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the States represented at the meeting."

Article VIII deals with the reduction of armaments and shows several textual changes. It says:

"The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations."

"The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments."

"Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years."

"After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council."

CONCESSIONS TO BOLSHEVIKI NOW BEING DEBATED

Allies Convinced Russian and Hungarian Problems Need Action

MAY SEND FOOD

M. Pichon Says Preliminary Peace Ready for Easter

APR 2 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Big Four yesterday resumed consideration of the Rhine Valley problem and of Reparation. It will be three days before discussion of these points is closed.

A forecast of the new clauses of the covenant of the League indicates that there will be little radical change although efforts have been made to meet United States and French protests on Monroe doctrine and the military weapon.

It is authoritatively rumored that the Allies have received a concrete proposal from Lenin and Trotsky in which the Russians agree to drop all further propaganda and cease all military operations.

Marshal Foch has reached Spa and is conferring with the German representatives, headed by Mathias Erzberger, on the Danzig question.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Revolution has again broken out in many centers in Germany in accordance with the prediction made early in March that a Spartacan revolt would take place on April 1.

There has been rioting and bloodshed at Frankfurt and Stuttgart. In the former city 300 persons have been arrested for plundering.

The Weimar Government has called a conference of all the leaders in Germany to meet in Berlin to discuss the Danzig question.

It is estimated that 150,000 workmen are on strike in the Rhur district.

A military enquiry into the murder of Captain Fryatt was begun in Berlin yesterday.

RUSSIA.

Fighting was renewed along the Odozerskaya line in the Archangel area yesterday but the Bolsheviks were repulsed. On the Olvina and Vega fronts all was quiet.

Special Star Cable by Carl D. Groat, United Press.

PARIS, April 2.—Important economic concessions to the Soviet Governments in Russia and Hungary were being considered by the "Big Four" today.

The Allies, it is understood, are practically convinced that the situation in those two countries demands immediate attention, and that some sort of understanding with their Governments is as urgent as peace with Germany.

Food shipments to Russia and Hungary, and coal exportation to the latter country, probably will constitute the allies' initial move to check the westward spread of Bolshevism.

Official advices from American representatives in Hungary indicate that country would make large concessions to the Allies in return for food and fuel.

The new Government, according to these advices, is consolidating its position and giving every evidence of permanency. Good order prevails. Hungarian leaders are still stressing the fact their Government is "communist," as distinguished from the Russian policy.

Property sequestration, it is said, does not apply to Americans.

Considerable significance is attached to the order for General Smuts the South African statesman, to proceed immediately to Hungary. It was announced that Gen. Smuts would investigate "certain problems arising out of the armistice, on which the Supreme Council desires further in-

BOLSHEVIK INVASION OF EAST PRUSSIA IS REPORTED BY BERLIN

German Soldiers are Resisting—Trotzky's Forces are Attacking Allied Troops Savagely in North—Rumored Entente Withdrawing All Divisions Shortly

Special Star Cable.

BERLIN, April 2.—A Bolshevik offensive was reported to have been started today in East Prussia.

The German troops are said to be making a successful resistance.

GERMANS EXPECTING BIG DRIVE

The Germans have been preparing for a Bolshevik offensive on the eastern frontier for several weeks. Marshal von Hindenburg recently called a council of war at Kolburg to discuss defensive measures.

The Bolsheviks some time ago announced that as soon as weather permitted they would conduct major offensive operations on all fronts.

They have carried out this threat in practically all regions save the northern front, where it is still winter, and on the eastern German and Polish frontiers.

formation." Unofficially, it is understood Gen. Smuts will open negotiations which will provide the basis for an agreement between Hungary and the Allies.

In case the "Big Four" should decide to send food into Russia, it is declared that strict provision would be made for the Soviet Government to cease hostilities and permit the states which have broken away from the Bolsheviks to decide their own fate.

There is reason to believe, it is learned from reliable sources, that Russia is ready to "behave" if she can have food.

Premier Lloyd George is reported to favor giving Russia food.

The French press recently contained an article—which perhaps was inspired—suggesting it would be a good idea to do something toward restoring order in Russia. The article suggested food as the best means for bringing this about.

Deaths from starvation in Russia are so numerous and conditions are so pitiable that it is felt food relief would help swing the Russians back to a more normal scheme than that of Bolshevism.

Last night's official communique regarding yesterday's meeting of the "Big Four" announced that "progress was made." It is known, however, that those close to President Wilson were not so optimistic as they were on Tuesday.

APR 3 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

M. Pichon predicts that peace terms will be ready for signature by Easter.

The Rhine question is said to have been settled by an agreement that the left bank shall be neutralized until Germany has paid her indemnity.

Dr. Dillon forecasts that Fiume and Spalato will be given to Italy in order to break the deadlock.

It is again rumored that all Allied armies will withdraw from Russia.

Korea will make an appeal for independence before the Conference shortly.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Von Hindenburg is reported to have ordered a general mobilization in Northern Silesia, contrary to the terms of the armistice.

Marshal Foch and Mathias Erzberger are conferring at Spa today on the Danzig question.

The court-martial assembled at Berlin to enquire into the murder of Capt. Fryatt has found that his death was "justifiable."

A general advance of Bolshevik troops towards East Prussia is announced.

German Government troops are advancing towards Frankfurt to quell disorders there. Order has been completely restored in Budapest.

RUSSIA.

The Bolsheviks renewed their attacks in the Odozerskala region, but met with no success.

EGYPT.

The situation in Cairo is improved. Armed motor cars still patrol the streets, but save in the Decob district all is quiet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Trades Union Congress has passed a resolution that the covenant of the League of Nations form part of the Peace Treaty.

SIBERIAN YOUTHS TRAINING NOW TO FIGHT BOLSHEVIKI

**Boys of 19 and 20 Will
Form Bulk of New
Russian Army**

BRITISH INSTRUCTORS

**Allies Furnishing Sinews of
War — Russians Work
Out Own Destiny**

Official Correspondence of the Canadian Press by W. E. Playfair.

CANADIAN BASE HEADQUARTERS, Vladivostok, Feb. 24.—(By mail.)—The Siberian Government and the Allied nations are looking to the

young men of Siberia to save Russia. Boys of 19 and 20 will compose the bulk of the new Russian army, now partly in the field, partly in training for operations against the Bolsheviks. They are untainted with the Bolshevik poison, for they were too young to take part in the war during the four black years for Russia.

That considerable progress has been made by the Kolchak Government in preparing this new army is the report brought back from Omsk these latter days by Lieut.-Col. J. F. Lash, personal representative of the Minister of Militia and Defence with the Canadian forces.

Colonel Lash has been in the interior for some weeks investigating conditions. He states that the recruits to the new army are splendid material, young and full of enthusiasm, easily moulded into first-class fighting men. Transportation difficulties with the Vladivostok base have handicapped the authorities in the way of supplies and equipment, but the army is gradually rounding into shape, and will soon present a formidable opposition to Bolshevism on the Ural front. Considerable bodies of men are in training at Omsk and at other interior points, under British instructors. Near Vladivostok, on Russian Island, there is also an instructional camp.

HAVE BRITISH INSTRUCTORS.

The requisition ordered by Kolchak included only the very young men, and the response, especially in the western part of Siberia, was very satisfactory, so many recruits coming forward in some cases that it was impossible to undertake the training of the entire class, and some were sent home. A large number of British instructors are now on the ground, and more are arriving weekly at this port. A recent acquisition to the new Russian army was Lieut.-Col. I. Thord Gray, formerly of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and attached for special service to the Canadian force. He has joined the Russians as director of organization.

The announced policy of the Allies has been to stand by and furnish the means of war to the Russians while encouraging the latter to work out their own destiny. In pursuance of that policy, the Czechs have been withdrawn from the Ural front and undertaking railway guard duty from Novo-Nikolaevsk eastward to Irkutsk, including the placing of a strong force at Krasnoyarsk, near which point there have been minor bolshevik uprisings of late.

On his historic march from Irkutsk to Vladivostok, Col. Gaida, of the Czechs, last summer drove the enemy from the railway line and many of them took refuge up the various rivers. These scattered bands have now been forced by hunger to attack the towns near the railroad. Yeniseisk is in bolshevik hands, and a short time ago a small Russian force defeated a bolshevik band near that town. In Krasnoyarsk there is at present a small unit of British, and some Italians reinforced them in December.

CAPTAIN FRYATT KILLED LEGALLY, SAYS HUN COURT

Special Commission Upholds Verdict and Execution of Officer

CLAIM HE ATTACKED

Court, However, Admits Captain Fryatt Declared This Was Untrue

Special Star Cable by United Press. BERLIN, April 3. — The special commission, (German), investigating the execution of Captain Charles Fryatt, of the British merchant marine decided today that the sentence imposed upon him was not in violation of international law.

According to the German official report of the case, Fryatt's steamer, the Brussels, encountered the U-53 off the coast of Holland in March, 1915. Fryatt is said to have attempted to ram the submarine.

The Brussels was captured in June, 1916. Fryatt was tried by court-martial in Bruges, convicted of violating the rules of warfare, and executed by a firing squad.

Testimony was introduced at the hearing by the commission to show that Capt. Fryatt declared he had tried to evade the submarine. German naval officers testified that the log of the Brussels contained an entry admitting that Fryatt steered directly at the U boat.

Notes of protest from the British and American Governments against the execution were read to the commission.

The British note declared no American legal representative was allowed at the court-martial, although the United States was then handling British interests in Germany.

Representatives of the British, French, Dutch and Norwegian Governments attended the commission's hearing.

The commission consisted of Professor Schuecking, Prince Schoenlohe-Karolath, Captain von Selow, Major Richter, Colonel von Fransecky and Herr Eckert.

GREATEST PERIL OF BOLSHEVISM

Soviet Propaganda is More Dangerous Than Its Armies

BIG FOUR BUSY

Lenine and Trotzky Anxious to Negotiate with Powers

Special Cable by G. S. Adama to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

PARIS, April 3.—The military aspect of the Bolshevist peril is believed to have been discussed at Tuesday's session of the Council of Four.

Though effective military action is absolutely necessary, if Bolshevism is to be exterminated in Europe, there is reason to think that the greatest danger of the smaller states in southeastern Europe, is not so much from attack from the Bolshevist armies, as from the bacillus of the Bolshevist idea. The greatest hope of Lenine and Trotsky, is to induce the Great Powers of the west, to enter into some form of negotiations, however vague, with the Soviet Government. They realize that if they once can achieve that they have won, and the anti-Bolshevik centres and on the Don will crumble away.

To this end all their wiles are being exerted. If they commit themselves to a definite military attack on Rumania and Poland, they realize there will be small chance of such negotiation being initiated. Therefore, it is likely their attack will be postponed until the Entente has shown its hand more clearly. It must be remembered that up to the present, Bolshevism gained little by force of arms, except when it met with no serious resistance. Wherever it has been fought by properly organized and properly equipped troops its advance has been brought to a standstill. On the other hand its greatest successes have been achieved where armed forces have been abandoned, and the more insidious weapon of propaganda been employed.

APR 4 1919 WORLD NEWS TODAY

President Wilson is suffering from slight indisposition and is confined to his room.

Premier Lloyd George in an interview officially denies that there is any misunderstanding or friction with France on the question of her eastern boundary.

Denmark will receive a portion of Schleswig-Holstein when the peace treaty is signed.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The strike in Wurtemberg has collapsed and Stuttgart is again quiet. The counter-strike of the bourgeois has therefore been called off.

There have been outbreaks at Dulsberg where workmen protest against the shortage of food.

The shares of the largest mine in Germany are to be offered to the mine workers at par thus offering the first concrete example of mine ownership by the employees.

RUSSIA

The situation in Northern Russia is unchanged. In the Archangel area there has been no further fighting.

EGYPT.

The situation in Egypt continues to stabilize although there are sporadic outbreaks of the Bedouins and fellahs.

ITALY.

A large Italian transport struck a mine. Several were killed and over 100 injured.

BOLSHEVIKI MADE NEW ATTACK ON ARCHANGEL LINE

Enemy Advanced Without Artillery Preparation But Were Beaten Off

FOE'S LOSSES BIG

Allied Troops Sustain Slight Casualties—Russian Ultimatum Rumor

LONDON, April 4.—The Bolsheviki delivered an attack on the Archangel front without artillery preparation during the last forty-eight hours, but were beaten off with a fair amount of losses, according to news received here. The Allied losses were slight.

The attack occurred at Bolshoi-ozera.

ARCHANGEL, April 4.—At Allied headquarters yesterday it was reported that the situation was unchanged on all fronts. The enemy has made no new attacks since being severely repulsed the day previously, but the artillery on both sides continues active in the Odozerskaja sector.

WHERE BRITISH TROOPS ARE IN DANGER



The Allied expeditionary force holds the Murman peninsula, but a contingent at Archangel is cut off by winter conditions both by sea and land, and the Bolsheviks are pressing hard in the hope of capturing them before spring opens the way for reinforcements.

After the Bolsheviks had held a position for several hours astride the road between Bolshola - Ozero and Odozerskaya on Sunday afternoon they were driven out and it is reported by prisoners that their losses were extremely heavy.

One shell from a Russian battery exploded in the midst of a party of Bolsheviks, killing fifteen men. The Allied machine-gun fire also caused many casualties.

It was during the period when the enemy held this road and were raiding the Allied lines to the rear over a little used trail through the woods that Bryan R. Lyall, Bloomfield, N. J., a Y.M.C.A. secretary, and several soldiers were taken prisoners.

According to a Bolshevik prisoner brought into Archangel today, the British and American prisoners taken in this sector were removed to a village south of Bolshola-Ozero and were well treated.

ULTIMATUM RUMORED.

Special Star Cable by Lowell Mellett, of the United Press Staff. Copy-right.

PARIS, April 4.—Premier Lenin's informal "peace" proposal to the Allies is virtually an ultimatum, it was learned from an authoritative source today.

The Russian Bolshevik leader is known to have suggested a time-limit for acceptance of his offer, beyond which he would not undertake to abstain from consideration of Chancellor Scheidemann's proposal, as conveyed to Foreign Minister Trotsky. The time-limit is understood to be a matter of only a few weeks.

(The German Government was reported unofficially recently to have sent Karl Kautsky to Russia, for the purpose of studying the situation there, and possibly effecting an alliance between Germany and Russia.)

The recent statement in the House of Commons by Bonar Law, spokesman for the British Government, denying that the Allies have received a formal peace offer from Russia is technically correct. The fact remains however, that the Peace Conference has a definite statement of Russia's position, bearing Lenin's signature.

This is in effect, a concrete proclamation of terms of peace to which the Russian Soviet Government would be willing to listen — and, as such, may be considered as an actual offer on Lenin's part.

JUST A HOHENZOLLERN.

WILLIE Hohenzollern (the lesser) has been talking again. When the crash came in November, Little Willie's press agent apparently got left behind by his more agile master, for there has been scarcely a word from him since he beat the Allies to the Dutch border by a nose. Now that his august papa has broken out in print, however, the lild is off with quite interesting results.

Willie "stoutly maintains," according to the cables, that he is not an idiot, neither is he a degenerate, although he may be unpopular. He may perhaps be right on all three counts. He is possibly neither idiot or degenerate, but just an average Hohenzollern. Had he been out-and-out either one or the other they would have known what to do with him because there have been plenty of both in the family. But he managed to scrape by, and if his All Highest parent had not so completely spilled the beans Wee Willie would no doubt have made quite an ornamental Emperor after he ripened for a few years more.

In reality, though, it is the unpopularity that rankles with him just as it does with his father. He cannot see why one cannot be at once the Scourge of God and the darling of the five o'clock tea table. It ought to be quite feasible for him to murder a few thousand non-combatants in the afternoon and be a jolly good fellow again by evening, to steal a cabinet of tea spoons one minute and be a "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche" the next, to abandon his women folk and run to save his hide one day and be acclaimed a mighty war lord by his loyal and abandoned subjects immediately afterwards.

If this young gentleman had cut short his interview before explaining the unpopularity of Germany as he did, his protests that he is not an idiot would have been more generally received. If only the Reichstag had passed a vote for money to buy propaganda, Germany might have been loved instead of hated. Just a few thousand marks would have quite offset Louvain and the Lusitania, Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the torture and enslavement of a whole population, dead by the millions and suffering beyond the reach of thought. A little "douceur" to the enemy press, no doubt, a little sweetening here and there to hostile public opinion through the super-propaganda that might have been produced with German gold and what a different tale there would be to tell. Germany might have been beaten in

See how she would still have been 'popu- in flesh, maize, rose, white and black. in the newest styles. collar; pearl buttons and an endless variety

FINNISH TROOPS NOW THREATEN TO DESERT ALLIES ON MURMANSK

**American Sailors and British Relief Forces
Hurrying to Relief—Situation at Odessa Grave
—Bolshevik Fleet Ordered Out**

LONDON, April 5.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, has ordered the Russian Baltic fleet to put to sea and attack the Allies, threatening to have all the crews shot if they disobey the order, says the Mail.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS ON MURMANSK

LONDON, April 5.—Important developments on the Murmansk front in Northern Russia may be expected in a few days, owing to a threatened defection of Finnish troops, according to the Mail.

It is said that it was to meet this danger that American detachments were sent on two cruisers, which will reach Murmansk early next week.

President Wilson is reported to have ordered the sailors of the two cruisers to land with the troops, if necessary.

British relief forces have gone on board two especially constructed ice-breaker transports, with which they expect to get through the ice two weeks earlier than they could on any other type of vessel.

SITUATION SERIOUS AT ODESSA

LONDON, April 6.—The situation in Southern Russia has recently become distinctly worse from an Allied viewpoint, mainly owing to a shortage of food, according to despatches to the Press Association. It is not feared that military reasons will compel the Allies to evacuate Odessa, but there is a possibility, it is said, that the city will become so short of food that it will be unable to support an occupying force.

phold and look upon the situation as being one in which the peasant are against the Bolsheviks. Along the road are posts garrisoned by Chigese, who search all travellers and take everything they can find."

By Associated Press.

LONDON, April 5.—The Bolsheviks in attacks east of Bolshoh Ozera were defeated by the Allied forces four times on March 31 and once on April 1, according to an official statement issued yesterday on operations in North Russia.

The losses of the enemy were considerable, while the Allied casualties were slight, the statement adds.

The text of the communication follows: "On March 31 the Bolsheviks four times attacked in strength our positions east of Bolshoh Ozera, and again on April 1, when they also attacked along the railway. All the attacks were defeated.

"Our troops showed great gallantry and steadiness. Our losses were slight, but the enemy losses were considerable. A regimental commissary who was taken prisoner said that the attacks were meant to be decisive. It is expected that the attacks will continue while the snow lasts but there are signs of a thaw."

LONDON, April 5.—News has reached London that a detachment of Admiral Kolchak's Siberian forces has succeeded in getting in touch with a detachment of Allied forces in the neighborhood of Archangel. The position of the latter is anxious, but the Allied troops command the Murman railway, and, consequently, the western ports of the White Sea, and it is believed there should be no difficulty in getting reinforcements there by the middle of May. The recent reverses to the Bolsheviks are held to have improved the Allied prospect of holding out.

CHURCHILL'S PROMISE. **LONDON, April 5.**—Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, yesterday sent a telegram in his own name to the British troops in Northern Russia, says the Mail, promising that they would be supported and relieved at the earliest possible moment and that men who have been there for months will be brought home as soon as other troops arrive to take their places. The men for the relieving force have already been provisionally selected and lectures have been given them on the Russian situation.

Troops kept in the army under the Military Service Act will also be invited to volunteer, says the Mail, and there may possibly be an appeal extended to demobilized men. The military authorities are said to be confident that the preparations being made will assure relief, but that the next two months will be filled with anxiety.

BOLSHEVIKI "FED UP"

By Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, (Thursday), April 3.—The situation in all sectors of the sectors of the North Russian the North Russian front was again comparatively quiet yesterday and this morning.

A Bolshevik prisoner, questioned regarding the morale of the enemy forces declared today:

"The soldiers of our regiments are mobilized peasants and the officers are volunteer communists. The spirit of the soldiers is low, and everybody is 'fed up' with the communists.

"The soldiers are treated very severely and are shot for leaving their positions without permission. A new system of discipline has been inaugurated, different ranks and distinctions being re-established and soldiers must salute on protection of death."

"Our men are suffering from ty-

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

M. Pichon received a delegation from Dalmatia on Saturday. They asked that they be allowed to come under the government of the Czechoslovaks.

The Ukrainians have agreed to cease fighting against the Poles on condition that a plebiscite for national determination is held under supervision of the Entente Powers.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

A rumor persists that another revolution has broken out in Budapest and that Bela Kun has been assassinated.

The Bavarian Government has moved from Munich to Bamberg and a Soviet Government will likely be established at the former capital.

General Smuts has been on an official diplomatic visit to Hungary where a proposal has been made that a conference shall be called to assemble at Prague or Vienna to settle the boundary problems of Czechoslovakia, German Austria, Rumania, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia.

The Bavarian Parliament on Saturday voted against the adoption of the Soviet form of Government and the Social Democrats will remain in power.

Strikes continue at Essen and dissatisfaction in the Ruhr Valley increases.

The Agrarian party is asking that a farmer be included in the German delegation to the Versailles Conference.

RUSSIA.

British reinforcements, which have been raised entirely by voluntary enlistment and which include a number of Canadians, are expected to leave for North Russia on Wednesday.

The Bolsheviks have withdrawn from North Lithuania. Bolshevik attacks in the Archangel area have again been repulsed.

VIENNA REPORTS BUDAPEST SCENE OF FRESH REVOLT

**Soviets Overthrown and
Minister Bela Kun Killed
Unconfirmed News**

SERBIA MENACED

**Rome Hears Hungarian
Bolsheviki Have De-
clared War**

Via Havas Agency.

VIENNA, April 7. — The Hungar-
ian Communist Government in
Budapest has been overthrown, ac-
cording to rumors current in official
circles, the newspapers say.

Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, is
reported to have been assassinated.

The reports do not say whether the
attempted revolution in Budapest
was organized by the Socialists or
the Bourgeois parties.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 7.—The Budapest
Soviets have been overthrown, ac-
cording to rumors in Vienna and
Basle, a news agency despatch, re-
layed by way of Berlin, reported to-
day.

Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign
Minister, is said to have been killed.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 7.—No confirmation
was received from official sources
here today of rumors that the Hun-
garian Soviet Government had been
overthrown and Foreign Minister
Bela Kun assassinated.

So far as known here, the Hun-
garian Ministry is preserving order.

MAY ATTACK SERBIA?

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 7.—An Exchange
Telegraph despatch from Rome to-
day reported that Hungarian Bol-
sheviki have declared war on Ser-
bia, which is demanding Allied aid.
Martial law was said to have been
proclaimed throughout Serbia.

BOLSHEVIK ARMY NEAR.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, April 7.—A Budapest
despatch published in Vienna news-
papers declared the Russian Bolshe-
vik army is approaching Czernow-
itz.

(Czernowitz is on the Pruth river
in Bukovina, only ten miles from
the Russian border.)

AIR ROUTE TO IRELAND



Sea winds will have a great influence of trans-Atlantic flight. The diagram shows why the flight is being attempted first from Canada to Ire-
land, instead of vice-versa.

HAWKER WILL BEGIN ATLANTIC FLIGHT ON APRIL 15, IS BELIEF

*British Air Ministry is Authority for Statement
Aviator Will Start April 15 at 2 a.m.—Flares to
Aid U.S. Fliers*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 8.—Lieutenant Fontan, the French aviator,
started at 6 a.m. today from Villa Coublay on the first leg of a
trans-Atlantic flight to Brazil. He will make his first stop at Casa
Blanca.

LONDON, April 8.—The Air Ministry announced today that Pilot Harry
Hawker probably will leave Newfoundland at 2 a.m., April 15, in an attempt
to fly across the Atlantic.

"Within the next two weeks, perhaps in a few days, a trans-Atlantic
flight will be attempted," said the statement. "We have placed the
resources of the Air Ministry at the disposal of all who attempt it.

"It has been generally decided to make the attempt from the American
side. It is probable that Pilot Hawker will make the first attempt from
Newfoundland at 2 a.m., April 15.

"The Admiralty has instructed all navigators who sight aircraft in the
North Atlantic to signal the position by wireless, continuing the signal four
times. At night navigators hearing calls must display illuminated
signals."

BATTLEFIELD FLARES TO DIRECT U.S. AVIATORS

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Flame
and smoke flares developed during
the war and improved recently by
chemical experts of the army will be
the factors in the trans-Atlantic
flight to be undertaken next month
by naval seaplanes. By dropping
these flares at intervals, the aviators
will be able to determine the drift of
their planes in the cross winds and
make the corrections necessary to
keep them on their course.

Commander J. H. Towers, in charge
of preparations for the flight, ex-
plained today that the flares would
be in the shape of bombs which, on
striking the water, would give off
flame and smoke, the one visible for
long distances at night and the other
by day. The flares would remain
virtually stationary on the water and
thereby indicate the angle at which

the machines were being driven from
a straight line.

This is only one of the many de-
tails which officers in charge of the
plans for the flight have had to
work out.

Special devices have been neces-
sary in each case, and this in a
measure accounts for the length of
time consumed in making ready for
the start.

Numerous experiments with the
planes themselves also have been
necessary. None of the three of the
"N.C." type thus far completed is
ready for the start of the overseas
voyage, and officers said to-day that
consequently they had not even un-
dertaken to select a tentative date
for leaving Rockaway Beach, Long
Island, on the 1,200 mile flight to
the "jumping off" place in New-
foundland, between those two points.

TREATY PRACTICALLY COMPLETED, STATEMENT OF BRITISH AUTHORITY

**Peace Will Be One Which All Can Accept Said
Official—Lloyd George and Wilson Resume
Work—Paris Despatches More Hopeful in
Tone**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 8.—"Peace-making is practically concluded," a high British official told the United Press today.

"It will be a peace with both the Bolsheviki and the reactionaries probably will regard as acceptable."

The official added that complete agreement practically has been achieved in the matter of reparations, the Rhine territory and the permanent disposition of Danzig.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 8.—The drafting committee of the League of Nations has now completed its work. The covenant as revised contains 27 articles. A full meeting of the League of Nations Committee will be held today to consider the re-draft and the covenant.

REPORTED MAIN REPARATIONS DECISION MADE

PARIS, April 8.—The Council of Four met this morning at the residence of Premier Lloyd George. President Wilson was not able to attend the forenoon session, but hoped to be able to attend the meeting this afternoon at his house.

It was planned to devote the afternoon session to the subject of responsibility for the war, including the question of a tribunal to try the former German Emperor, the former Crown Prince and others on which divided reports have been presented.

It was said by American members of the Peace Conference today that the general situation was improved somewhat today because of the agreement reached by the commission on reparations on the main features of the reparations question, leaving only a few unessential details for adjustment.

HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY AMONG LEADERS

Special Cable by Lowell Mellett, United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, April 8.—Premier Lloyd George, entirely recovered from his cold, will confer with President Wilson at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

In order to make the appointment, the Premier suddenly deferred his scheduled speech to correspondents from 3 to 6 p.m. The incident is regarded as deeply significant, in view of speculation as to whether his speech will reveal an alignment with the President or otherwise.

PRESIDENT BACK WITH BIG FOUR

Special Star Cable by Carl D. Groat, United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, April 8.—President Wilson will participate in the "Big Four" meeting this afternoon, when the question of responsibility for the war is considered.

The morning session was devoted to discussion of procedure designed to speed up the Conference.

CANADA'S CLAIM AGAINST GERMANY IS \$2,000,000,000

Canadian Delegates Pressing for Full Amount of Indemnity

HAD NO REWARD

Practically the Only Belligerent So Far Not Obtaining Something

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, April 8. — The Canadian delegation is now devoting most of its energies to the complications of reparation and indemnities. The enormous amount of work which has been done in preparing the full total of Canada's claim and which, I am informed, is fixed finally at a little above two billion dollars. It includes the full cost of war damages and losses through enemy action. The delegation is taking a very strong stand on the justice of all claims, and is pressing for the full amount. It is not giving ground on any point.

It is pointed out that Canada is practically the only belligerent in the war since the beginning, that is not obtaining some material reward for her efforts. Other Dominions gain territory, Canada only asks for just treatment in the division of indemnity for her admittedly gigantic sacrifices.

Hon. Mr. Doherty, a member of the committee, is studying the problems of unfulfilled contracts regarding Allied property in enemy countries, and also the fate of enemy property held by the Allies, and other commercial questions. Sir Geo. Foster is sitting daily as member or chairman, chiefly of the Economic Committee, dealing with various problems connected with the future trade of Germany.

It is understood that Sir Robert Borden when meeting the British delegation before returning to London, laid strong stress on the importance and strength of the Canadian claims. H. N. MOORE.

SUBJECT FORECAST

66 BLIND, 74 PARALYSED

Among Canadian Soldiers Who Survived the War

Ottawa, April 7.—Dr. Peter McGibbon, Musakoka, was informed by General Mewburn, in the House of Commons today, that one Canadian soldier had lost his four limbs, sixty six had lost the sight of both eyes, and seventy-four for the remainder of their lives would be compelled to remain in bed. Most cases of this type, he said, were the result of gunshot wounds of the spine with resulting paralysis.

APR 8 - 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The covenant of the League of Nations is practically complete. The amended form may be published any day.

Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson are still indisposed, but both will get up to-day to attend an important meeting of the Big Four which it is currently reported will put the finishing touches on the Treaty of Peace.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Following another revolution in Bavaria a Soviet Government has been proclaimed in Munich. Northern Bavaria refuses to accept the new order and Bamberg has become a rallying point for the Social Democrats who oppose the Soviet plan.

Budapest is orderly and quiet and the reformers are giving evidence of a sincere desire to establish a stable government.

General Smuts has left Budapest without an agreement between the existing government and the Entente Powers being reached. British visitors to the Hungarian capital are leaving the city for Paris.

The Spartacists are gaining the upper hand in Hamburg again and a coup is hourly expected.

Herr Landsberg, Minister of Justice in the Ebert Government, has been arrested at Magdeburg.

Stuttgart is again quiet, but the Government refuses to raise the state of siege.

RUSSIA.

Petlura is leading an advance of Ukrainians which is within a few miles of Kiev and threatens the city.

Bolsheviks claim an advance of twelve miles on the Archangel front.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Admiralty announces that Hawker will start on his trans-Atlantic flight at 2 a.m. on April 15, according to present arrangements.

What Shall We Give Them ?

Dear God, what shall we give them as they come?
Our blind, our crippled men with faces marred,
Or aged by anguish, their young spirit sear'd,
Our soldier boys, come home.

How may we show our reverence, our pride,
For all they dared, for courage clean and whole,
Of mind and body and resistless soul,
These boys who have not died?

Yet who may feel, perchance, that Death so fleet,
Compared with lagging life thus twisted, drained
Of youth's bright eagerness, Life marred and
strained;

That Death were passing sweet?

For they who die for Freedom still shall live,
In every heart that loved them, young and fair.
But these, the living, wounded over there—
To these, what may we give?

Not gifts—such gifts as men give to the weak—
But Work that lifts the spirit, flicks the will,
Awakes to vital thought, to hopes that thrill,
Such work as whole men seek.

Not pity—never that,—nor coward tears,
But re-creating friendship, healing, gay,
And gratitude not only for to-day,
But through the coming years;

And down those years the balm of memory,
So when we meet some cripple, withered, gray,
Some poor old soldier who yet in his day
Did fight for liberty,

We see, not shabby garments, surly glance,
But through the veiling flesh the gallant boy
Who touched the Great Adventure—knew its joy,
And gave his Youth to France!

—Elizabeth Newman Heath

PARIS REPORTS MORE OPTIMISTIC IN TONE

London Times-Public Ledger Cable by G. S. Adam. Copyright by Montreal Star.

PARIS, April 8.—We have had the usual week-end and promise of peace within a fortnight and again the hope is given the appearance of reality by the facts.

All the secretaries of the various peace delegations are almost hidden beneath masses of reports and minutes of conversations which have taken place between the innumerable committees during the last week.

The mills of peace are grinding slowly and producing an immense amount of recommendations and reports and draft clauses for insertion in the peace treaty.

While this is purely official, the mill is working and there are certain physiological processes which also are producing their result.

While Marshal Foch was undoubtedly in favor of the despatch of General Haller's troops to Poland by rail rather than by sea, it cannot be said the Allies in their meeting at Spa with the enemy envoys, have done very much to increase their prestige or remind the Germans of the authority which, if they do not possess it now, at any rate they did possess when the armistice was signed.

Haller's divisions are to reach Poland by rail and sea and although the principle has been admitted that the Allies have a right to land them in Danzig, it is quite clear that in practice the allies will refrain as far as possible from using Danzig as a port of debarkation and that from a moral point of view the allies have gained their point.

FRENCH WARNINGS.

One writer in the press points out the moral which is likely to arise further weakening in the attitude toward Germany.

There is no question whatever that Marshal Foch would infinitely prefer to maintain the assistance in which has lain his strength in dealing with the enemy of that he has been at times forced to almost

submit to the Germans on a number of points which they agreed in the armistice conditions.

With regard to Danzig and precedent for the final decisions, The Germans are and, as the date of the meeting grows nearer, to their obstruction and become more obstinate and stiff-necked.

A GERMAN VIEWPOINT.

In the course of the discussions which took place, Dr. Melchior, the head of the German delegation, outlined clearly what probably will be the guiding idea of German policy when actual peace has come. He painted a picture of Germany in which sepias was the predominant tone. The sense of his remarks may be given as follows:

Germany, like the Allies, is tired of waiting for peace and is suffering much more than are the Allies from a prolonged scarcity of food, and is gradually reaching the frame of mind of a complete bankrupt and seeks despair as the only counsellor.

There are two conditions, according to this German picture of Germany, which are responsible for the present spirit of the German people. There is a question of food. This is being grappled with to a certain extent already, and more might, in the German view, be done in this direction.

THE DANZIG BLUFF.

The second fact which Germans seem rather more anxious to emphasize is of the possibility of the political nature. Dr. Melchior seems to be at some pains to point out that any solution of the Danzig question which would seem to prejudice the ultimate fate of that seaport would cause a really dangerous exasperation of the German people and loading of a further weakening of the already negligible Weimar government, and ultimately, perhaps, to upsetting that government and to the Allies being faced by the necessity of concluding a peace which would bear upon it German signatories which would only be representative of Germany for a few weeks. In other words, they would be another Brest-Litovsk added to the already long catalogue of diplomatic failures.

Also, the Germans evidently are quite alive to the efficiency of Bolshevism as a bogey with which to scare the Allied delegates.

At Villette they had pointed out that volunteer troops, which are being recruited to support law and order are not thoroughly reliable and in fact are quite fertile ground for Bolshevik propaganda. They point out that at present, owing to the indefinite prolongation of the armistice conditions, German working people see no way out from the darkness. They are getting none of the food their masters get and are getting no raw material with which to resume industrial activity.

These meetings at Villette are concerned with the financial arrangements for the payment by Germany for the foodstuffs the Allies agreed to supply. While the Germans confine themselves to a general consideration of their political and moral nature the Allied delegates are at pains to point out the necessary facts of the hard cash in connection with the transactions under discussion.

Here again, it is more than ever made plain that it is the German intention to fight and wrangle over every single point. They have delayed the preparation of lists of certain securities which they promised to deposit at the Brussels meeting. They now desire to make a further gold payment to meet the cost of food supplies beyond the first 270,000 tons into a neutral bank rather than an international bank in Belgium, as was first agreed.

With regard to the sale of German property in South America and other neutral countries they point out many legal obstacles to such a course, but on most of the points raised the Germans have had to give way and they are arranging for a further deposition of \$375,000,000 in gold in a neutral bank. Arrangements are being made whereby South American and Far Eastern debts to Germany will become available to meet the bills for further supplies of food.

Bathroom Cabinets
 Finished in white enamel, Plate
 glass mirror. This shelf,
 also towel rack at bottom. Pro-
 gress Sale Price, begin-
 ning Thursday 5.19

AN HISTORIC LETTER

Paris, 17 March 1919.

Dear Prime Minister:-

It seems to us imperative in order that the world may wait no longer for peace than is actually unavoidable, that you should remain in Paris until the chief questions connected with the peace are settled, and we earnestly beg that you will do so. If you can arrange to remain for another two weeks we hope and believe that this all important result can be attained.

We write this with a full comprehension of the very urgent matters that are calling you to England, and with a vivid consciousness of the sacrifice we are asking you to make.

Sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson
Ellen
V. S. Orlando

The Right Honorable

D. Lloyd George, M.P.,

23 rue Mitot,

PARIS.

96664

When labor matters were at a critical stage in Great Britain, a few weeks ago, conditions were no less acute at the Peace Conference in Paris. Accordingly Lloyd George was in a dilemma, and was about to return to London, when he received a letter from the other three members of the "Big Four." He remained in Paris for about a week as a result of the communication reproduced above, and arrived in London in time to take a prominent part in settling the labor difficulties.

GERMANY MUST PAY \$5,000,000,000 AT ONCE FOR WAR INDEMNITY

The Peace Treaty Will Also Fix Total Payments Which Germany Must Make — German Cabinet Talks of Asking Allies to Police Country

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 9.—Havas Agency.—At the latest session of the German Cabinet Council the Government considered the eventuality of making an appeal to the Allied armies to maintain order in Germany in the interest of the whole of Europe, the Zurich correspondent of Le Journal reports.

By Havas Agency.

PARIS, April 9.—The preliminary peace treaty will require Germany to make an immediate indemnity payment on account of 25,000,000,000 francs (\$5,000,000,000) in cash and raw materials, according to the Echo de Paris.

The treaty, it declares, will not leave uncertain the total amount which Germany is to pay, as that amount will be written into the document.

PARIS, April 9.—The "Big Four" has virtually reached an agreement on the question of the responsibility for the war, it was semi-officially announced today.

PEACE, PERFECT PEACE.

In the hours before the dawn of a League of Nations that is to ensure world peace there are wars and rumors of wars, risings and revolts over two continents.

Actual fighting is taking place:

- 1.—Along the Murmanak coast in North Russia. Sir Ernest Shackleton warns Britain that the Allied forces there are threatened with annihilation. Reinforcements are being rushed there.
- 2.—Allied and American troops are "holding on" along the Archangel front against a growing force of Bolshevik forces, who are attacking from the south. Yesterday the enemy claimed an advance of eleven miles.
- 3.—Russian Red troops have invaded East Prussia.
- 4.—German troops have clashed with the Poles in Northern Poland.
- 5.—Red Russians are attacking the Poles on the boundary.
- 6.—Ukrainians are shelling Lemberg with long distance artillery.
- 7.—Ukrainians recently attacked French and Greek troops near Kherson.

8.—Czecho-Slovak troops are driving back the Bolshevik troops in Eastern Siberia where Allied contingents are lending aid to establish order.

9.—The Omak Government in Central Siberia is preparing a concerted advance against Bolsheviks.

10.—General Denekine has gained successes in southern Russia against Russian Reds.

11.—North and South China have been engaged in civil war for more than two years.

12.—The Esthonian are fighting the Red Russians in their own province.

13.—Lithuanians have driven Red Russians back several miles and scored several successes.

14.—Ukrainians under General Petlura are on the outskirts of Kiev in South Russia which they hope to capture from the Reds.

15.—Rumanians and Russians have clashed in Bessarabia.

While in the meantime:—

1.—There have been serious risings in Korea, which have been sternly suppressed by the Japanese.

2.—Revolts have broken out in Cairo and Upper Egypt and there is danger that these may spread to the Sudan.

3.—Serious risings have occurred in Delhi, the cradle of the Indian Mutiny in 1857.

4.—In Mexico Blanquet has joined Diaz revolutionaries against the established government.

5.—In the Caucasus area 60,000 British soldiers are preventing tribal outbreaks.

6.—Serious rioting has taken place in the Argentine, especially at Buenos Aires where the trouble was fomented by Bolsheviks.

7.—In Mesopotamia a British army is maintaining order.

8.—Rioting is taking place in Hamburg, Stuttgart, Essen, Munich and there are threats of renewed trouble in Berlin.

9.—Johannesburg, South Africa, is on the verge of anarchy from alien Bolsheviks following serious strikes.

10.—Brisbane, Australia has seen fighting and bloodshed in the streets, started by avowed Bolsheviks. The police were overpowered and a reign of terror established.

11.—Rebellion has broken out in Abyssinia following the assassination of the king.

There is the germ of danger yet to come in the fact that:

1.—Irish delegates demand a hearing at the Peace Conference.

2.—South African Nationalists have called for Paris in defiance of the orders of the Union Government.

3.—Hindenburg is mobilizing an army in Silesia.

4.—The Juno Slava and Italians are held back from clashing along the Dalmatian coast and came to blows at Spalato a few days ago.

The German Kaiser is still in Holland.

WORLD NEWS APR 9 1919

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The commission that sat to investigate conditions in Turkey and to suggest some plan for the future government of the Ottoman Empire has finished its labors.

General Smuts has gone from Budapest to Prague, Bohemia, to confer with President Masaryk, of Czecho-Slovakia.

The possibility of the Allies having to dictate two treaties to Germany, one to the Weimar Government and the other to the Soviet, of Bavaria, is being considered.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

A general twenty-four strike has been called by the Italian Federation of Labor.

Soviet governments have been established at Regensburg and Eberth, in Bavaria, but throughout the country as a whole the communist idea is gaining little headway.

German troops are marching to Essen to put down a strike. Another general strike is threatened at Berlin, and Noske has ordered 30,000 soldiers to proceed to the old German capital.

Vienna has sent a request to the Allies for 10,000 soldiers to maintain order, and guarantees a stable government if these are sent, according to an announcement made by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords last night.

Greeks and Bulgars have clashed at Strumnitz.

RUSSIA.

The Esthonians are meeting with further successes against the Bolshevik troops, capturing 500 prisoners, seven villages and much war material.

Odessa is being evacuated by the Allies.

FRANCE.

Proportional representation at elections has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

HOW THREE LEADING NATIONS STAND

The positions of the three leading Powers in the Peace Conference were outlined as follows:

United-States—Some of the Allies seem inclined to forget the fourteen points and the principles contained in the armistice in favor of purely selfish interests. They must come to a quick agreement for a just and lasting peace, or the Americans will withdraw from the Conference.

Great Britain—An agreement has been reached on all the important questions, with the exception of a few details. The peace treaty will be drawn up without sacrificing any of President Wilson's principles.

France—France must have adequate indemnities or be burdened by debt for the next century, while the Germans, who caused the war, profit from her plight. Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Orlando and House virtually agreed on the peace settlement during Wilson's illness. It is now up to the President to ratify these decisions.

APR 9 - 1919

COMMON SENSE PEACE IS BRITISH STATEMENT

Special Star Cable by Lowell Mellett, United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, April 9.—The British continued to insist today that the peace work is practically concluded.

An official who is in the closest touch with the deliberations of the "big four" told the United Press that agreement has been reached on all the knotty questions, with the exception of a few details. He reiterated the statement that differences, so far as principles are concerned, are now a thing of the past.

"It will be a peace which the world's commonsense will approve, even if it disappoints the reactionaries on one hand and the extreme radicals on the other," he said.

"The official intimated the Peace Treaty will leave a great deal for the League of Nations to do, saying it will not be a rigid affair, like most treaties, but will be more like the American constitution, subject to changes providing two-thirds of the signatories desire.

When it was suggested that such

questions as the Saar Basin and reparations hardly admitted of a compromise, but must be decided one way or the other, the official replied it would be found there is room for give and take even on these questions without sacrificing any of the essential principles. Asked if he meant the principles President Wilson enunciated, he replied, "yes."

A SIGNIFICANT RUMOR.

PARIS, April 9. — The newspaper L'Eclair understands that General Humbert, former commander of the French third army will be appointed commander of the Allied troops in Central Europe.

TURK COMMISSION REPORTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9. — The Turkish commission appointed to draw up a report dealing with the national rights of Ottoman before the Peace Conference has concluded its labors. The report will be submitted to the high commissioners of the Allies directly.

KAISER WILL ESCAPE DEATH PENALTY: HUNS TO PAY FIVE BILLIONS

Big Four Powers Decide Against Capital Punishment Paris Hears—Germany Must Hand Over \$5,000,000,000 to Allies Immediately

Special Cable to The Star.

PARIS, April 9.—The "Big Four," it was learned this afternoon, has decided to eliminate the idea of capital punishment for the former Kaiser, but will provide some means for bringing him under Allied control.

A decision also has been reached to draw up a strong indictment, pointing out the moral responsibility of Wilhelm and other German leaders for the war.

MAY ASK ALLIES TO CONTROL

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 9.—Havas Agency.—At the latest session of the German Cabinet Council the Government considered the eventuality of making an appeal to the Allied armies to maintain order in Germany in the interest of the whole of Europe, the Zurich correspondent of Le Journal reports.

IMMEDIATE INDEMNITY IS DEMANDED

By Havas Agency.

PARIS, April 9.—The preliminary peace treaty will require Germany to make an immediate indemnity payment on account of 25,000,000,000 francs (\$5,000,000,000) in cash and raw materials, according to the Echo de Paris.

The treaty, it declares, will not leave uncertain the total amount which Germany is to pay, as that amount will be written into the document.

APR 10 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Prospepects of an early peace have suddenly taken a most favorable turn and the method of the publication of the terms to the world is now being discussed.

The Armenians have sent a strong protest to Paris asking for protection in Trans-Caucasia.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Martial law still rules in Berlin. The Bavarian Soviet government has established diplomatic relations with the government of Lenin.

Government troops have taken possession of the Krupp works at Essen, posted artillery at the entrance and are protecting the workmen who are returning to work.

A Soviet government has been proclaimed at Salzburg.

There are signs of unrest and revolt in Saxony.

At Wuerzburg the citizens have risen against the Soviet, have overpowered the Spartacans who had seized power and have imprisoned the ringleaders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A commercial treaty will be signed tomorrow between Spain and Great Britain.

THE FAR EAST.

Further outbreaks have taken place in Korea which are being sternly suppressed by the Japanese.

RUSSIA.

It is proposed to set a chain of Entente troops from the Pacific to the Black Sea to prevent the advance of Bolshevism into Germany and Austria.

PARIS REPORTS SAY CONFERENCE MAKING RAPID PROGRESS NOW

Pessimistic Opinions of Past Weeks Have Made a Complete Change Over Night and an Early Settlement of the World's Troubles Regarding the Treaty is Indicated

The situation in Paris has changed almost overnight from one of deepest gloom to the greatest optimism.

Four important questions, reparations, responsibility for the war, Fiume and the Saar Valley—apparently have been disposed of.

As reflected by representatives of the three chief powers, the situation today was as follows:

United States—The sudden haste on the part of the "Big Four" has made possible the signing of peace by the last of April or first of May.

Great Britain—Lloyd George, while bearing in mind his election campaign pledges, is disposed toward effecting a compromise whenever necessary to maintain the present rapid pace, and is determined to maintain permanent friendly relations with America above anything else.

France—France has reduced its claims to the minimum, consistent with Wilson's fourteen points, and will now "stick by her guns."

ALLIED TROOPS FACE BOLSHEVIK ADVANCES ALONG THREE FRONTS

**Trotsky Armies Moving on Crimea, Towards Galicia and Against the Archangel Sector—
Trotsky Seeking to Lure Entente Soldiers From Allegiance**

BUDAPEST, April 10.—A wireless despatch from Moscow stated that War Minister Trotsky has issued the following to the Allied forces in Northern Russia:
**fight for Imperialism. Surrender.
will hurt you. The soviets guarantee their prisoners.**

ENEMY MOVING INTO CRIMEA

April 10.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Limited.)
armies which captured Odessa are now trying to penetrate. They have already come into contact with the Franco-Bolsheviks, according to Bolshevik reports, were driven back. The red Perekop, one hundred miles north of Sebastopol, was announced from Omsk that two Bolshevik regiments were defeated at Sarapul, nine hundred men being killed. There are 50,000 French, Greek and other Entente soldiers.

Public Ledger Cable Star. Copyright.

April 10.—Berlin dispatch a telegram saying a Soviet army is moving along the Galician frontier.

The army has already marched toward Budapest. Soviet troops are marching toward the Soviet detachment is advancing, having captured where it took some prisoners. They expect to reach in a few days.

A Moscow wireless announced in German papers that the Soviet troops were under orders to assume the offensive on all fronts and were marching on victoriously. This statement is somewhat in contradiction, so far as the Lithuanian frontier is concerned, with the latest news from Kovno, published here by the Lithuanian press bureau, according to which the Soviet army was defeated and obliged to evacuate northern Lithuania and cross the River Muscha.

Mrs. H. W. Sample and her daughter, Miss Mary Thompson, are expected to spend the Easter season at the Rueil Hotel, near Paris.

Washington say the Bolsheviks in northern Russia do not total more than 17,500, that the Allies have twice as many men, and that the Bolsheviks are poorly equipped.

The Bolsheviks, according to the French officer, want the large stores in Archangel, and the fate of the defenders is only of secondary importance to them. He considers the situation serious, and insists that the Allies must either reinforce their armies or withdraw immediately.

ALLIES HEMMED IN.

The Allies on the Archangel front, the officer said, are hemmed in on one side by the Bolsheviks, and on the other by a frozen sea. Realizing the extent of the Allies' predicament, the Bolsheviks have concentrated 50 or 60 per cent of all their available troops in this region for the purpose of capturing the supplies in Archangel.

"I estimate the Bolshevik army at about a million," he said. "They are fairly well organized on paper, but will not fight unless they feel like it. They are poor troops, for that reason and do not persist when they are defeated." The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. W. Ross, at the Rueil Hotel, near Paris.

VETERANS EAGER TO STRIKE BOLSHEVIKI

British Soldiers Volunteer by Thousands for Russian Service

Special Cable to The Montreal Star and the Chicago Daily News, by Thomas Geggie. Copyright.

LONDON, April 10.—The scenes at Tilbury docks yesterday, where reinforcements were embarking for the Bolshevik front, were strongly reminiscent of the 1914 days when the world was young in the ways of war.

Sweethearts and wives were there, bravely smiling, as they have learned to smile during the last five years.

In the last moments of farewell, officers and men were hazarding optimistic guesses about such matters as the mails from Archangel and the reported lack of discipline among the Bolsheviks who are to form their opposition.

We are sending to Archangel an army of veterans. Two and three war decorations are the rule rather than the exception. Almost every man wears one red and several blue chevrons. Some have been fighting on four fronts since the opening of the other great war, and no man I spoke to expressed any regrets at being so quickly taken at his word.

The Russian relief force is made up of volunteers from almost every British regiment, and such is the haste that no attempt was made to sort the men out into units until after the flotilla sailed.

The recruiting headquarters at New Scotland Yard is snowed under with service applications from discharged officers and men and remembering what they have endured during the past years, it induces a thrill of pride to hear on the lips of so many youths, Kipling's well-known line: "Back to the army again, sergeant."

The Pilgrims.

An uphill path sun-gleams between the shower
Where every beam that broke the leaden sky
Lit other fields with fairer ways than ours;
Some clustered graves where half our memories lie
And one grim Shadow creeping ever nigh;
And this was Life.

Wherein we did another's burden seek,
The tired feet we helped upon the road,
The hand we gave the weary and the weak;
The miles we lightened one another's load,
When, faint to falling, onward yet we strode:
This too was Life.

Till, at the upland, as we turned to go
Amid fair meadows, dusky in the night,
The mists fell back upon the road below;
Broke on our tired eyes the western light;
The very graves were for a moment bright:
And this was Death.

From "Flanders Fields" by the
late Lieut.-Col. John McCrae.

TREATY MAY BE HELD FOR TIME

PARIS, April 10.—The publication in Paris today of a statement attributed to British sources, to the effect that the terms of the Peace Treaty would not be presented to a plenary session of the Peace Conference until after they had been communicated to the Germans, caused comment among delegates of the nations not represented on the Council of Four. The publication brought out from the American delegation the statement that it was opposed to such a plan.

Council that the Soviet troops were under orders to assume the offensive on all fronts and were marching on victoriously. This statement is somewhat in contradiction, so far as the Lithuanian frontier is concerned, with the latest news from Kovno, published here by the Lithuanian press bureau, according to which the Soviet army was defeated and obliged to evacuate northern Lithuania and cross the River Muscha.

HAIG'S SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO ARMY

New Armies Unrivalled in
Character Which is Root
of Discipline

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters, Limited.

LONDON, April 11.—Field Marshal Haig, in his final despatch as commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, cites a number of instances of men, who from civil or comparatively humble occupations, had risen during the war to important commands. The Field Marshal says that at the beginning of the war the lack of instinctive discipline among the new British troops placed them at a disadvantage, but during the last two years the discipline of all ranks in the new armies, from whatever part of the Empire they came, was excellent.

The universities and public schools of the Empire, again and again proved that they are unrivalled in the formation of character which is the root of discipline. Not that the universities and public schools enjoyed a monopoly of the qualities making good officers.

The life of the British Empire generally proved sound under the severest tests and, while giving men whom it was an honor for any officer to command, it furnished officers of the highest standard from all ranks of society and all quarters of the world. Promotion had been entirely by merit, and the highest appointments had been open to the humblest provided they had the necessary qualifications of character, skill and knowledge.

Field Marshal Haig then refers to the examples of a schoolmaster, a lawyer, a taxi cab driver, and an ex-sergeant-major, who command brigades, and an editor who commanded a division.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN.

The Field Marshal concludes:—"I want to make a very warm and sincere acknowledgment of the great debt I owe to all ranks in the armies of France, and to our kinsmen and kinswomen of the British Empire, for the unfailing support by thought, prayer and work, throughout the long years of the war. Their trust and confidence never wavered, and their labors never ceased. No sacrifices, hardships, and privations were too great, provided thereby the needs of the Empire were met."

STEMMING BOLSHEVIS.

Loaves of Bread Most Effective Ammunition

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette (Copyright).

Copenhagen, April 10.—Speaking about Mr. Hoover's plan to have Nansen head an international commission to get food to the starving Russian people, Magnus Swenson, the American distributor of food at Copenhagen, said today: "It is a great scheme. The only effective remedy against Bolshevism is giving people something to eat."

Concerning Finland, whence he recently returned, he said that conditions were much better. The Finns need help, he said, but their bread allowance was put up from 180 to 240 grammes, and if the Government was firm against the threatening Bolshevism from Russia, the future was safe.

FIVE BILLIONS IN CASH TWENTY BILLION BONDS; AND MORE TO FOLLOW

Peace Treaty States Minimum Amount to Be Surrendered at Once—Germany Must Also Pay More in Damages as Soon as She is Able

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 14.—Germany, under the peace treaty, must pay \$5,000,000,000 in cash or the equivalent in commodities before May 1, 1921. She must also issue immediately to the Allied and Associated Governments \$20,000,000,000 of interest bearing bonds.

The interest on the bonds until 1926 will be either two or three per cent, and after that date will be five per cent, according to the present plan.

The bonds will be payable in instalments during a period of fifteen years. They will probably be kept in the control of a central commission of the Allied and Associated Governments, so that they shall not be marketed in quantities sufficient to break the price.

Germany must also obligate herself to pay other amounts for damages done, appropriate to her means, to be determined by a mixed commission of representatives of the Allied and Associated Governments and of Germany, which shall report before May 1, 1921.

ITALY UNWILLING FOR TREATY GO TO GERMANS UNLESS SHE GETS FIUME

Discordant Note Struck in Last Days of Conference is Paris Report—Rumor Germany May Ask Indemnity From Allies on Amazing Grounds

By Havas Agency.

PARIS, April 17.—Germany intends to claim an indemnity from the Allies, according to the Frankfort Gazette. It says the German negotiators at Versailles will ask payment for damages sustained from aerial attacks, from the occupation of German territory by the Allied troops and for the delay in concluding peace, causing a prolongation of the Bolshevik and Spartan trouble.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Progress has been so rapid during the last few days that it is expected the German delegates will be summoned to Versailles before April 20.

The Daily Mail of London states that France will get 55 per cent. of the indemnity.

It is rumored that the amount of reparation to be demanded has been revised and is now fixed at fifty billion dollars, extending over a long period.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

There has been renewed rioting at Dresden, Dusseldorf and Magdeburg.

At Munich there is an attempt to set up a military dictatorship in support of the Hoffman Ministry and the Soviet Government is losing ground.

The British have notified the authorities of German Austria that if disorders continue food supplies will be cut off.

Greeks and Bulgars have clashed at Strumnitz and it is reported that numbers of Greeks have been arrested and sent to Sofia.

RUSSIA.

Trotsky admits defeat on the eastern front and declares that the troops there must be immediately strengthened.

The Ukrainians continue the bombardment of Lemberg by long distance artillery.

EGYPT.

While there are still clashes on the streets the situation continues to improve under General Allenby's administration. The Egyptians vent their anger on the Armenians.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Hawker and Grieve have been delayed by fog and it is possible that the Martinside machine may be the first to get away. Climatic conditions are no worse in Newfoundland, but they are bad on the other side, the British Admiralty reports.

It is announced that the American machine at Rockaway is ready to start.

BELIEVES BRITAIN WILL BE SUPREME

Toronto, March 15.—Howard Corbett, manager of the London Times, who is paying a brief visit to Canada and the United States, in an interview here last night, said he was not at all pessimistic as to the position the United Kingdom will occupy in the world of post-war business. Britain's banking system is still supreme, the wonder and envy of the bankers of the United States," he said. "Her working men may be disposed at the moment to ask not merely for shorter hours and better factory and housing conditions, but for more radical measures of reconstruction than may be attainable but Britain's industrial position will be maintained if she continues, as of old, to put quality of product before quantity."

SPARTACAN FORCES BADLY ROUTED BY EBERT SOLDIERS

Ejected from Trenches at Dusseldorf After Heavy Bombardment

CRISIS IN SAXONY

Martial Law Proclaimed Today—Soviet Government Feared

Associated Press.

DUSSELDORF, April 14, via Copenhagen.—On Saturday night and Sunday morning Government troops attacked Spartacan forces entrenched in the Oberbilk quarter, in the south-eastern section of the city, and after a violent bombardment with artillery and mine-throwers, ejected them. The majority of the Spartacans fled in the direction of Eller, and the troops are no longer encountering serious resistance.

SOVIET TROOPS FLED.

BERLIN, April 14. — Government troops sent against the Brunswick Soviet were reported from Magdeburg to have come into contact with the outposts of the Brunswick communist forces. The outposts fled before the advance of the Government contingent.

War Indemnities

COST OF THE WAR.

Great Britain\$40,000,000,000
France\$36,000,000,000
United States40,600,000,000
Italy10,500,000,000
Other Allied countries7,000,000,000
Total\$143,000,000,000
Germany\$36,250,000,000
Other belligerent enemies\$16,000,000,000

Total cost of the war\$197,250,000,000

As preliminary indemnity Germany must pay\$24,000,000,000

Of this amount:

France will get\$13,200,000,000

Great Britain will get\$6,000,000,000

Balance\$4,800,000,000

The estimated wealth of Germany before the war was \$80,000,000,000.

The Public Debts of the Entente and Allies, Aug. 1914, \$22,625,000,000.

The Public Debts of Entente and Allies, April, 1919 \$126,750,000,000.

Increase in Public Debts of all belligerents, \$171,125,000,000.

They truly mourn that mourn without a wit-

APR 14 1919

25

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Prospects for an early peace continue to improve and preparations are being made for the presentation of the terms and their consideration.

It is authoritatively stated that the Rhine will be the western boundary of Germany and that if Teuton troops cross the river, it will be considered an act of war.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

There has been further street fighting in Berlin and a continuance of the disturbances in the Westphalia industrial district.

The Bavarian Soviet has been overthrown and the disorders in Munich are gradually quieting down.

It is reported that Archduke Joseph, ex-Premier Wekerle and another former Austro-Hungarian minister, have been assassinated.

A steamer laden with food, intended for Poland, has been pillaged at Hamburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Interest rapidly increases over the trans-Atlantic flight and bets are freely made about the outcome. An additional prize of \$5,000 is offered to the first British pilot completing the journey.

Great Britain has modified her embargo with regard to imports.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Indians are again causing trouble in the northern part of Argentina.

FIRST BRIGADE SAILING TODAY

Special Cable to The Star by Thomas Goggie.

SOUTHAMPTON April 15. — Already two days behind the original program, the Olympic, with 5,500 Canadians, the First Brigade, on board, was delayed another twelve hours to enable the Southampton civic authorities to provide an official farewell during daylight. After the Lord Mayor had expressed the city's gratitude to the veterans of the first brigade and wished them God Speed, the Olympic pulled out at eleven o'clock this morning.

All the troops had embarked at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Trains from Bramshott arrived on the quayside and there was joyous bustle everywhere. The strength of the returning battalions is: First, 539; Second, 549; Third, 741; Fourth, 784; the balance on board being made up of other small units belonging to the brigade and other Canadian details.

The troops are commanded by Brig-General McQuaig, and were visited on board by their Divisional Commander, General A. C. Macdonell, whose tremendous popularity was evidenced by the deafening volume of cheers from the men on board as he waved his farewell from the quayside.

Each man has been presented with an enamelled miniature button representing the famous red square, the first divisional shoulder badge.

I was informed by Colonel Rogers, of the Third Battalion and Colonel Tells, of the Fourth, that both units are taking home their regimental colors, although up to now no official list of honors to be embroidered thereon has yet been decided on by the War Office.

WILL THEY WIN THE TRANS-ATLANTIC PRIZE?



These are the "Sopwith party," who hope to be the first to fly to Europe. They are, from right to left—Commander McKenzie Grieve, R.N., navigator; Capt. Mason, Harry G. Hawker (in the forefront), who will pilot the Sopwith plane; Capt. Fenn, manager, and on the extreme right the meteorological officer.

GERMANY WILL PAY REPARATIONS MONEY IN GOLD

Allies Not Accepting Any of
Depreciated Hun Paper
Money

PROGRAM FORECAST

Germany First, Then Her
Allies, Will Hear Sen-
tence

On April 25, just 176 days after the firing of the last shot in the greatest war in the world's history, representatives of the victors and vanquished will meet at the historic Versailles.

Shortly after the presentation of the terms to the German delegates, the Allies will call Germany's former war allies into conference.

Peace Conference news, including President Wilson's statement, indicates that world peace will soon be an accomplished fact except for Bolshevik-ridden Russia.

Unofficial statements say that Germany will have to pay 100,000,000,000 marks in gold, about \$23,000,000,000. Of this she must pay within two years \$4,764,000,000, and the rest she is given thirty years to turn over. In addition an Allied commission will assess damages caused through the German war policy, which may reach an immense sum.

FORECAST OF PROGRAM

Special Star Cable by Fred S. Ferguson, of United Press.

PARIS, April 15.—The peace program was authoritatively outlined to the United Press today as follows:

The treaty will be handed to the Germans April 25.

If the Germans have plenary powers, it will be signed almost immediately; otherwise it will first be submitted to the German Government at Weimar.

Separate treaties will be presented to Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria within a few days after the Germans arrived at Versailles.

As soon as all treaties are signed, a period of twenty to thirty days will be permitted for ratification by the Allied Governments.

When two-thirds of the Governments have ratified the treaties they become effective.

President Wilson is expected to call a special session of the U. S. Congress for the purpose not later than June 1.

The "Little Five" (Foreign Ministers' Council) met today to discuss the mechanical details of the final peace sessions. Under the present plans, a plenary session probably will be held next week in which the new covenant of the League of Nations will be presented, as well as the final reports of other commissions.

No definite decision has been reached regarding the work after the German delegates arrive but it is understood a special committee, composed of the "Big Four" will deal with them. The treaty will be gone over and the various points explained. The Germans are then expected to return to Weimar and submit the treaty to their Government.

The Adriatic question, under consideration by the "Big Four" today, will not slow up the treaty with Germany. This and other problems can continue under debate while the negotiations are under way with the Germans.

The treaty to be handed the Germans, April 25, will be at least 75,000 words long, according to the best estimates. It probably will consist of a general introduction in which all the principles will be set forth, and will be followed by specific protocols covering separate divisions.

Among these protocols will be the League of Nations covenant, to which the Germans will subscribe, although they will not be admitted to membership in the League until they are voted in under the covenant provision for acceptance of new members.

Despatches of March 22, stated Germany would be allowed an army of 100,000 men, a navy of six battleships, six light cruisers and 24 destroyers and torpedo boats, and no military air force. Also that she would be rendered further impotent through Allied control of her war materials.

FRANCE IS SATISFIED.

The military and naval terms will contain approximately 12,000 words, reparations the same, waterways and responsibilities about 5,000 each. Boundaries, which will require at least 5,000 words, will give Alsace-Lorraine to France, as well as giving the French possession of the Saar coal mines. The valley will be administered by France as mandatory for the League of Nations for fifteen years, after which a plebiscite will be held. The Rhine boundary is not changed, but the forts will be dismantled and France will be given guarantees against attack which she has characterized as "most acceptable."

The waterways provisions include internationalization of the Rhine, Elbe and Oder rivers. The Kiel Canal will be left in Germany's possession but will be open to passage of all ships in peace time and its forts will be dismantled.

As outlined yesterday, the reparations section of the treaty probably will be based on a provisional minimum indemnity of \$25,000,000,000. The permanent reparations commission will be expected to get as much more as Germany's financial and economic condition permits, after the initial instalment of \$5,000,000,000, which must be paid within two years.

While the responsibilities committee has agreed on indictment and trial of minor enemy officials in the countries in which their crimes were committed, the question of whether the former Kaiser and his chief accomplices shall be corporally punished probably will be determined at the plenary session next week, owing to the fact the committee has failed to agree on this one point.

ARMED INTERVENTION

IN RUSSIA PERILOUS.

SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Premier States No Approaches Yet Made by Russia—Allied Peace Delegates in Full Agreement on All Fundamentals—Urges People to Have Patience and Ensure World Peace

LONDON, April 16.—There is a complete understanding on fundamental questions of the peace settlement, Premier Lloyd George declared in addressing the House of Commons this afternoon. He said it is not true that America and Europe are at variance.

Pointing out the difficulties of effecting peace, the Premier said a complete break-up is threatened in Russia, Austria and Turkey.

"There is no authority throughout Russia," he said. "The question of recognition of the Soviet Government has never been proposed or discussed."

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA CONDEMNED

"The internal condition in Russia over and is still full of perils to all," does not justify a gigantic military enterprise," said Lloyd George. "I would rather leave Russia to the Bolsheviks until I see a way out, than to have Britain bankrupt. It is my earnest conviction that intervention would be the greatest act of stupidity."

"We do not despair of the Russian situation. Although the Bolshevik forces are growing, Bolshevism is waning. We are supplying the countries bordering Russia with means of resisting the invasion of Bolshevism."

Lloyd George pointed out that Russia would be most difficult to conquer and would require huge armies for the task.

NO EASY PEACE.
Lloyd George declared, amid an outburst of cheering that the indemnity "will be no easy one."

He asked that the delegates, who "are trying to do their best," be left in peace, "because their work is not in peace, because their work is not in peace, because their work is not in peace."

WORLD'S BIGGEST TASK UNDER DIFFICULTY

APR 16 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Delegates are today discussing the claims of Italians and Jugo-Slavs on the eastern shore of the Adriatic and the future disposition of Heligoland.

The Council of Four has decided that the future of Schleswig-Holstein shall be left to the peoples of those provinces who will express their views in a referendum which will be held under Allied supervision.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lloyd George delivered an eloquent speech in the House of Commons this afternoon.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Munich is again in a state of anarchy. Bands of robbers are looting houses and, it is rumored, soldiers are deserting. The Soviet adherents seem to be gaining the upper hand.

General Haller has begun the march of his Polish troops across Germany, according to the plan agreed upon by General Foch when protest against the use of Danzig was made.

Government troops have occupied Magdeburg and are restoring order. The continuance of the strike in the Ruhr industrial district is crippling transportation.

ON RUSSIA FRONTS.

Rumanians have been forced to retire before increasing forces of Bolsheviks in Bessarabia.

The Czechoslovaks have crossed the border and are again threatening the Poles.

NEK ZEALAND.

It seems likely likely that prohibition has been defeated in New Zealand largely through the soldiers' votes.

UNITED STATES.

The telephone strike in New England States is spreading. The strike of dock workers in New York again assumes a serious aspect.

ENTENTE STARTS HALLER'S ARMY INTO GERMANY

Hun General Warns People
of Peril of Molesting
Poles

PEACE PROGRAM

Council of Four Cleaning
Up Last of the Big
Problems

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, April 16.—The first detachment of Polish troops left Villette Station at 4 p.m. today on their way to Poland across Germany.

Their commander, General Haller, went to Mayence last night to prepare for their entry into Germany.

GENERAL WARNS GERMANS.

LISSA, POSEN, April 16.—General Baron von Hammerstein, a member of the German armistice commission, has telegraphed the People's Council here, saying that the Entente Powers had

ST. DENIS

Hotels. Night. Prices. Prevail.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Germany is putting in a claim for indemnity for damage done by the Allies through air raids and by the delay in signing peace.

May 15 is given as the final day for receiving Germany's answer to the peace terms.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

General Plumer, commanding the army of occupation on the Rhine, has warned strikers at Cologne to return to work. An air squadron of the Allies flew over the city yesterday.

Switzerland will hold a referendum to decide whether she will enter the League of Nations or not.

Bavaria is still controlled by the Soviet faction, and Government troops are advancing on Munich.

The report that the Archduke Josef and Karolyi have been assassinated is denied.

INDIA.

Revolution is spreading. Martial law has been proclaimed in Lahore and Amritsar. Aeroplanes were used by the British in quelling disturbances in the Punjab.

TURKEY.

The situation in Turkey is critical, and further massacres of Armenians are expected. Greeks and Turks may clash any moment at Smyrna.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that 1,800 people were murdered by the Bolsheviks at Ufa. In the Archangel district an American detachment captured a Bolshevik patrol.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Major Wood may start tomorrow from Ireland, while an announcement is expected at any moment saying that Hawker or Raynham, or both, had left Newfoundland.

MEXICO.

General Blanquet, who recently arrived in Mexico, and, with Diaz, started to stir up revolt against Carranza, has been killed.

In beginning his speech the Premier said, "The conference in history had been faced with problems of such variety, complexity, magnitude and gravity."

The congress of Vienna, which was the nearest approach to it, took seven months for its work, but that congress, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, sank into insignificance as compared with "our had been settled by this conference."

After referring to the world-wide extent of the war the Premier said that new states had sprung into existence, some of them independent, some semi-independent and some that might be protectorates, and although their boundaries might not be defined, some indication of them must be given.

LEAGUE SAVED TIME.

In his reference to the League of Nations deliberations Mr. Lloyd George said the Conference might have taken more time but for the fact that it was setting up a machinery capable of readjusting and correcting possible mistakes.

"And that is why the League of Nations, instead of wasting time, saved time," he added.

The conference had to shorten its labors, continued the Premier, because, while it was trying to build, in many lands, the foundation of society was tumbling into the dust. No body of men worked harder or in better harmony than the Peace Conference, he asserted and he doubted whether any body of men ever worked under greater difficulties.

"Stones were clattering on the roof and wild men were screaming through the keyhole, while enormous issues depended upon them which required calm deliberation," the Premier said.

He asked for the opportunity for such deliberation for the rest of the journey which was not at an end.

Early in his address the Premier said his first impulse when he returned to England from France was to await the much advertised criticisms of him, but inquiries had shown that these were not forthcoming.

The reason assigned was, he was told, that he must not expect criticism until the House was informed what the peace delegates were doing.

The Premier said he should not have thought that in such quarters, facts would be regarded as the slightest basis for criticism, but he was fully aware there was a great deal of impatience which was felt in all the world, and he proposed to address himself to the real, sincere, honest impatience which was felt in all lands.

PRAISES LABOR PLAN.

The Premier paid tribute to George Nicol Barnes, the Labor leader, and those associated with him in the plan for international arrangements for labor.

"Then," he added, "there is that great organization, a great experiment, but an experiment upon which the whole peace of the world hangs—the Society of Nations."

With almost every nation in the world engaged in considering these problems the Premier said, the delegates were justified in taking some time for their work, as a blunder might precipitate a universal war, which might be either near or distant.

After his reference at this point to what he characterized as the time-saving process of building up the League of Nations, and his appeal for freedom for the Conference to finish its labors without further harrying, he continued along this line to point to the dangers of not allowing the Conference the calm deliberation they required.

"It is full of perils—perils for this country and for all lands—perils for the peoples of the world."

In answer to a question from John R. Clynes, the Labor leader, whether approaches for peace had come from the Russian Government, the Premier said:

"We have had no approaches of any sort or kind. None have been put before the Conference."

He begged that the men who were doing their best should be left in peace, or else other men sent to do the work. The delegates were dealing with many nations, most of them with problems of their own, and with a different point of view.

prevent the various nations from developing into conflict. The Premier said he believed the Conference had surmounted the difficulties but it was not an easy task. There were questions one never heard of which almost imperilled the peace of Europe while the Conference was sitting, he added.

Questions that have never been heard of before the war had nearly produced a conflict between two of the Allied states, Mr. Lloyd George continued, and there were a number of such questions. But, he added, after all it was quarrels over small states which had made the great war. He spoke of the difficulties in the Balkans and added:

"One of the features of the present situation, owing to the breaking up of the Central Empires, is that Central Europe has been Balkanized into small states. Care must be taken lest causes of future unrest be created by the settlement made."

The question of Russia was one of the most complex problems ever dealt with by any body of men, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out.

One difficulty was that there was no Russia. There is an organization controlling Central Russia, but there is nobody who can say it is even a de facto government for the whole of Russia. Even if we could under any circumstances recognize the Bolshevik Government we cannot recognize it as the de facto government in Russia. It is just like a volcano which is still in eruption, and the best we can do is to provide security for those dwelling on its remotest and most accessible slopes, and arrest the flow of lava so that it shall not scorch other lands."

After saying that there was no question of recognizing the Russian Soviet Government, that such a proposition had never been discussed or even proposed, the Premier said it was a fundamental principle of British foreign policy never to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries.

The Government of Russia was a matter for the Russian people. It was at this point that the Premier declared that it was not the duty of the British Government to commit the country to gigantic military enterprises in order to improve Russian conditions, much as the Government deplored those conditions, pointing out that Russia was a country very easy of invasion, but a very difficult one from which to withdraw.

FOURTEEN NEW BOUNDARIES.

In his review, during the earlier portion of his address, of the difficulties confronting the Peace Conference from the many complex problems before it, the Premier pointed out that the boundaries of fourteen countries had to be recast. This, he said, would give some idea of the purely territorial difficulties. But he added, there were problems affecting the peace of the world and the destiny of the human race, and if there were blunders made humanity would have to pay for them.

In giving a list of the problems the Premier concluded with the subject of indemnities. His mention of this brought cheers from the members of the House who had sent the telegram urging that Germany be made pay in full for the war. The Premier took up the challenge, saying in referring to this problem, that "it is not an easy one, not even to be settled by telegram."

The Premier said he might be asked why he supported Admiral Kolchak and General Denekine. He would tell the House frankly, he said. When the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed, he explained, large parts of Russia had no hand in the shameful act and were in revolt against the Government which signed it.

"They raised arms at our instigation and largely at our expense," he added, "but that was absolutely sound military policy, because without these organizations the Germans would have secured all the resources which would have enabled them to break the blockade."

"Bolshevism," continued the Premier, "had threatened to impress by force of arms its domination over those populations which had revolted against it and it would have been an act thoroughly unworthy of any great and to say to those populations 'we are exceedingly obliged to you; you have served your purpose, and you are now free to do as you please.'"

CONSTANTINOPLE FEARS OUTBREAK MAY REND LAND

Massacre of Armenians
Threatened and Whole
Country is Convulsed

INDIA RESTLESS

Spirit of Revolt Spread-
ing in Several Interior
Areas

LONDON, April 17. — It is learned here that the situation in Turkey is causing grave anxiety. Internal disorder is rife, according to reports from Rear-Admiral Webb, R.N., at Constantinople. It is feared there will be shortly outbreaks and massacres of the Armenian population on a large scale.

The situation at Smyrna, where the Turks and Greeks are ready to spring at each others' throats is typical of the situation throughout Turkey. Bands of Brigands are dominating the country, even within a few miles of Constantinople, and committing atrocious murders.

The committee of Union and Progress, the Young Turk organization, which was driven from power in Constantinople as a result of the Allied victory, is reported to be secretly conducting an energetic reorganizing movement.

Further disorders are feared in Egypt. A division of British troops is on the way from the Dobrudja to reinforce the troops of Major General Allenby, the special high commissioner to Egypt and to relieve a large number of Australian and New Zealand soldiers who will return home.

INDIAN REVOLT GROWS.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, April 17. — The India Office announced today that disorders continue in India.

"Amritsar and Lahore are quiet," the statement said. "Between those places it is reported that open rebellion exists. The military is taking steps."

"In Calcutta on April 12, troops fired on rioters, killing six and wounded, 12."

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Some agreement respecting them must be reached before Italy will consent to the Allies submitting the treaty to Germany.

The Italians are relying upon the success of France in obtaining a satisfactory settlement of the Saar basin question and are standing pat. They seek to hold France and England to the Treaty of London by which Italy receives Trieste, Trent and the Dalmatian coast. They are willing to trade the rest of Dalmatian coast for Fiume.

France and England, in view of this London treaty may shift the burden of resisting Italy's claims on Mr. Wilson's shoulders. The President is handicapped in his position by three elements:

1—Italy's demand for Fiume is in-

NO LENGTHY DEBATE ALLOWED

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to
The Montreal Star. Copyright.
By G. S. Adam.

PARIS, April 17.—The German peace delegates when they arrive at Versailles will not, it is understood, be given an unlimited field for discussion.

In regard to frontier limits, at least, the peace terms presented by the Allies will have to be taken or rejected without negotiations.

This also probably will be the case in regard to the military and naval terms, so that the only subject upon which German comment will be invited will be on reparation and finance generally.

The exact time-limit within which Germany will be expected to pay off her debt to the world has not been fixed. Thirty-five years are urged by one section of the Conference.

consistent with the principle of self-determination, though Italy is willing to make Fiume a free port under Italian control for the commerce of the hinterland.

2—Mr. Wilson has already admitted repeated breaches of the principle which were to underlie the peace settlement.

3—When America entered the Peace Conference we did not insist on the open abrogation of the Treaty of London and other secret treaties as a condition of our participation. Our representatives contented themselves with asserting their belief that the acceptance of the fourteen points abrogated all secret treaties by inference.

Consequently the attitude of American delegates here is sowing a harvest of unpopularity for the United States by endeavoring to impose altruistic settlements on other nations without being willing to submit to similar measures in U. S. affairs.

while the British delegates are understood to favor fifty years, as giving a greater chance for Germany fulfilling all her obligations.

The crimes and responsibilities clauses in the peace treaty have been the subject of keen debate. Everything now goes to show that the extradition of the chief offenders, including the Kaiser and Crown Prince, will be asked for from Holland, and it is suggested that Belgium be entrusted with this action.

The former Emperor, Crown Prince and other arch-offenders, whose responsibility, perhaps, is more moral than physical, will be brought to trial before an international tribunal formed by one representative of each of the Great Powers.

Premier Lloyd George returns Paris today when the final settlement can be given to the details of the reparation question.

APR 18 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

President Wilson received the delegates from the United States representing Ireland, and has advised them that he will take no official action in the matter.

Marshal Foch and a committee of experts is drafting plans in anticipation of possible action by Germany in refusing the Allies' terms. France has agreed to feed Russia through the neutrals.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

German troops are reported to have captured Libau, and have ousted the officials of the newly-formed Government of Courland from office. British war vessels are standing off Libau in the Baltic.

Picked Government troops have entered Brunswick, where there were some disturbances. There was no opposition.

Through a mistake in orders the first train of Polish troops was sent out of its course, causing some excitement.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Snow and sleet storms have again delayed the aviators in Newfoundland.

HAS BEEN ARRESTED.



Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Berne, April 19. — Count Czernin, former Austrian-Hungarian foreign minister, has been arrested in Feldkirch while attempting to escape across the frontier into Switzerland. It was learned today, Feldkirch is in Austria, five miles from the border.

EXPECT MAJOR
WOODS TO BEGIN
FLIGHT TODAY

Limerick Representatives of Firm Think Ireland-Newfoundland Trip Starting

WEATHER CLEARS

Raynham Made a Good Trial Flight at New- foundland End

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
and The Chicago Daily News.
Copyright. By Ruth Russell.

LIMERICK, Ireland, April 17.—Major J. C. P. Woods of the Short Brothers Airplane "Atlantic Shiel," which is to attempt the flight across the Atlantic, will have his petrol. After a long conference the strike committee in control of the Limerick area decided that a permit would be issued for the transportation of 600 gallons of petrol from Limerick to the "jump off," at Bawnmore. The agents of the Short Brothers here expect the flight to begin today.

WILL FEED RUSSIA IF SOVIETS WILL STOP HOSTILITIES

Council of Four Agrees to Suggestion of Nansen on This Condition

LENINE WILLING

Entente Powers Feel This Move Will Soon Bring Order Out of Chaos

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 18.—The Allied and Associated Powers are prepared to aid in the relief of Russia with food.

A. Mazon, Mrs. C. H. Traylor, Mr. Scott Robertson, Mrs. Herbert Smith, Mr. Thorne, Mrs. A. D. Fry, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Puyile in the tea room, Mrs. Morris and B. Morphy, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Gerdling, the Misses Williams and other ladies.

The relief of Russia with food.

13th HIGHLANDERS EXPERIENCED FIRST GAS ATTACK OF WAR

*Had Baptism of Fire at Second Battle of Ypres—
Were Through All Notable Battles and Covered
Themselves with Undying Glory*

The following is the record of the original officers of the 13th Battalion, with the ranks they held when they went overseas, their promotions, decorations and records respectively. In addition, each one is entitled to the Mons Star:—

Lieut.-Col. F. O. W. Loomis; Major-General; C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. and ar, Legion of Honor (French), Order of Leopold (Belgium), six times mentioned in despatches; promoted to Brig.-Gen. 1916, Major-Gen. 1918.

Major E. C. Norsworthy; mentioned in despatches; killed in action at second battle of Ypres.

Major V. C. Buchanan; Lieut.-Col.; D.S.O., twice mentioned in despatches; promoted to command the Battalion in 1916; killed in action during the battle of the Somme.

Major D. R. McCuagh; Lieut.-Col.; D.S.O., mentioned in despatches; wounded and taken prisoner at second battle of Ypres; prisoner three years.

Capt. G. E. McCuagh; Brig.-General; C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar, six times mentioned in despatches; promoted to Major in 1916, promoted to command Battalion in 1916, promoted to Brig.-Gen. in 1918; twice wounded in action.

Capt. L. W. Whitehead; killed in action at second battle of Ypres.

Capt. W. H. Jamieson; Major; promoted to Major in 1915; wounded at second battle of Ypres.

Capt. K. M. Perry; Lieut.-Col.; D.S.O. and two Bars, four times mentioned in despatches; promoted to Major in 1915, promoted to command Battalion in 1918; three times wounded.

Capt. T. S. Morrissey; Lieut.-Col.; D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches; promoted to Major in 1916, served as Brig.-Major with 8th Brigade, promoted Lieut.-Col. in 1918, and now with Siberian Expeditionary Force.

Capt. G. M. Drummond; killed in action at second battle of Ypres.

Capt. W. H. Clarke-Kennedy; Lieut.-Col.; V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar. Croix de Guerre (French), four times mentioned in despatches; promoted Major in 1915, promoted Lieut.-Col. commanding 24th Battalion in 1918; twice wounded.

Capt. O. O. Lees; killed in action in second battle of Ypres.

Capt. H. F. Walker; twice wounded in action.

Capt. C. H. Crowley; killed in action at Messines, September, 1915.

Capt. S. J. Lindsay; wounded once; invalided to England in 1915 as unfit for further active service.

Capt. C. J. Smith; killed in action, 1916.

Lieut. C. Cantley; Battalion Quartermaster; twice wounded.

Lieut. A. N. Worthington; Major; promoted to Capt. and Major in 1917; seriously wounded in May, 1918, at Festubert.

Lieut. C. R. Pitblado; Capt.; wounded and taken prisoner at second battle of Ypres; prisoner three years.

APR 18 1919

ENEMY TROOPS HAVE SEIZED LIBAU, OUSTING LETTISH GOVERNMENT

**Astonishing Move by German Force May, if
Without Allies' Sanction, Lead to Grave Re-
sults — Letts Overpowered, Disarmed and
Interned After Military Surprise**

COPENHAGEN, April 18.—German and Baltic German troops have forcibly seized Libau and overthrown the Lettish provisional Government, according to advices received by the Lettish press bureau here.

LETTS SURPRISED AND OVERTHROWN

Lettish reserve troops in Libau were surprised by strong German forces on Wednesday which overpowered the Letts, disarmed and interned them.

Later the Germans arrested the Lettish Minister of the Interior and several officials, it is said. The surprise was possible, according to report, because of the fact that Lettish troops had been sent to the front, while Baltic German detachments had been brought back to Libau. The city is now held and controlled by the Germans.

Premier Ullman has protested to General von der Goltz, commander of the German troops in Lettvia, and the latter has expressed his astonishment over the incident.

The Letts accuse the Germans of constantly hindering them from mobilizing against the Bolsheviks which, it is said, account for the fact that Riga is still in the hand of the Soviet force.

A telegram was sent on Wednesday evening by Premier Ullman to the Lettish representative in Danzig, reporting the seizure of Libau and adding that he, himself, is safe, and collaborating with the Lettish mission and British warships in the harbor.

The telegram stated that the Germans had occupied the Premier's department and seized the papers there.

It was added that the Germans demand that one-third of the members in a new Ministry, which they insist shall be formed, shall be Germans.

The telegram concludes by saying: "We will accede to nothing."

ORIGINAL OFFICERS OF THE 13TH BATTALION, ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA.



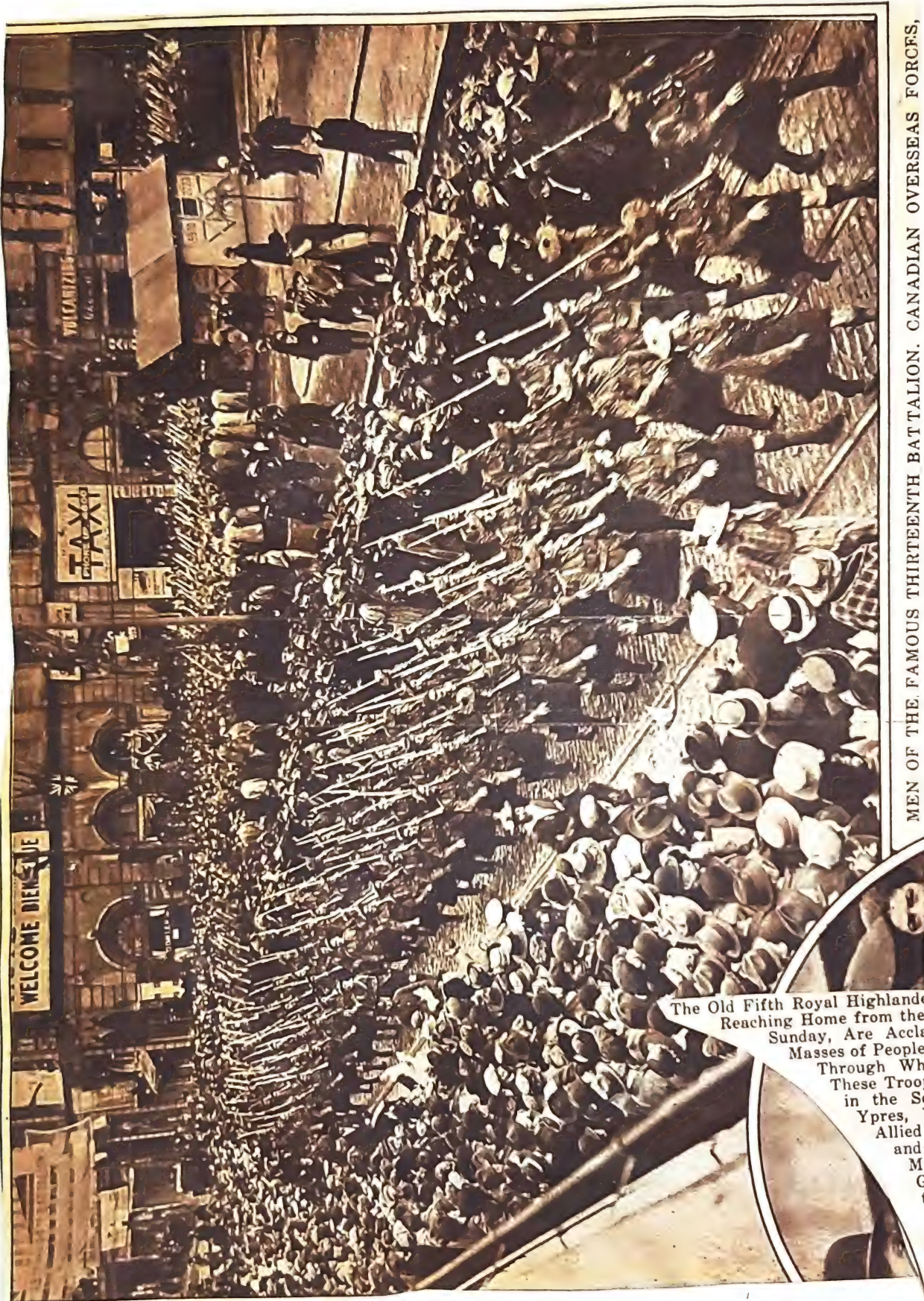
This picture was taken before the 13th Battalion first went into action, and the ranks given the officers are those with which they originally crossed overseas. Since then many of them have paid the supreme sacrifice for their country, while others have been wounded and others have gained promotion. Those marked with a dagger (†) lie sleeping in Flanders Fields, while those marked with an asterisk (*) have been wounded. In the centre of the front row, between the two officers in a recumbent position is Major-Gen. F. O. W. Loomis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Reading from left to right the others are: Back row—Capt. C. J. Smith†, Lieut. A. N. Worthington*, Lieut. I. M. R. Sinclair*, Capt. G. E. McCuaig*, Lieut. W. S. M. MacTear*, Capt. G. M. Drummond†, Lieut. E. M. Sellon, Capt. K. M. Perry*, Lieut. C. B. Pitblado*, Lieut. C. M. Horsey† and Capt. G. O. Lees†.

Second Row—Lieut. J. O. Hastings, Lieut. F. S. Molson*, Lieut. S. B. Lindsay, Capt. A. G. Cameron, Capt. L. W. Whitehead, Lieut.-Col. N. McCuaig, Capt. H. F. Walker*, Lieut. J. G. Ross*.

Third Row—Major R. H. Jamieson*, Major D. R. McCuaig*, Major E. C. Norsworthy†, Lieut.-Col. F. O. W. Loomis, Major V. C. Buchanan†, Capt. T. S. Morrissey, Capt. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. M. Greenshields†. Front Row—Lieut. A. M. Fisher*, Lieut. F. C. Stephens†.

APR 19 1919

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MEN OF THE FAMOUS THIRTEENTH BATTALION. CANADIAN OVERSEAS FORCES,

The Old Fifth Royal Highlanders of Montreal, Reaching Home from the War on Easter Sunday, Are Acclaimed by Great Masses of People in Every Street Through Which They Pass. These Troops Held the Gap in the Second Battle of Ypres, Were the First Allied Troops Gassed, and Are Veterans of Mons, Festubert, Givenchy, Sanctuary Woods, Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Passchendaele, and Cambrai.

(Underwood & Underwood.)

APR 21 1919

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Heering Thousands Greet Veterans From the Rhine When They Returned to Montreal



This picture shows a part of the enormous crowds that greeted the 13th Royal Highlanders and the 14th Royal Montreal Regiment when they returned yesterday afternoon after four years of war ending at the Rhine. In the photo the 13th Batt. is shown; the 14th Batt. paraded a little in the rear of the Killies, each wearing his "fin" hat. From Place Viger to the Peel St. barracks the streets were lined with a cheering multitude as shown in the picture which was taken at Victoria Square.

APR 21 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando are today discussing Italy's claims. President Wilson is absent from the conference.

It is stated positively that the United States will be asked to accept a mandate over Armenia and Constantinople.

Germany will have to abandon all her rights and privileges in Morocco.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

A strike by the gas-workers in Bremen has been countered by a strike of the bourgeoisie.

The Hungarian Soviet announces that under the new regime there will be complete religious freedom and no change in family and social customs.

Efforts are being made to make Vienna a second capital for the new Germany, with possible sessions of the Parliament there.

Vienna is now completely under Soviet control. Quiet reigns.

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Fair weather over Newfoundland gives promise that a start may be made today by Hawker or Raynham or both.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament will not be convened until May 6.

RUSSIA.

Petlura, the Russian peasant general, has scored successes against the Bolsheviks in his effort to get behind them: 10,000 Bolsheviks are said to have come over to his side.

In the Archangel area the Bolsheviks have been forced to retire, chased by British and Allied troops.

APR 22 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau with President Wilson are today discussing the question of Japanese equality. Premier Orlando is conspicuously absent from the conference.

There is a deadlock over the Adriatic claims both President Wilson and Premier Orlando apparently refusing to withdraw from their positions.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Soviet Government established by Bela Kun has been overthrown and chaos reigns at Budapest. It is likely that a social democratic government will be set up.

The Hoffman Government is gradually gaining the upper hand again in Munich. There is plundering throughout Bavaria.

All the ballot boxes, booths and appurtenances for a referendum, are being distributed throughout Germany. It is unlikely however that the Entente Powers will permit the peace terms to be submitted to a plebiscite.

General Haller's Polish army has crossed Germany and reached Warsaw.

TURKEY.

Revolution has broken out in Turkey and a Soviet Government has been established. There is great unrest.

EGYPT.

Fantastic demands

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CALL GERMAN BLUFF; HUN DELEGATES MUST SIGN PEACE TREATY

Powers Notified Berlin Today Their Representatives Must Have This Power—Big Four Arranging for Transmission of Text of Treaty—Adriatic Problem Under Discussion

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 21.—President Wilson had a long conference this morning with Baron Makino, of Italy, and Viscount Chinda, of the Japanese peace delegation.

Special Star Cable.

Paris, April 21.—The Allied Governments have notified the German Government that the plenipotentiaries sent to Versailles must be fully empowered to accept the preliminary peace treaty, discuss certain clauses, and sign the whole, it was officially announced this afternoon.

PREPARE TO TRANSMIT TEXT OF TREATY

PARIS, April 21.—The Council of Four of the Peace Conference, in the interval before the peace treaty is handed to the German delegates, will take up the question of making the document public.

The plan proposed on behalf of the United States is for the American delegates to cable for simultaneous distribution on the American continents first, a 250 word official summary of the treaty; second, a 5,000 word official summary; and third, the text of the treaty. The two summaries would be given to the American press at about the same time and the treaty a day or two later, the text possibly to be distributed by instalments as it was received.

The text of the covenant of the League of Nations has already been telegraphed to the State Department at Washington for release when authorized by President Wilson.

Other parts of the treaty are likely to be cabled during the present week. The final despatch which may count up to nearly 100,000 words can be cabled in four or five hours if all the cable lines are cleared for the purpose. The capacity of the cables is 600,000 words a day, and the Associated Governments could order the text of the peace treaty given first official priority, so that the enormous task of transmission could be accomplished with less delay than a message ordinarily requires. The text of the treaty is being prepared by the American delegates, and it is expected that it will be ready for transmission by the end of the week. The text of the treaty is being prepared by the American delegates, and it is expected that it will be ready for transmission by the end of the week.

The Rev. Stuart A. Woods, who has been a patient in the Ross Pavilion for the past three weeks, was able to leave on Saturday for his home. Mr. Woods accompanied by his son, Stuart Douglas, will recuperate for a few weeks in Atlantic City before resuming his work in Riverfield and Howick.

DANZIG, April 21.—The German people's council for West Prussia, has sent a declaration to the Imperial state authorities stating that under no circumstances will the Germans of West Prussia agree to the reported plans of the Entente to internationalize the Lower Vistula, or to make Danzig and its vicinity a free state, or place it under Polish sovereignty. It is declared that West Prussia, with Danzig, must not be divided from the German empire.

BOMBAST FAILS HUNS.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Cabinet devoted less than half an hour to the formulation of its answer to the Entente's invitation to Versailles for the purpose of receiving a draft of the Peace terms. A feeling of gloom prevails in official circles, and the Associated Press is told that there are no illusions as to obtaining any mitigation in the dictatorial peace awaiting Germany.

The procedure of the Council of Four came as a surprise, notwithstanding the fact that the news of the past week foreshadowed it, and it is interpreted in cabinet circles and at the Foreign Office as final proof that the Entente is disinclined to enter into negotiations based on President Wilson's fourteen points, and as proof that the terms awaiting Germany were not as favorable as had been expected. The list of names of the delegates to the peace conference is as follows: Mr. J. T. O'Neill, of Elm Avenue, Westmount, held a reception and supper last evening in honor of her niece, Miss Margaret Ryan, whose marriage takes place tomorrow morning. Mr. J. T. O'Neill, of Elm Avenue, Westmount, held a reception and supper last evening in honor of her niece, Miss Margaret Ryan, whose marriage takes place tomorrow morning. Mr. J. T. O'Neill, of Elm Avenue, Westmount, held a reception and supper last evening in honor of her niece, Miss Margaret Ryan, whose marriage takes place tomorrow morning.

APR 21 1919

KNEW VICTORY OURS AFTER TERRIBLE DAY, AUGUST 8, SAYS FOCH

*Peace Must Be on Victor's Terms and France Must
Stand on Rhine, Declares Great Chiefstain—Not
Genius, But Preparation, Won the War*

London Times-Public Ledger Wireless to Montreal Star. Copyright. By
D. Ward Price.

PARIS, April 21.—"Our peace must be the peace of a victor, not of the
vanquished."

In that single sentence, spoken during the long conversation I was
privileged to have with him, Marshal Foch expressed the feeling of millions
of Allied hearts.

"When did you first know you had final victory?" I asked, after the
Marshal had talked a little while.

"After General Rawlinson and General Debemey had made their joint
attack August 8," he replied. At the end of August I did not know that
the Germans would give in, but I knew our advance would not stop until
they finally were defeated and our offensive had become general.

"It began July 1, at the Marne, in such terrible fighting that the Ger-
mans used up 55 of the 180 or 190 divisions they had. Their reserves were
exhausted. That had gone well.

DEBACLE BEGAN ON AUGUST 8

"Then came the attack in the Am-
iens sector, August 8. That went
well too. The moment had arrived.
I ordered General Humbert to attack
in his turn. 'No reserves,' he said.
'No matter, I told him, 'get on with
it,' I told Marshal Haig to attack
too, and he was short of men also.
We attacked all the same! There we
were, advancing everywhere, the
whole line advancing, and I know
nothing could balk me of victory
once Germany had accepted final
battle."

The Marshal went on to talk about
the armistice:

"When the Germans came to me
to ask an armistice, I said, 'I am going
to the Rhine. If you oppose me, so
much the worse for you, but whe-
ther you sign the armistice or not, I
will not stop until I reach the
Rhine.'

"And now, having reached the
Rhine, we must stay there," went on
the Marshal emphatically.

"Impress that upon your country-
men. It is our only safety, and their
only safety. We must have a bar-
rier. We must double-lock the door.
The democracies like ours, which are
never aggressive, must have strong,
neutral military frontiers.

"Remember the seventy millions of
Germans will always be a menace to
us. Do not trust the appearances of
the moment. Their natural charac-
teristics have not changed, and four
years hence they will be what they
are today.

"Above all, mark this, what was it
that saved the Allies in the begin-
ning of the war? Russia.

"Well, on whose side will Russia
be in the future, with us or with the
Germans? I will show you on a
map."

A STRIKING EXPLANATION.

From a table at the other side of
the room, Marshal Foch brought a
great map, six or eight feet square,
on which the natural features of this
part of western Europe were marked.
The Rhine was a thick line of

blue, west of the river, Marshal
Foch had drawn with a pencil a con-
cave arc representing the new fron-
tier France will receive under the
peace treaty. It was clearly an ar-
bitrary political boundary, conform-
ing to no natural feature of land.

"Look at that," said Marshal Foch,
"there is no natural obstacle along
that frontier. Is it there we can hold
the Germans if they attack us
again?" he said. "No here, here."
He tapped the blueprint with his
pencil.

"Here must we be ready to face
our enemies. This is a barrier
which will take some crossing if the
Germans try to force a passage over
the Rhine.

"But here (touching the black pen-
cilled line running northwest from
Lorraine past the Saar valley to the
Belgian frontier), there is nothing.

DANGER OF FUTURE.

"Where will the Allied armies be?
The British army will be in Britain,
in Canada, and Australia and New
Zealand. The American army will
be in the United States. It will be
the same the next time as it was the
last if you are not able to maintain
obligatory service, and you will need
time to organize yourselves. At the
first battle of Ypres you had six di-
visions, excellent divisions, but only
six.

"On November 1, 1914, when I met
Kitchener at Furnes, it was the
first time I had seen him, and I
asked him when he would be able to
send us reinforcements. He said by
July of next year he would have a
million men ready to take the field in
France. I replied that I would rather
have fewer and have them sooner.
He answered 'You won't get any
more until then.'

"It was touch and go, and the Al-
lies were within an ace of being
crushed."

NO MISTAKE NEXT TIME.

The next time, remember, the
Germans will make no mistake. They
will break through into Northern
France. They will seize the channel
ports as base of operations against
England. They did not do it before
because they did not believe England
would come in. When they found she
was coming in, their plans were be-
ing carried out and they could not
change them. The Germans will
have no arms for another attack, you
say? How do you know? By the
time you found out they had them
it would be too late.

"If you build a house in the coun-
try," went on the marshal, "you put
a double-lock on the door and a wall
around your garden. But there are
no thieves around here," says some-
one. You prefer not to trust to that.
'But there are gendarmes!' They
may arrive too late. Now if you are
wise, you will insist on having your
locks and your wall, and we must
have our armies on the Rhine.

"Some people object. It will take
many troops to hold the Rhine, but
not so many as it would take to hold
a political frontier, for the Rhine can
be crossed only at certain places.
whereas a new political frontier for
France can be broken anywhere and
would have to be held by force along
the entire line.

"The stroke of genius that turns
the fate of battle," says Marshal
Foch, "I do not believe in it. Battle
is a complicated operation. You pre-
pare laboriously. If the enemy does
his you say to yourselves, we shall
do that. If such and such happens
these are the steps I shall take to

meet it. You think out every possi-
ble development and decide on the
way to deal with the situation creat-
ed. When one of these developments
occurs, you put into operation your
pre-arranged plan. Everyone says
'what genius to have thought of that
at the critical moment,' whereas the
credit is really due to the labor and
preparation done beforehand."

PRAISES BRITISH ARMY.

Marshal Foch talked a good deal
about the British army. "I know
them well," he said. "I lived with
pleasant intimacy with them. There
were three stages in the develop-
ment of the British army. First,
that was the old regular force, a
most excellent army, but very small.
They suffered most heavily, but
fought magnificently at the battle of
Ypres. Then came Kitchener's
Dominion troops. They were very
gallant, like all the young troops,
very confident, but inexperienced.

"They thought bravery by itself
was a match for bullets. They bought
experience dearly on the Somme.
The year 1917 was a year lost by
both sides.

"Then came the third stage, 1918.
The German attack began badly for
the British, but General Byng's army
pulled itself together quickly. The
British lost 150,000. Things were
going badly with them, and fighting
around Villers and Bretonneux was
most terrible. Amiens and Abbey-
ville were crucial points for us.

"The first step I made when I was
made commander-in-chief of the
Allied armies was to knit the British
and French closer together. Other-
wise they would have been forced
apart. The British would have fallen
back to their bases on the Flanders
coast and the French would have
fallen back to the Seine. The Ger-
mans would have been through."

"This is what had to be done,"
cried Field Marshal Foch, dropping
his pipe and matchbox and clasping
the fingers of both hands tightly to-
gether.

"They needed to be joined like
that—once that was done, it did not
matter how hard the Germans bat-
tered the line. It was solid."

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THE NEW YORK WORLD.

"I helped the British as much as I could," he went on. "I made them work hard and dig trenches. If you have four lines, dig six, six, if you have six lines, dig eight; so that you will always have positions to fall back upon."

The enemy, in 1914, was devoted to the idea of outflanking. It was his stock manoeuvre. It led him to infringe on the neutrality of Belgium and so outflank the French from the north. He tried it again at the Marne, and then he started a race to the sea, with battles in which his aim was constantly to turn our flank, but in all of which he failed. So Moltke disappeared and Falkenhayn succeeded him.

Falkenhayn's method was to crush all the small Allies first. Leaving on one side Russia, where his success was not decisive, he started a campaign against Serbia, but, though he over-ran that country, it led to nothing big. The Allied armies were still intact. Rumania declared war. Falkenhayn decided to crush Rumania. He did so, but he was no further advanced.

His government accordingly at last replaced him with Ludendorff and Hindenburg. Ludendorff's scheme was to get rid of Russia and then throw himself with all his strength upon the western allies. He chose as his means to destroy Russia revolution, but they you know where revolution starts you can never tell where it is going to end, and the revolution. Ludendorff started to undermine Russia, ended in Germany and helped to her undoing. He used extremist measures recklessly and they turned against him.

It was through believing that ruthlessness alone, without paying attention to any other considerations whatsoever, was going to win them the war, that he Germans lost. They were over-reckless and over-confident. They were great organizers in this war, but they had no men in sight, nor any genius."

WAR NEVER CHANGES.

Marshall Poch is not of those who believes wars have ceased upon the earth, nor does he think new mechanical inventions will greatly change the fundamental nature of war.

"The rules and principles of war are always the same," he said. "It matters nothing whether your soldier is on his feet in the open or hut up inside a tank. The principles by which he must fight are unalterable. The development of the art of war is like that of art and architecture. The materials you use for your buildings may change. They may be wood, stone or steel, but the static principles upon which your house must be built are permanent."

American Ambassador Sharp, who is leaving Paris was announced at this point. He had come to pay his farewell call. I asked the Marshal one question more.

"Bolshevism, Monsieur le mar-
chal?"

Marshall Foch answered confidently, without hesitation "Bolshevism is a disease," he said, which attacks conquered countries. Conquering nations, like our own, will remain free from it."

EGYPT FOLLOWS FAST IN RUSSIA'S FOOTSTEPS, EVEN TO SOVIET PLAN

News From Cairo Says Masses Stirring With Discontent—Unofficial Soviet Meets in Mosque—Constantinople in Same Condition—Bavarian and Hungarian Soviets Reported Collapsed

PARIS, April 22.—A revolution has broken out in Turkey and a Soviet Government has been declared.

A revolutionary committee has been established at Constantinople, according to a telegram received here from Kiev, quoting the Bolshevik representative at Odessa, who says that the Turkish consul there has received official announcement of the change in the Government.

CONDITIONS WORSE THAN TWO MONTHS AGO

Special Star Cable.

CAIRO, April 18—(Delayed)—Conditions in Egypt are more ominous than they were a month ago, when the outlook was blacker than in many years. More killings have been reported, and the populace is in a highly excited and inflammable mood. Badges of the Cross and Crescent are appearing in the street crowds, and the situation is fraught with grave danger.

There is a striking parallel between conditions in Egypt and those obtaining in Russia during the early days of Bolshevism. The background here is the same as that in Russia—a great illiterate mass that believes in a powerful ruling class, oppresses them.

MEETS IN MOSQUE.

Meanwhile the people are being directed by an unofficial soviet, meeting three times a day at El Azhar Mosque. Order, or a semblance of order, is being maintained in this fashion.

The general strike in Cairo continues, and its success is not to be doubted. The demands of the workers are increasing with each day, and the crowds one sees in the streets of Cairo are strongly prone to acts of violence. The Soviet civil police—and they may be called "Soviet"—have been abolished by proclamation issued by the military authorities.

In the face of this move, the situation may assume gravest proportions at any time. The mob is not conciliatory, and the fact that the recent outbreak was put down appears to have embittered them. There are signs of a general looting of foreign and native property and even of menace to life. Any official mistake, especially in the form of severe repression or aggravating incidents, may precipitate a reign of Bolshevism throughout the entire Near East.

An evidence of more widespread sympathy with the Nationalist movement was shown today in an agreement between many European and native shopkeepers to close their shops one day to aid the strike of the Government employees.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to Montreal Star. Copyright.

CAIRO, April 22.—The nature of the demands of the Egyptian native officials who insist Zaghlul and his committee shall be declared the official representatives of the Egyptian nation and that the British troops shall be removed from Cairo, afford an index to their attitude toward the authorities, but it gives but a vague idea of the real mentality of the men directing the strike movement.

In their intercourse with the Ministers they have adopted a dictatorial, disrespectful and exalted tone which is well nigh incredible.

Almost daily the Ministers have had to listen not only to unreasonable arguments, but to arrogant addresses which often as not degenerate into tirades and gratuitous insults.

The Ministers throughout a trying week have shown patience, tolerance and dignity most praiseworthy.

Evidently there is no longer any use to trying to reason with the leaders, who are too much carried away with their exalted ideas to listen to anything less than complete acquiescence to their demands, which become more and more exacting.

The time for parleying indeed, is at an end and the moment appears to have come for a change in tactics for the present state of affairs has completely paralyzed all business.

Its continuation will naturally aggravate matters and seriously affect those in the non-Egyptian community who are all getting restive under the prolongation of the crisis brought about by a mere handful of men who, drawn from the governing classes, have become intoxicated by the authority which the initial success of the strike gave them over their fellow officials and, who in a gamble for realization of their insane ambitions, are wilfully leading the country to ruin.

Last evening a committee of notables notified the Council of Ministers, that they supported the demands of the officials, adding two new ones, namely, the institution of what they term a mixed commission to inquire into the British administration of Egypt and the granting of

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GERMANY CAN PAY SAYS EMIL BARTH, RADICAL LEADER

Predict Revolution - Either
of Proletariat or by the
Monarchists

FRANCE JUSTIFIED

Fears of Germany Well
Founded, He Says—
Allies Too Easy

Special Star Cable by Frank J. Taylor of United Press. Copyright.

BERLIN, April 23. — The present German government is playing into the hands of the reactionaries and militarists, who expect to overthrow the republic and re-establish the Monarchy as soon as the Allied armies are demobilized, Emil Barth, Radical leader, charged in an interview with the United Press.

Barth, who was a member of the provisional cabinet, has just completed a three months' tour of Germany, studying developments and determining the strength of the workmen.

The threatened monarchist revolution may be averted, he said, by a popular uprising which would result in establishment of a proletarian dictatorship.

Among other statements made by Barth was that:

Germany can and should pay for the destruction she wrought.

There is already enough food in Germany, if it were fairly distributed.

France is justified in fearing Germany and demanding that German militarism be positively destroyed.

President Wilson has been deceived by the present German government.

The Allies made a mistake in compromising with Germany on the Danzig question, as the militarists now believe they can get what they want at Versailles.

Germany ought to have a "dictated peace," as it is all she deserves.

GOVERNMENT.

However, than the... of a Soviet Government... at a time when the... Cabinet is impotent. At... writing this dispatch the... are preventing disorder... the same time solidifying the... in their cause. Should the... abandon the Nationalist... the situation quickly... would develop into a class war.

Both Europeans and Americans in Egypt disapprove of complete independence for this country. Probably the Peace Conference would refuse to grant it. Any other mandatory than Great Britain is therefore inconceivable.

On the other hand, the Nationalists are rigid for independence. The result is nobody sees a way out of an intolerable situation.

a general amnesty. Few officials are appearing at the Ministry, as many have been intimidated.

It is hoped the proclamation against vitrol-throwers and agitators will deter intimidators and encourage attendance, but general opinion is pessimistic among leaders of liberty.

Not only are the Government administrations idle, but the Cairo postal officials are intimidated to such an extent it has been necessary to shut the doors and yesterday no postal business would be transacted.

Loyal railway officials were also compelled to strike, and it is necessary to restrict traffic to military and Government requirements, while there are indications the strike fever is spreading to provinces which were hitherto comparatively immune.

TWO BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENTS SMASHED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

VIENNA, April 22.—The Rumanian offensive against Hungary is making considerable headway, according to an admission by the Foreign Minister, Bela Kun, a Budapest despatch reported today.

The despatch said the Rumanians have captured Szathmar (180 miles east of Budapest), and are approaching Grosswardein (140 miles east and south of Budapest).

AMSTERDAM, April 22.—The Hungarian Government, headed by Bela Kun, has resigned under pressure of Rumanian troops, according to a despatch to the Central News from Vienna, quoting reports received in that city by aerial mail from Budapest. Wild chaos is said to prevail in the Hungarian capital.

It is reported that Czech forces have joined the Rumanians and have defeated the Hungarian Soviet troops.

BUDAPEST, ((Sunday) April 20.—

The downfall of the Hungarian Soviet Government is expected here, as a result of the desertion of 30,000 Szekler troops to the Rumanians and new movements against Hungary by the Czechoslovaks. It is said that a Social Democratic regime headed by Sigmund Kunfi, present commissary of education, may succeed to control.

The Red Guards have been provided with hand grenades and efforts are being made to intensify the discipline of the people here. Conscription has been proclaimed, surcharging the atmosphere with uneasiness.

The action of the Soviet Government in arresting members of the clergy united the Catholics, Lutherans and Calvinists in strong opposition, and on the whole, the Soviet forces are so obviously in the minority that the regime cannot possibly continue. It was only by most clever manoeuvring that the Labor unions were reconciled to the Soviet government, for they fared better with the Socialists than with the Communists, and they are growing restive.

The elimination of the Soviet Government, however, may be attended by violence and murders, and looting

by the worst elements of the Red Guards is expected.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council issued a statement to the public urging them to arm themselves, while Bela Kun made public a proclamation declaring that the capitalistic Entente leaders have abandoned Hungary and the "neutral zone" to be overthrown by Rumania. He claims that Gen. Smuts' order regarding the establishment of a line of demarkation on the Rumanian frontier was a subterfuge.

The immediate cause of the consternation seems to be the agreement reached between the Rumanians and the Szeklers, of the Transylvanian Alps. These are an offshoot of the Magyars and number some 20,000 or 30,000 well-armed men.

HOFFMAN IN POWER

Special Star Cable by United Press.

MUNICH, (Sunday) April 20.—The Red Guard garrison, by a coup d'etat, suddenly overthrew the Soviet dictatorship today, permitting Premier Hoffman to restore the Socialist government.

This is the second time the Socialists have been restored to power since their initial overthrow by the Soviets.

HOUSE OF CARDS.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Daily Star. Copyright.

MUNICH, April 22. — Munich's short-lived soviet government, which was threatened by the approach of 30,000 of Ebert's troops, collapsed like a house of cards during the night. The garrisons, which was to form the nucleus of the Red Army here rejected its amazing collection of self-appointed dictators, who for a week had been trying to run a soviet republic. Early this morning the following proclamation was posted:

"To the laboring population, the workmen and soldiers: The entire garrison of Munich in association with those of their civilian comrades, who are anxious to preserve the welfare of all, declares the Central Soviet abolished tonight. The workmen's and soldiers' councils will meet today to decide their attitude toward the old Socialist government.

Something About City Which Italy Demands

Fiume, the city which the Italians demand, is a seaport on the Adriatic, in territory which formerly was part of Hungary, but which is now claimed by the Jugo-Slavs. The town and territory immediately around and included in it cover an area of eight square miles, and had a population of 38,000 in 1900. Fiume has several harbors, for the timber trade, for coasting vessels and for sea-going craft. It has many industries, including distilleries, oil refineries, furniture and munition factories, and extensive fisheries. It is built in ancient style.

APR 23 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Premier Orlando still absents himself from the Council which today is continuing discussions of the China-Japan question. The deadlock over the Dalmatian claims remains the same.

The report of the Committee on Reparations is now in the hands of the printers.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The crisis in Budapest grows more threatening. Socialists and Bolsheviks are struggling for the mastery. There is much looting and some bloodshed.

Reports that the Czecho-Slavs and Rumanians are marching on Budapest, with the approval of the Entente Powers, persists.

There has been further looting in Hamburg and open fighting between revolutionists and Government troops in the suburbs.

May Day demonstrations will take place in most of the European capitals with twenty-four hour protest strikes in some.

USSIA.

British forces have advanced their line in the Murmansk peninsula.

The Poles have scored further successes and after the capture of Vilna they again pierced the Bolshevik lines.

MEXICO.

Villa is again causing the Government of Mexico a considerable amount of trouble.

RUSSIA.

The rumor that a Soviet Government has been established is unconfirmed and discredited.

ITALY MAY TAKE DISPUTED AREAS

Member of Orlando's Staff Says Troops Will Go In

PARIS, April 24.—Italian military forces will occupy that part of Dalmatia and other Adriatic territory named in the Pact of London with about 100,000 men, it was said today by Captain Pozzi, of Premier Orlando's staff.

A similar force, the captain added, would be sent to the northern region and around Fiume.

Premier Orlando's course in the meantime, Captain Pozzi says, would be to convolve Parliament in special session and secure from that body the passage of a measure providing for the annexation of the Dalmatian and other eastern Adriatic territory given to Italy by the London agreement, and also of Fiume.

Reports have been received, the captain said, that a military demonstration by the Yugoslavs at Spalato was contemplated, in which event the Italians would take proper counter-measures.

PEACE SIXTY DAYS AFTER PACT SIGNED

PARIS, April 24.—A clause has been drafted for insertion in the peace treaty fixing the date for the transition to a state of peace sixty days after the signing of the treaty. If the treaty is signed about May 15, peace thus will become effective throughout the world on July 15.

The purpose of this provision is to prevent confusion among the more than twenty belligerent nations, which might fix different dates in their various ratifications. According to the present plan, each nation will ratify the treaty according to its own laws, but all will unite in a common date which will become a universal day of peace.

NO GERMAN ARRIVAL DATE.

PARIS, April 24.—The date of the arrival of the German peace delegation at Versailles is still not determined, and the Allied representatives are apparently not pressing for haste.

The German delegation will be larger than was announced. General Nudant, Marshal Poch's representative at Spa, has been formally informed that in addition to the peace delegates, there will be a party of 75 persons, including experts, and some 40 electricians and telegraphers. Three minor German officials who are now at Spa, will leave immediately for Versailles to make arrangements.

Andre Tardieu, who is in charge of arrangements, has flatly opposed any freedom being given the Germans and has insisted that they must be treated as enemies until the treaty is signed.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION ON THE ADRIATIC



The gravest crisis of the Paris Conference was reached today when Premier Orlando announced that the Italian delegation would withdraw from the Conference, owing to the deadlock over the future status of Fiume. The full black line shows the Italian-Austrian boundary, as fixed by the armistice terms. The dotted lines show the territory claimed by Italy, but opposed by the newly-created state of Jugo-Slavia, which is supported by the Allies. Insert, right, Signor Sonnino, Foreign Minister of Italy, left, Premier Orlando.

More serious action of the Republics, the time Nation and at land me

APR 24 1919

WITHDRAWAL FROM PEACE CONFERENCE IS FORCED, SAY ITALIANS

Premier Orlando Declares President Wilson's Statement Leaves No Alternative — King Emmanuel Approves—Premier Lloyd George Working Hard to Find a Solution

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 24.—1:55 p.m.—Premier Lloyd George has invited President Wilson, Premier Orlando and Premier Clemenceau to confer with him in an effort to bring about an adjustment of the situation.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 24.—It was stated in Italian headquarters today that should the break become definite Italy would take steps to approach Germany with a view to making a separate peace.

King Victor Emmanuel has telegraphed to Premier Orlando commending his action and insisting that there be no recession from the position Italy had taken.

PARIS, April 24.—Although the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference announced this morning its intention of withdrawing, it was declared this afternoon by Premier Lloyd George that the Italians would not leave Paris today.

CANNOT REMAIN IN CONFERENCE SAYS ORLANDO

PARIS, April 24.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, issued a lengthy statement today replying to President Wilson, in which the Premier states in so many words, that he is compelled to withdraw from the Peace Conference by President Wilson's action, which is regarded as a departure from diplomatic customs and leaves the Italians no other course.

HARDEN INSISTS HUN MILITARISTS HAVE NOT CHANGED

Led Blinded People Into
War, Still Keeping
Them in Dark

PLEA TO WORLD

Ignore Betrayers of Ger-
many and Lead Way to
Universal Brotherhood

Special Cable by Maximilian Harden
to New York World and Mont-
real Star. Copyright, 1919.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, April 24
—In Boston, after his first return
from the Paris conference, President
Wilson praised the air-clearing
power of faith with the miracle work-
ing eloquence of his strong convic-
tion and, therefore, free from all
yearning after idle applause.

The heart of mankind, he said had
first learned to believe in America
when deeds followed words; since
they saw that without a trace of
self-seeking, without striving for
special advantages, it had, in a cru-
sading spirit, thrown its men and
its whole economic might into the
cause of humanity; and had not,
as many thought, remained far from
the fight to do better business

Since then, as I interpret Mr. Wil-
son's words, there is a new faith in
the old world, and humanity may
again hope.

"In Germany, the spring of the
new faith is not come yet, and there-
in I see a fatal hindrance to a peace
promising permanence, and with
greater eloquence than is mine I
should like to appeal to all men of
good will of the whole earth to so
warm the air of the world atmos-
phere with the glow of their hearts,
as to accelerate to the utmost the
entry of this spring, which is not
necessary to the Germans alone but
is essential to the cosmos. Teach
Germany to believe in humanity,
otherwise Europe—at least, perhaps
the whole of the, white world—will
sink into night.

"For me one connecting link is
lacking in the Boston speech. Not
the sight of the American perform-
ance has convinced the peoples
united with America, but the will,
blooming forth from the depths out
of the turmoil of the oppressed and
the scorned, to believe in unselfish,
whole-hearted, participation in the
service of the noblest cause.

Even before fortune's favorites, the
privileged, the poor whose chivalry
is manual labor daily in the uniform
of the machinery cult—have felt that
here is something new in our indus-
trialized, capitalistic age, and out of
this seed can grow a firm brother-
hood of mankind, an internationality
of souls.

"America's unprecedented per-
formance was seen in Germany too,
but what was the result? Ameri-
cans note that England and France
were going to be beaten and are
coming to their aid in order to save
their billions loaned to Europe. Thus
spoke the Court government, who,
laughable as it sounds to the inform-
ed, but provable by letters of both
Wilhelms, by the speeches of State
Ministers, swore, to the end of the
war, that, 'Wilson had sold his soul
to America's plutocracy.' Thus
spoke the be-lie-d, deceived people.

"I wrote at the time, that even af-
ter the defeat of England and France,
they wouldn't be bad debtors for
creditors who could wait; that Eng-
land's certificates of indebtedness
would still be as good as the German
war loan after victory, and that any
nation which would throw away a
heap of billions, let its men bleed;
its women and children weep. In
order to run after an unpayable debt,
must be as incredibly stupid as a
man who would flit out and send out
a North Polar expedition because he
had heard someone had absconded
to Franz Josef land with a thousand
mark bill.

"In vain. The will to believe was
not known in Germany.

It is still lacking today.

"The nation of Kant and Goethe
was told so long, ago and the idea
was suggested with such artful cun-
ning, that all other nations were
driven only by the motor of selfish-
ness, greed and envy of Germany's
power in generating industry, that,
firstly, this legend was believed, and
secondly, one strove oneself to follow
only the dictate of self-interest and
see the Pole Star only in advantage.

"A German proverb says: 'One
must howl with the wolves.' If there
are really wolves around, why then
we will howl real loud—louder than
the wolves.

"One learned all too quickly, that
only performance counted; only what
brought gain and interest. Prussian-
ized, ever more to be Prussianized
Germany was regarded as the pur-
pose and crown of world creation and
performance.

NATIONAL PRIDE BLAMED.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 24.—"If the Jugoslavs had shown the slightest inclination to concede any point in the Italian difficulty, the Italians probably would have been prepared to follow their lead," was a statement made last night in French circles. Both sides, however, displayed the utmost stubbornness, the Italians being too proud to give way. It was said: "First, they consider that, as they fought throughout the war as a solid entity, they were entitled to consideration on that account, while the Jugo-Slavs, according to Italian view, became an entity only when hostilities ceased and after some of them had been fighting against Italy."

"RUINS EVERYTHING," HE SAYS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 24.—"President Wilson's statement ruins everything," Premier Orlando declared today, in an announcement to the press.

"It appeals to the Italian people against their government."

"I have written to Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George that we remain allied with Great Britain and France. We leave, charging them to look after our interests. It is superfluous to discuss President Wilson's questions, on which he publicly spoke to our disadvantage."

"We had just found a compromise, setting forth Italy's bedrock recession of claims," said Orlando. "This was sent directly to Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau, and indirectly to President Wilson at 3 p.m. A reply came from all three, agreeing to everything, excepting awarding of Fiume to Italy."

"We asked the secretary who brought the reply, what regime had been reserved for Fiume. He replied he did not know, but believed Fiume would be made a free city."

"We then telephoned, asking an appointment for the Italian representatives with Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George, to ascertain whether Fiume would be under the League of Nations, or otherwise."

"Wilson replied his answer would come later. Then the Temps appeared with the note. We shall convoke the Italian parliament at the earliest possible moment."

WILSON STANDS PAT.

Special Star Cable by Carl D. Groat, of United Press.

PARIS, April 24.—President Wilson, having made plain his attitude on an unprecedented statement yesterday afternoon, was declared by his associates today to be standing pat in his determination that Italy not have Fiume.

According to the president's friends, he has but done his duty, in line with previously enunciated principles.

The President is understood to have indicated he made yesterday afternoon's statement in order to bring the Adriatic problem to a head, clarify the situation, so the Congress may act.

W. P. DUVAL

MAKING LICENSES ISSUED

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bosworth

Mr. R. E. Staver has left

Waller, Ontario avenue.

is the guest of Mrs. A. D. B. M. Miss Constance Almon, of Ottawa, spent a week at the Billmore.

saurel have left for New York.

treaty clause providing that Germany renounces all claims for damages against those nations which severed relations with her during the war.

They also took up the Czecho-Slovak and Poland problems. The disposition of the Teschen district was reserved.

Another question taken up was that of the liquor traffic.

Berlin has formally notified the Entente that the German peace delegates would leave Berlin on April 28, arriving in Paris May 1. They will be allowed to discuss questions regarding which the Allies may admit slight modifications.

The Allied mission to Syria is to leave within the next two weeks to visit Syria, Palestine and Armenia.

It is reported that the German delegates will propose a substitute League of Nations covenant.

One report says they will refuse to sign the peace treaty unless it provides for the immediate return of Germans held prisoners of war.

Tokio despatches received here indicate that Japan will accept the League of Nations covenant, even should her contention regarding the equality clause be overruled.

Premier Orlando, last night, following President Wilson's statement regarding Fiume yesterday, addressed an official communication to Premier Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, saying that as a result of the American President's declaration that Italy could not have Fiume, the Italian delegation had decided to leave Paris today.

Following a review of the Italian claims and the declaration that yesterday he had received a reply from Britain, France and the U.S., recognizing the rights of Italy over the cities of Dalmatia, but refusing the claims on Fiume, Premier Orlando said he had sent to Premier Clemenceau, expressing regret that President Wilson's declaration made impossible the last supreme effort toward conciliation by Italy.

Under the Treaty of London, Italy was entitled to Trieste, Pola and part of Dalmatia, but Fiume was to go to Croatia.

The Italian Vice-Admiral Thaon di Reval has left, and Gen. Armando Diaz will leave tonight, it is said.

The big council yesterday discussed the Chino-Japanese claims exhaustively. Japan desires the settlement to be written into the Peace Treaty. It is stated that China and Japan are not far apart regarding the ultimate return to the former of Kiao Chau, but more in the question of immediate territorial rights.

President Wilson expects to leave for home on or about May 20.

Admiral Sir David Beatty is here. With Admiral William S. Nelson, of the U.S. Navy, he will receive the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from France.

PROTECTING U.S. CITIZENS.

Special Star Cable by U.P.

PARIS, April 24.—Premier Orlando received with her daughter.

embroidered in silver. Mrs. Patton

white gown of white crepe meteor

the bride received, wearing her wedding

decorated the drawing-room, where

agony, Westmount, Spring flowers

Mrs. James W. Patton, 482 Lansdowne

noon, at the residence of her mother,

time, since her marriage, this afternoon, received for the first

Mrs. H. B. Wood, formerly Miss

Edith Patton, received for the first

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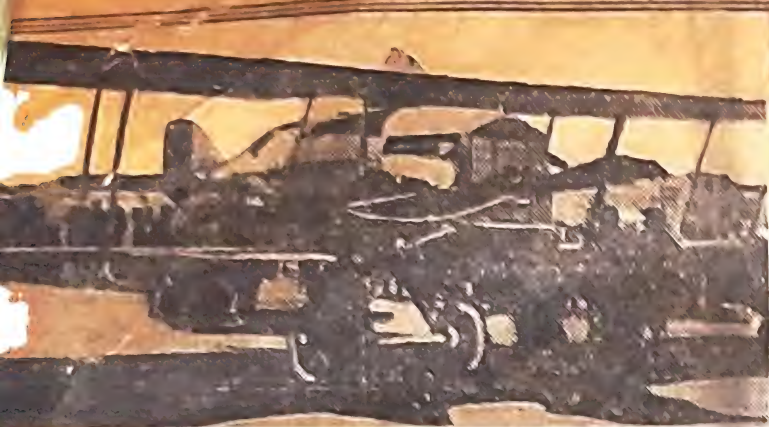
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HAWKER'S RIVAL FOR TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT



Here are two exclusive views of the Martinsyde plane, at St. John's, Nfld., which Pilot Raynham has ready for the big jump as soon as the weather permits.

OCEANIC FLIGHT STILL UNCERTAIN

**Bad Weather Continues —
Flyers Will Drop Packets
on Irish Coast**

Special to The Star.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., April 25. — Weather conditions today were considered too uncertain for the starting of the trans-Atlantic flight.

Both Hawker and Raynham, however, have everything in readiness to take the air the moment flying conditions prevail. It was announced last night that if the rival aviators succeed in crossing the Atlantic in competition for the £50,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail, each will set claim to first trans-oceanic flight honors by dropping packets on the Irish coast.

The conditions stipulate that its plane will go to the first plane crossing the coastline in flight, or touching land at any point in Great Britain or Ireland. Both fliers intend to end their flights at Brooklands, England, but as the race promises to be close and both will head first for Ireland, they plan to let the "Emerald Isle constitute their finish line."

Major C. W. Morgan, Raynham's navigator, stated he hoped to drop on the shores of Dingle Bay the first of a series of packets, stating that the Martinsyde biplane passed that point at such and such time. Other packets, he said, would be dropped at half hour intervals in the 400 mile trip from Ireland to Brooklands.

Hawker has a similar plan for registering the time of arrival of his Sopwith machine. He said he planned to fly over the Irish coast at Cape Clear and, that there, he would drop a packet containing his ocean charts.

THE AMERICAN PLANS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, N.Y., April 25. — When American naval aviators leave Newfoundland on their attempt to fly across the Atlantic, they will be guided by buoys dotting the trans-oceanic course. These buoys, he said, have been constructed so as to emit smoke by day and illumination by night.

APR 25 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The departure of Premier Orlando for Rome last night is not regarded as necessarily involving the withdrawal of Italy from the Conference. While the situation over the Fiume dispute is still critical it is not regarded as hopeless.

War Minister Noske will ask the Allies that Germany be allowed an army of more than 100,000 men on the grounds that it is impossible to keep order with that number.

The probability of the whole world being put on war rations for three months is announced by Mr. Hoover.

Japan threatens to follow the example of Italy and withdraw if she is not given the port of Kiaochow. The Japanese Minister conferred for a long time with Baron Sonnino this morning.

The advance guard of the German delegation has arrived at Versailles to make the necessary arrangements.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Germany is daily settling down to peace conditions and revolt is decreasing.

Hungary has closed her borders to shut out the advancing Rumanians. The French are assisting the Rumanians in their advance on the eastern border of Hungary.

Czecho-Slovaks have attacked Waltzen situated 20 miles north-east of Budapest.

The Danzig question has been settled by making Danzig an autonomous government under Polish control. Poland will have free access to dock and wharf facilities but the internal government of the city will be outside her sphere.

Hundreds of people are leaving Budapest on foot. Five thousand women have protested against Bolshevik methods.

EGYPT.

The United States has recognized Britain's protectorate over Egypt and has addressed some advice to the natives, warning them against violent methods.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Owing to fog and rain, the "hop-off" of the aeroplanes from Newfoundland has again been postponed.

Belgian Rulers Left for Germany By Airplane

By Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, April 25.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium left today by airplane for Bochum, Germany.

Bochum is in the province of Westphalia, about nine miles northeast of Essen. Belgian and British troops are occupying German territory in this region.

APR 28 1918

HEADS CANADIAN CLUB



Major George C. McDonald, M.C., who was today elected president of the Canadian Club.

JAPAN UNOFFICIALLY THREATENS TO FOLLOW THE ITALIAN EXAMPLE

Delegates in Paris Have Privately Declared Refusal of Kiao Chau Means They Will Leave Paris—Orlando on Way Home—War Bread Order for World Coming

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, April 25—3:50 p.m.—Italian headquarters announced this afternoon that Premier Orlando had arrived in Italy and had been accorded a great demonstration. It was also announced that Italian troops are guarding the American Embassy in Rome.

PARIS, April 25.—An increase in the milling percentage, which will virtually put the world back to a war bread basis for the next three months, is part of the program adopted by the Supreme Food Council, under the chairmanship of Herbert C. Hoover.

PLENARY SESSION OF CONFERENCE MONDAY

PARIS, April 25.—A plenary session of the Peace Conference will be held Monday to consider the revised draft of the League of Nations covenant and also such portions of the peace treaty as may be completed by that time.

The session will be open to the public.

It is understood that if the covenant is approved it will immediately be made public.

PARIS, April 25.—Japanese delegates to the Peace Conference are unofficially intimating that if they are defeated on the Kiao Chau question they will follow the Italian walk-out example.

Conference leaders are beginning to accept these reports as genuine.

On the other hand, it was stated it was unlikely President Wilson would be daunted by these threatened withdrawals, which would more than likely have a contrary effect on him.

EXPERTS PREPARE OPINION FOR COUNCIL

PARIS, April 25.—German officials, in advance of the German delegation to the Peace Congress, arrived at Versailles today.

PARIS, April 25.—A distinctly more hopeful and less irreconcilable feeling prevailed at Italian headquarters today. No longer was there talk of a breach with the Peace Conference, but instead it was said: "All may be settled within a fortnight. Premier Orlando has gone to Rome to consult Parliament. Thereafter, we shall see."

Edward T. Williams, chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department; Ronald MacLeary, of the British foreign office, and French experts on the Far East met and conferred with regard to the question of Kiao Chau. They are now preparing a joint memorandum for the "Big Three."

It doubtless will be the basis of the Kiao Chau decision which was again deferred.

nor Brazil, the Italian leader departed from the Gare de Lyon at 10.20 last night.

Reports of Orlando's reception in Rome were anxiously awaited here. It is known he counted on having his entry into the Capital attended by cheers and acclamations, indicating popular support of his stand for acquisition of Fiume. He was given a tremendous ovation at the Hotel Edward VII before his departure last night.

Confidence of the Allied representatives that Orlando will come back or be replaced by another, was based on developments in yesterday afternoon's meeting of the "Big Four," which both he and Sonnino attended. Despite Orlando's statement that the conference was fruitless, and that the Italian delegation is withdrawing as a matter of principle owing to President Wilson's pronouncement of Wednesday, the Americans and British refused to interpret the action as a definite break.

NOSKE TO PLEAD WITH ALLIES TO ALLOW REAL ARMY

**Germany's Military Dictator
Says it is Necessity
for Safety**

PROMISES ORDER

**Hundred Thousand Troop
Cannot Control Nation,
He Says**

Special Star Cable.

BERLIN, April 25.—That Germany will plead hard at the Versailles conference for the retention at its present strength of the German army as an irreducible minimum at least until the peril of Russian Bolshevism passes and normal internal conditions are restored, the correspondent has gathered in the course of an interview with Germany's Socialist military dictator, Gustav Noske, Minister of National Defence.

"I have been kept pretty busy shifting troops around Germany," he said. "The general situation is now improved with the exception of Munich, and if Munich doesn't cure itself in the next few days I will get Munich too."

"Until now I have not had enough troops to handle Munich, although the Hoffmann Government wanted me to help. My preparations are now completed, however, for sharp, quick action against Munich. There is not a chance of the Munich Reds joining hands with Hungary. I will block their road to Hungary. If necessary, there may be another spat in Leipzig, but there will be no more bloodshed in Berlin."

PLEDGES ORDER.

"I expect no armed revolt or outbreaks elsewhere in the future. I pledge my word to maintain order within Germany henceforth. Our troubles in the future will result from the unarmed restlessness of the hungry, unemployed masses. To maintain order I must keep 50,000 troops in and around Berlin alone, where 250,000 to 300,000 persons are hungering. But to maintain order the present army is barely sufficient."

"It is absolutely essential under the circumstances. I could not consider favorably the French proposal, transmitted through unofficial channels, that our army be reduced to 100,000."

NO COUNTER-REVOLT

His Excellency the Governor-General will entertain at dinner on Monday next at Government House until Tuesday afternoon the Duke of Devonshire and his secretary, Mr. Davidson, and Lady Lily Greene and Miss Greene, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Sir Conyngham is expected to arrive in Ottawa on Saturday from Japan to England via Canada, and the British Ambassador, is returning from Rio de Janeiro, who has been some year.

SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE.

Special Star Cable by Fred S. Ferguson, of United Press.

PARIS, April 25.—Ambassador Matsuda, Japanese representative in France, was called to Italian headquarters this morning.

The co-operation of the Japanese and Italians at this critical time was regarded as deeply significant, in view of the similarity of their respective claims to Fiume and the Shantung peninsula.

While recently announcing they have no intention of withdrawing from the Conference the Japanese are known to feel affronted at continued opposition to their annexation of the Chinese territory which they wrested from Germany, as well as by the defeat of their racial equality amendment to the League of Nations covenant.

They based their statement on the confident belief that their territorial aspirations eventually would be granted.

When their League amendment was first turned down they cabled to Japan for instructions. The nature of the reply has been a closely guarded secret.

Feeling in Japan is known to be running high and demonstrations have occurred similar to those now under way in Italy.

Foreign Minister Sonnino has postponed his departure for Rome until tonight. He will probably be accompanied by Premier Salandra.

General Diaz, commander-in-chief of the Italian armies left with Orlando last night. Italian officers, soldiers and civilians cheered them and sang the national anthem.

The "Big Three" meeting, scheduled for this morning, was suddenly called off. It was believed a session would be held this afternoon.

Belief that Italy and Japan may join forces in the conference in view of the similarity of their interests, both based on secret engagements entered into during the war, was strong here to-day.

Officials are certain, however, that the President will assume the same attitude towards the Japanese claims in China as he has towards the Italian Adriatic objectives, if it comes to a showdown.

Both Italy and Japan feel that they have been ignored in the Peace Conference, according to diplomats here. Both have counted strongly on the support of Great Britain particularly.

The grievances of both now date back to other occasions when they felt they were discriminated against. It was declared to-day that Italy has always felt her colonial progress in Africa has been limited by other powers. Her spokesmen here point to Italy's failure in 1899 to obtain territorial concessions in China, though similar demands were granted Germany, Great Britain, France and Russia.

Japan and Italy were both losers in China in the nineties, Japan being compelled by the Powers to withdraw from the Liao-Tung peninsula after her victorious war with China.

As a result of the pique of both powers to-day, it would not surprise official and diplomatic quarters here if they joined causes at the Peace Conference.

ORLANDO GONE HOME.

Special Star Cable by Fred S. Ferguson, of United Press.

PARIS, April 25.—Premier Orlando has left Paris. Accompanied by Sig-

An official communique was issued, declaring that all the conference displayed the strongest desire to reach a satisfactory solution, and expressing the hope that the Italian Parliament will aid in a settlement. From semi-official American sources it was learned that Orlando had given his word to the "Big Three" that he was going home to consult Parliament, which will be convoked immediately.

While the Italian affair was at its crisis yesterday, the Supreme Economic Council discussed the coal supply in Europe and plans for overcoming the shortage, especially in Italy. Count Zucchi represented Italy at the session.

The Council also removed fishing restrictions in the Baltic and North Seas, so as to enable Germany to increase her food supply. It also removed the restrictions against transporting more than 8,000 tons of food at a time into Germany and Czechoslovakia, by way of Hamburg, and from now on it is possible 25,000 tons may be moved simultaneously.

GOOD RELATIONS EXIST.

PARIS, April 25.—(Havas)—Peace conference circles were inclined to believe today that an amicable solution of the Italian incident was in the making. For one thing, Italy has shown her desire to maintain good relations with the Allies by the fact that the Italian delegates remain in Paris will continue to collaborate in the work of the Inter-Allied commission not pertaining to the actual work of the Peace Conference.

POLES ARE DISSATISFIED.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, April 25.—The proposal of the Peace Conference that Danzig be made a free city did not please the Poles any more than did President Wilson's statement regarding Fiume please the Italians.

Under the scheme of the Peace Conference the German population of Danzig would be within the Polish customs union. There would be free access through the so-called corridor and also control of the Vistula administration. Similarly the Germans would get freedom of passage across the Polish corridor to East Prussia.

This solution was said to be based on historical precedent, but I can state definitely it means nothing in the eyes of the Polish patriots in Paris, who declare the Poles never will be content until Danzig is wholly theirs and in their possession.

Mr. Ignace Jan Paderewski, Polish premier, was in conference with Mr. David Lloyd George, British premier, for two hours yesterday, and also with President Wilson. He will leave here tonight for Warsaw.

GET BETTER TERMS.

PARIS, April 25.—Reconsideration of Polish aspirations and claims relative to Danzig has resulted in a decision concerning the future status of that city, which goes considerably further toward satisfying Polish demands than was contemplated some time ago.

The "free city of Danzig" will be created, not as a neutralized state, but virtually as an autonomous republic within the Polish state, contained within the Polish customs union and represented in international relations by Polish diplomats. Its citizens will be entitled to diplomatic privileges held by the citizens of Poland, and Poland will be guaranteed free use of the Danzig wharves and docks and other transportation facilities.

U.S. RECOGNIZES BRITISH RIGHT TO CONTROL EGYPT

Paris Correspondent Says
Protectorate Approved as
Wholly Justified

RECORD IS GOOD

Nationalist Move Proves
Them Unfit for Autonomous Govt.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to Montreal Star, by G. S. Adams. Copyright.

PARIS, April 25.—I understand, on excellent authority, that the United States has recognized the British protectorate over Egypt.

This step seems attributable to efforts of the Egyptian Nationalists to make a play on Mr. Wilson's fourteen points against the British possession of Egypt.

President Wilson is understood to have every sympathy with the idea of the gradual evolution of Egypt to some form of representative or autonomous government. At the same time he recognizes the great services rendered to Egypt by the British administration and feels strongly that bloodshed and outrage are not the methods by which a people can prove their political maturity. Hence his recognition of the British protectorate is a hint to all whom it may concern that he does not wish his position to be misunderstood.

POLAND IS RESTLESS.

News from Poland showing the prospect of Danzig not becoming a part of Poland is regarded by the Poles as disastrous. Their feeling on the subject is tumultuous. This is the impression gathered from extracts from Posen and Warsaw newspapers and confirmed as the Polish opinion in France.

It is feared that if Premier Paderewski does not succeed in obtaining Danzig the outburst of feeling which would follow the failure of his diplomacy would compel him to resign. The country then would be left in the hands of a party government, since Paderewski alone has been able to unite all sections of political opinion.

FRESH GERMAN TRICKERY.

First hand evidence is now available of the methods to prevent expression of the feeling of the Polish population of Danzig and make it appear that the town protests violently against the idea of becoming a part of the Polish domain.

A young Polish lawyer has arrived in Paris with two companions, after escaping from Danzig on foot by stealth a fortnight ago. The Germans refuse to grant the Poles passports. He reports the Germans have declared a sort of state of siege under which a house-to-house search has been sanctioned and all meetings using any language other than German are prohibited. Numerous other restrictions have been imposed on the Polish population.

FOOD FOR RUSSIA ONLY IF BOLSHEVIK OPERATIONS STOP

Hoover Gives Conditions
Upon Which Entente
Will Supply it

FULL SUPERVISION

Pro-Allied Forces Continue
Advance Against
Leninists

Special Star Cable by United Press
PARIS, April 25.—The Allies, in re-
turn for feeding Russia, will insist
that the Bolsheviks cease all military
operations and remain within a cer-
tain prescribed area, according to a
statement by Herbert Hoover, just
made public here.

It was further stated that distribu-
tion of food must be on the basis of
equality for all classes.

"The favorable reply of the Asso-
ciated Governments to the proposals
of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, of Norway,
that a neutral commission should be
allowed to undertake the feeding of
the people of the principal cities of
Russia," said the statement, "is based
on three conceptions:

"First, that in giving permission to
a neutral commission to undertake
this humanitarian work, it in no way
comprises any negotiations between
the Allies and the government of
Russia, nor does it imply approval
of their methods of government.

"Second, that there shall be com-
plete justice in distribution to all
classes, regardless of all distinctions.
"Third, that the Bolsheviks are to
keep themselves within a certain cir-
cumscribed area, ceasing all military
action and attempts at invasion.

"The primary reasons for this ac-
tion are purely humanitarian. Hun-
dreds of thousands of people are
dying monthly from starvation and
beyond this it is the wish of the
world that fighting and the killing
of men should cease."

KOLCHAK MOVES ON.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, April 25.—The Bolshe-
viks are mounting guns on ships in
the Dvina river, preparatory to
starting an offensive on the Archang-
el front, the war office announced
today. Ice was reported to be break-
ing up on the river, which flows
northward, emptying into the White
Sea at Archangel. Bolshevik troops
are massing at Kadish.

Admiral Kolchak, continuing his
drive against the Bolsheviks, has
captured Orsk, Bugalmar and Bugu-
ruslan.

In Lithuania, the Poles are con-
ducting a successful offensive on a
front of 150 miles, extending from
Baranovichi to Vilna.

FOE QUITTING ORENBURG.

LONDON, April 25. — Reuter's
learns that the Bolshevik headquar-
ters staff is hastily evacuating Oren-
burg on which General Dutoff's army
is advancing. General Dutoff has

LAST OF ITALIAN PEACE DELEGATION HAVE LEFT PARIS EN ROUTE TO ROME

Tremendous Ovation Given at Railway Station by
Italian Officials and Civilians—Rome Scene of
Great Demonstrations—People Determined to
Support Orlando in His Stand

ENTIRE ISSUE NOW RESTS WITH ITALIAN CABINET

Special by United Press.

Paris, April 26, 2:55 p.m.—Premier Orlando arrived in Rome
at 11 o'clock this morning, according to a dispatch received at
Italian headquarters here. He was given a great ovation, his auto-
mobile proceeding with difficulty through cheering crowds to the
government offices.

By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Paris, April 26.—Italy has severed her last ties with the peace
conference.

Foreign Minister Sonnino and Former Premier Salandra, the
last of the Italian delegates remaining in Paris left for Rome at
2 o'clock this afternoon.

Up to the final minute it had been hoped the breach might be
healed and Italy retain her position in the conference.

The issue now rests with the Italian parliament—and back
of that body Italy's 40,000,000 people. Premier Orlando, reported
to be making a triumphal passage through the Italian provinces on
his way back to Rome, is expected to go before parliament Monday
or Tuesday. He will ask a vote of confidence in his ministry.
Upon this verdict will depend Italy's future course.

A vote of confidence would empower Orlando to return to
Paris and renew his demand for Fiume with the added weight of an
alternative of forcible annexation. Or, he could even direct an-
nexation of the seaport without the formality of going before the
peace conference again.

It was learned on good authority today that an official state-
ment by Premier Lloyd George on the British position in the con-
troversy, endorsed by Premier Clemenceau, is in Orlando's hands.
He is free to use it if he desires. The tone of the statement is a
carefully guarded secret, but if it is consistent with the previously
announced British attitude, the Americans, French and British are
agreed that Italy cannot have Fiume.

ITALY MAY PROVE FIRST OPPONENT

Special Star Cable by Lowell Mel-
lett, of United Press.

PARIS, April 28.—If Italy refuse
to sign the peace treaty she may be
the first country to come in contact
with the full strength of the League
of Nations, it was learned from an
authoritative source today.

The League becomes a fact with
the signing of peace. The Council,
providing Italy is not a signatory,
would be forced to place her in the
same category as Germany, Austria,
Russia and other nations whose ad-
mittance is deferred.

Adoption of a policy of military
aggression against the Jugo-Slavs
to obtain what the Peace Conference
intended would mean the League would
be compelled to handle the Adriatic
question.

The Italians have openly threaten-
ed to hold Fiume by force of arms.
Jugo-Slavia, in case this is done,
would be expected to present her case
to the League, which would there-
upon invite Italy to appoint represen-
tatives to appear before the Coun-
cil. If Italy refused to accept the
Council's decision, the Council would
recommend what action should be
taken by the League.

Such recommendation, according
to the best information obtainable,
would be for Great Britain to with-
hold Italy's coal supplies and the
United States to cut off her financial
support and Italy's food shipments.
At the same time, all members of
the League would be asked to pro-
vide the Jugo-Slavs with munitions,
food and funds.

PRESIDENT ACTED ON OWN RESPONSIBILITY IN MAKING IT PUBLIC

**Orlando in Conference with King Emmanuel as
to Extra Session of Parliament — Italian Press
Appeals to American People**

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star.
Copyright.

LONDON, April 26.—Sir John Foster Frazer, telegraphing
from Paris to the Evening Standard, says:

"I have good grounds for saying that although Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George were aware of Mr. Wilson's project, the proclamation was not issued with their assent."

SONNINO LEAVES TODAY.

PARIS, April 26.—The Temps says it learns that Baron Sonnino and former Premier Salandra probably will leave for Rome at two o'clock this afternoon.

MESSAGE FROM ORLANDO.

PARIS, April 26.—Premier Clemenceau yesterday received a message from Premier Orlando, which the Italian statesman despatched while on his way to Rome.

CAREFULLY SCAN DRAFT OF TREATY

PARIS, April 26.—Military and economic experts were called in during the session of the Council of Three yesterday.

The Council is understood to have discussed the reports of the drafting committee of the Peace Treaty to make sure that the draft, so far as it has proceeded, is in proper order and form.

BREACH HAS SHAKEN PEACE CONFERENCE

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 26.—The Peace Conference has been severely shaken by the Italian crisis and the extent to which its work will be affected is receiving the anxious attention of the delegates.

The American storm has broken and the air has cleared in that quarter, but in other quarters a less optimistic view is taken, the feeling being that an element of confusion has been introduced which will result in more or less delay at the moment the German delegates are arriving.

In French and Italian circles the situation is regarded as serious and some quarters even represent it as desperate, but his extreme view is not generally held.

Several of the committees met yesterday with the Italian members present, and the secretary of the American delegation said no notice had been received of the withdrawal of Italian participation. Pending formal action, no break in relations would be assumed, it was added.

But the departure of the Italian delegates and announcement of the departure of Foreign Minister Sonnino and former Minister Salandra, to occur on Saturday, creates an anomalous situation, as it is not whether Italy will be represented at the plenary session of the conference on Monday when parts including the League

Italian Prime Minister in addressing the American President said:

"You have contested the authority of the Italian Government before its people, and it is my duty to go before the representatives of the Italian people and say to them: 'Decide between Mr. Wilson and me.'"

To this President Wilson is reported to have replied:

"That is certainly your right."

In American quarters it is said that the foregoing version of the incident is probably a reflex of Premier Orlando's public statement, in which he referred to the President appealing directly to the people.

It is also said that the chances of reaching an accord at the final meeting were good if Premier Orlando had remained a half hour longer. But the approach of the time for the departure of his train, and his feeling that he should consult the Italian people, finally caused him to withdraw, while the plan that might have been brought about an agreement was still under discussion.

The basis of this presumptive accord is said to have been the partial internationalization of Fiume Lake Danzig with the Jugo-Slavs occupying the Dalmatian mainland and the Italians the outlying islands.

The territorial issue is now felt to be less important than the personal issue which the Italian premier has raised by his plan for going before

ADMIRAL KOLCHAK OPTIMISTIC OVER SIBERIAN FRONT

**Says Siberian Troops Can
Win Without Outside
Assistance**

RED ARMY SHAKEN

**Desperate Bolsheviki Ap-
peals Receiving Very
Meagre Response**

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to Montreal Star. Copyright.

ARCHANGEL, April 28.—On the Vaga front, 150 miles south of Archangel, the enemy is withdrawing troops and transporting them to the Dyna River where he is mounting guns on his ships and preparing to attack when the river opens.

There are signs that the Red Armies in the east are extremely shaken.

Three divisions had to be withdrawn from this front owing to their refusal to fight. Large numbers crossed over and joined the ranks of the Siberian army and are fighting excellently.

The Bolshevists are issuing frequent appeals throughout the whole Volga district, beseeching the people to rise. The response to these appeals appear insignificant. Admiral Kolchak is well satisfied with the progress on this front and considers that the Siberian troops can carry on a successful campaign against the Soviet armies without the assistance of foreign contingents.

BOLSHEVIKI REVERSE.

By Associated Press.

HELSINGFORS, April 28.—A national assembly has been formed at Petrograd, where the Finns have driven out the Bolsheviki. The town was captured, according to reports by volunteer troops.

KOLCHAK ADVANCING.

PARIS, April 28.—Admiral Kolchak's troops have advanced along the southern branch of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in Eastern European Russia to Kinel, only forty miles east of Samara, according to despatches received by the Russian commissioners in Paris from Omsk the capital of Admiral Kolchak's Government.

A slower advance is also being made along the northern branch of the trans-Siberian railway where the anti-Bolshevik forces have taken Glazov, east of Viatka. A third column is moving westward midway between these two forces and has reached Sarapul, on the Kama River. This stream is navigable and flows into the Volga, and with the disappearance of the ice, which is now breaking up, should afford easy transportation to Simbirsk, which is apparently the destination of the central column.

Reports received here show that Premier Orlando's passage through Turin and other Italian cities was made the occasion of tumultuous demonstrations, which are expected to culminate in Rome on Saturday.

French reports represent the final meeting between President Wilson and Premier Orlando before the latter's departure as highly dramatic in character. One version is that the

Should this be given it is thought probable in some quarters that it would renew the Italian issue before the Council in a more pronounced form than either President Wilson on the Council as a whole has thus far been willing to admit. Should it not be given, the probable result would be Cabinet changes, bringing a new delegation, with a new policy, to the Conference.

ORLANDO CONFERS WITH KING.

ROME, April 25. — Immediately after his arrival here today Premier Orlando will confer with King Victor Emmanuel. He will then hold a council of ministers and make a report of occurrences in Paris. At that meeting a decision will be reached whether to convoke parliament immediately or leave unchanged the date of meeting which has been fixed, May 6.

PREDICTS RETURN BY MONDAY.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, April 26.—A high official of the peace conference stated yesterday that Premier Vittorio Orlando, of Italy, would be back in Paris by next Monday.

"What for?" he was asked. "Because the Germans will be coming here then."

"You expect the peace treaty will be ready then?" I asked him.

"Oh yes, the treaty will be ready," he replied, proving he was a real optimist.

ROME APPLAUDS ORLANDO.

Special Star Cable.

ROME, April 26.—Confirmation of the notice of Premier Orlando's departure from Paris has quieted public opinion, which applauds his energetic action. The Genoa bourse and theatres were closed as a sign of protest to President Wilson's message. A slab over the newly named Wilson street, covered the tablet and bore the words, "Long Live Flume." Genoa, Naples, Turin, Milan, Florence, Bologna, Venice and other cities report spontaneous processions protesting President Wilson's message wherein mutilated soldiers and officers were conspicuous.

Italian opinion today summed up:

"If President Wilson will not give us Flume, we will take it ourselves." The Roman senate chamber is sending messages to the American senate and congress reaffirming the reducibility of Italy's aspirations.

INDIGNATION IS INTENSE.

Intense indignation prevails in Rome over President Wilson's pronouncement, which is regarded as accepting Italy of imperialism. In noisy protest, processions are marching through the city shouting: "Sonmino, Orlando, Flume, Spalato."

As in the time of public danger, the Capitoline bell summoned the Romans to an open-air meeting. Hereat the mayor, Prince Colt, said the course of his speech: "The American nation, for whom we render affection, will surely appreciate the supreme reasons and our historic rights recognized and consecrated in the Pact of London, and will understand that any weakness in our Government would be a volun-

tary submission to the enemy and treachery."

STILL ATTEND COMMITTEES.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 26.—The Italians have suspended attendance of such commissions and committees as are directly dependent on the Peace Conference and whose work is involved in the decision of territorial questions at issue, but they continued to-day to participate in the deliberations of organizations formed prior to the conference and of the supreme economic council, and are discussing economic and financial questions with the American and other representatives as if nothing had happened.

Systematic of Italian expectation of adjustment of the present difficulty was the continued participation by Italian representatives in the committee discussing the allocation of seized merchant ships between the Italians and Grecians.

PARIS, April 26.—While the American delegates expressed regret over the temporary break with the Italians, they apparently are confident that some settlement would be effected when Premier Orlando confers with the Italian Parliament. The general opinion in American circles is that the making of peace will be somewhat delayed by the Italian incident.

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

ROME, April 26.—The Temps in an editorial says: "We are confronted with a serious act, committed in cold-blood against us, and we will need to summon all our dignity to reply to the cruel provocation. President Wilson is not American. We appeal to the American people."

The Messaggero accuses President Wilson of disloyalty in seeking glory for himself at the expense of Italy.

The Messaggero calls President Wilson's act, "treason" and expresses the hope that the American people will refuse to share responsibility in the action of their President who "poses as a dictator to Europe."

The Popolo Romano says: "It is our own fault. Being gentlemen we acted as though we were dealing with gentlemen we refuse to bargain before entering the Peace Conference, it being repugnant to our feelings to bargain bloodshed for territory due us for coal, wheat and credit. We have been deceived and it is our own fault."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS REPULSE BIG BOLSHEVIK ATTACK.

Archangel, April 28.—British and American troops at Kurgo-man, on the right bank of the Dvina, repulsed a strong Bolshevik attack on Sunday night, taking thirteen prisoners.

THE HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST ARMY IS BADLY BEATEN

Part Has Surrendered to Rumanians—Rest in Flight

FEAR IN BUDAPEST

Bela Kun Preparing for Flight Into Switzerland, it is Said

French Wireless Service.

PARIS, April 26. — Part of the Hungarian communist army facing the Rumanians southeast of Budapest has surrendered and the rest is in flight, according to a Rumanian official statement received here. West of Budapest the Czechoslovaks have occupied Komorn, on the Danube, and Reab, (Cyor).

BELA KUN PREPARES FOR FLIGHT.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, April 26.—The Czechoslovak forces continue to advance in the direction of Budapest, according to advices from Innsbruck. The advices say it is reported that Bela Kun, head of the Soviet Government, is preparing for flight into Switzerland.

EXPECT COMMUNIST COLLAPSE.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

BERNE, April 26.—The advance of the Rumanians, in addition to Bela Kun's admission of the Soviet Government's military weakness, has caused intense excitement both in Budapest and the country districts, where the people are rising in anticipation of the arrival of Entente troops and the speedy overthrow of the Communist Government.

Fighting is expected in German West Hungary, whither the Red troops have been sent to suppress a growing agitation in favor of a union with German-Austria.

In the cities, looting and murder has broken out, especially in Budapest. The leaders of the Government have increased their bodyguards, and all officials carry arms. Threats of wholesale massacre of the bourgeoisie has caused such a panic that thousands of pedestrians are going out of the city, carrying knapsacks, and they hope to elude the vigilance of the Red guards who hold the main stations.

"JUMP OFF" ANY MINUTE.

ROCKAWAY, N.Y., April 28. —The big naval seaplane, N.C.-3, which completed a schedule trial at the naval air station here, yesterday may "jump-off" any time now for Newfoundland on the first leg of its trip overseas, according to a statement by Commander John E. Towers, in charge of the Navy Department's plan for a trans-Atlantic flight.

RECORD OF THE ORIGINAL OFFICERS OF THE 13TH BATTALION

[illegible]

GERMANY'S PLANS FOR LEAGUE ARE OUTLINED

By Frank J. Taylor, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Berlin, April 26.—Prof. Schuecking, member of the German Peace Commission, scheduled to leave Monday for Versailles today outlined Germany's plans for a League of Nations. They are rapidly being whipped into shape for presentation at the Conference.

"President Wilson's plan, which the Paris Conference adopted, is not satisfactory, because it is a league of diplomats or governments rather than of peoples," said Schuecking. "Our league would be a Parliament made up of representatives elected by the people, one for each million population. No nation would be allowed more than ten.

"Wilson's league makes five big Powers dictators of world affairs through an executive committee, which we would abolish, since small nations and neutrals would not submit to domination. We propose a standing council, serving continuously, chosen by each nation naming several of their world Parliament delegates, who would in turn name a limited council from their number.

"Our league would abolish secret diplomacy, control news so as to prevent falsifying, and would have far more extensive powers than Wilson proposed. We would make the Parliament a governing body controlling world problems, the same as your national Government controls the United States. It would abolish war by force. Hostilities of any kind would be an offense against the league. Freedom of travel would be controlled by an international police. There would be no national armaments.

"Colonies would be controlled by areas, through a world commission, except those independents like Canada and Australia. Our league would regulate labor and guarantee minority populations, like the Germans in Poland, their own language and culture.

"We propose to enter our plan at Versailles. We hope for acceptance in part, at least. We have embodied a number of features from neutrals, using The Hague tribunal as a basis."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DRAFT APPROVED BY PEACE CONFERENCE

Japan Did Not Formally Protest, But Notified Conference She Would Continue Equality Agitation—Conference to Demand Surrender of Former Kaiser for Trial and Punishment

Special Cable to The Montreal Star by Fred S. Ferguson.

PARIS, April 28.—The revised covenant of League of Nations was adopted by the plen-session of the Peace Conference at 5:17 is afternoon.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

The Committee on Responsibility for the War has made its report public. The ex-Kaiser is to be tried by five judges, representing the five great powers, for his offences against international morality and breaches of treaties. The Allies will make a formal demand on Holland to deliver up their ward.

There was a full session of the Conference this afternoon, and they accepted the covenant of the League of Nations. The points at issue will be decided at the future of Kiao Chau, repatriation of German prisoners, ownership of German cables, the neutralization of the Kiel Canal and the future of Luxembourg.

It is expected that the Peace Treaty will be ready for publication on Saturday.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Conditions in Germany are generally quieter than they have been for some weeks except in Bavaria and Silesia. In Upper Silesia the strikes increase in area and in violence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A severe storm passed over Great Britain yesterday doing much damage.

RUSSIA.

Admiral Kolchak has scored successes against the Bolsheviks with both of his armies operating along the trans-Siberian railway. A third column has also met with some success and is advancing on Sarapul.

Olonetz has been captured by the Finns from the Bolsheviks and this will relieve pressure on General Maynard's force in the Murmansk peninsula.

INDIA.

Reports indicate that the situation in India is still critical.

ITALY.

Ambassador Nelson Page has left Rome for Paris.

LONDON MYSTIFIED.

LONDON, April 28.—There is a mystery in regard to the Atlantic pilots, Hawker and Raynham, who have been waiting for weather at St. Johns with their petrol tanks filled and all stores on board. Their machines were held back early last week by unfavorable reports received on their side of the Atlantic. These reports, which were entirely at variance with the forecasts and reports supplied daily by the Air Ministry in London, indicated unsettled and dangerous conditions in the mid-Atlantic, and it was in consequence of them that the air men decided not to start.

This decision was undoubtedly a surprise to the air Ministry's expert meteorologists, whose information led them to announce favorably conditions. During one spell of twenty-four hours, conditions were almost unprecedented for this time of the year. An anti-cyclone area extended over all the route. In other words, it was fair weather all the way, and had the airmen started through the coast fog they would have flown speedily into bright skies and light winds. The questions now engaging attention are, where did the unfavorable reports originate, who sent them, and with what object?

PEACE TREATY CLAUSES PROVIDE FOR TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF KAISER

Demand Will Be Made Upon Holland for Surrender of William Hohenzollern — Other Bloodguilty Germans to Meet Similar Fate— Council Today Seeking Solution of Italian Problem

PARIS, April 28.—The peace treaty with Germany, to be placed before the Peace Conference, contains a clause providing that former Emperor William is to be tried by an international tribunal, it was learned today.

A separate tribunal will try the other military officers.

NEMESIS ABOUT TO OVERTAKE GUILTY GERMANS

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Allies will ask Holland for the surrender of the former Kaiser, Wilhelm, for trial, in the proposed article to be considered at the plenary session of the Peace Conference this afternoon, it was announced at the State Department today.

The Kaiser would be tried by a court of five judges, one appointed by each of the five Great Powers, if the article is adopted.

All other persons accused of violating international law must be turned over for trial under the proposed plan.

In every case the accused would be entitled to choose his own counsel, and the tribunal will be guided by the strict terms of international law and international morality, in fixing punishment.

TEXT OF THE ARTICLES.

The State Department's announcement read:

"Following are the proposed articles regarding penalties, for insertion in the Treaty of Peace to be considered at plenary of conference today, Monday, at 3 o'clock, Paris time:

"Article I.—The Allied and Associated Powers particularly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, former German emperor, not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

"A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defense. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following five powers, namely, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

"In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motives of international policy with a view to vindicating the solemn obligation of international undertakings and the validity of international morality. It will be its duty to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed.

"The Allied and Associated Powers will address a request to the Government of The Netherlands for the surrender to them of the ex-emperor, in order that he may be put on trial.

"Article II.—The German Government not having insured the punishment of the persons accused of having exercised acts in violation of laws and customs of war, such persons will be brought before the military tribunals by the Allied and Associated Powers, and if found guilty, sentenced to the punishments laid down by military law.

"The German Government shall hand over to the Allied and Associated Powers, or to such one of them as shall so request, all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war who are specific either by name or by the rank, office or employment which they held under the German authorities.

Franco-American Alliance

Paris, Apr. 27—(Havas) A project for an alliance between France and America actually is under way, the Echo De Paris says. President Wilson, however, the paper adds, is withholding action until he can place the matter before the American Senate for ratification.

JAPAN'S EQUALITY PLEA BEFORE CONFERENCE

Special Star Cable by Fred S. Ferguson.
PARIS, April 28.—The Peace Conference met in plenary session at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
President Wilson, addressing the Conference, explained the amendments to the League of Nations' covenant. He did not read the entire revised text.
Viscount Chinda, representing Japan, was scheduled to speak in favor of the racial equality amendment, asking the Conference to adopt it, although the League commission refused to include it in the new constitution.
The French, despite rumors of an agreement with Great Britain and the United States to provide further military guarantees for France, introduced two amendments designed to strengthen the military provisions of the covenant.
They submitted an addition to permanent organization.

"Article III.—Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of any one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before the military tribunal of that Power.

"All persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before a military tribunal composed of members of the military tribunal of the Powers concerned.

"In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

"Article IV. is as follows:

"The German Government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to ensure the fully knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of the offenders and the just appreciation of the responsibility."

FORMULATING ITALIAN POLICY TODAY

Special Star Cable by Carl D. Great,
of United Press.

PARIS, April 25. — The "Big Three" meeting today, was expected to formulate some definite pronouncement on the policy of the Peace Conference toward Italy's withdrawal.

Necessity for some such action was seen as a result of suggestions that Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George did not approve President Wilson's statement regarding Italy.

Reports were declared by an official today to be "fresh evidence of wavering indecision on the part of conference, other than American." He pointed out that hints and statements of disapproval or lack of approval of the president's action quite manifestly were inspired after a certain section of the British press had voiced its opposition to Wilson's stand.

As a matter of fact, Clemenceau and Lloyd George did approve the Plume statement, according to a man completely in the President's confidence.

The statement was submitted and read to the two Premiers, he said, who approved it and said they would stand back of it. Clemenceau, however, did raise the question of the best time to make it public.

Another indication of British approval of Wilson's action is the fact that A. J. Balfour had already pre-

pared a statement, said to attack Italy's claim to Fiume in stronger language than that employed by the President, which was held up after Wilson's pronouncement was made.

No German peace delegates are due at Versailles today.

Reports from Fiume and Rome indicate no lessening of nationalist fervor.

COME AS PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

THE HAGUE, April 25. — The semi-official German Gazette, in announcing the start of the German peace delegation for Versailles, explicitly speaks of the delegates as plenipotentiaries. The delegates will be accompanied by fifteen German reporters.

The German Government momentarily remains suspended between Berlin and Weimar, but the special peace committee of the National Assembly is provisionally expected to meet May 2 in Berlin. The seat of the National Assembly will continue until further notice at Weimar.

Neutral opinion is doubtless not alone in marking the aggressive spirit with which various German peace agencies are embarking on their task. It is clear that recollection of the Danzig coup presides over these activities.

ITALY'S ACT GIVES THREAT OF DANGER

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, April 28. — Orlando's departure for Rome is generally condemned in Paris as a precedent not only dangerous to the Allies, but as greatly strengthening Germany's hands, although it is announced the Italian Premier has merely gone to consult Parliament. The point at issue in the entire affair has sinister and grave possibilities.

Germany's chief efforts are directed to the destruction of the confidence and union of the Allies. The Italian gesture gives an admirable basis for pursuing propaganda. Undoubtedly as yet the whole fabric of peace negotiations is delicate. There has not yet been time for the new regulations to be cemented firmly. The event will have a disturbing action on the entire structure. In many quarters it is felt Wilson acted prematurely in his precipitate publication of the memorandum. Lloyd George's efforts to smooth matters over gained great admiration. The decision of the Italian parliament cannot be foretold, but from conversations with British officers lately returned the outlook is dark. The Italians firmly believe in the justice of their claims and also have a rather exaggerated opinion of their strength. The situation is pregnant with evil possibilities which will require the greatest tact of the Allies to avert.

H. N. MOORE.

Sir Harry Lauder, Kt.

The honor conferred by the King on Harry Lauder will strike most people as thoroughly well deserved. The dauntless Little Scot has been a tower of strength during the dark days of the war in the Old Country, not in Scotland alone, but also through the length and breadth of England. He has stood for a patriotism that knows no limitations, for a spirit that knows no daunting. He has many hundreds of thousands of people, it may be said. Quite true, but Lauder has been able, by reason of his magnetic personality and his unique position as a comedian with a following numbering millions, to exert an influence which has had patent and profound results.

He toured the length and breadth of Britain with a Pipers' band, paying the entire expenses of the organization himself from first to last. This band proved a powerful recruiting agency, and by its efforts thousands were added to the staunch host of Britain's defenders at the front.

Lauder raised a machine gun corps; helped many a regiment to complete its quota; gave liberally to his time and his money, not to one cause alone, but to many. The world will probably never know the sum total of his generosity,—but it was far more extensive than that of many men who were wealthier than he. Moreover, he proved the truism that your canny Scot, when his heart is touched, is a man whose generosity flows like an underground stream, steadily all the time.

Lauder's work at the front, among the boys, was magnificent. I have talked with scores of returned men who say that his arrival at any specific point was the signal for a positive ovation, and that his short, stirring speeches heartened weary ones, and helped many a man to return to his task with a more grim determination than ever to do his bit.

And when he sang them songs like "Wee Hoose 'Mang the Heather", it was as if a breath from Scotland's hills had blown across the intervening sea, so men say who heard him. The comedian was gone, and in his place stood a man who felt so deeply and so strongly that his conviction burned into a fierce flame of patriotism that helped others.

Those who heard him speak of the war here know how sincere he was, how the very soul of the man stood out stark. He is no mean actor, but he was not acting when he told how the Scots had fought, or how the Germans had learned what a terrible thing it is to arouse the Briton to righteous wrath.

His work at the front was a noble one, and nobly done. But his activities did not cease with the cessation of hostilities. He is engaged today upon a work which has no parallel, so far as I am aware, as an undertaking by one man. It is nothing less than the raising of a fund

lars, clusivly for the crippled who have been patrolled the (S.S.) coast of...
Fouldards, 59c
for... \$1.00.
s. Regular \$1.00.
wanted and de-
make, which in-
so shades to select
is and all classes
usual for waiters,
epo de China and
ll, 59c

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT

Full Text of Revised Agreement, with Changes from Original Draft Shown in Brackets

COVENANT OF WORLD LEAGUE IS SUBMITTED

Epochal Document as Revised
Goes to Plenary Session Today

"ANNEX" IS PUBLISHED

Thirty-one States Named as
Original Members and 13
Neutrals Invited to
Join

NO MENTION OF ENEMY

Mexico is Also Ignored—Sig-
natories Include British Do-
minions, Czecho-Slovakia
and Poland—New Clauses
Safeguard Monroe Doctrine
and Endorse Red Cross—
U.S. Senate Criticisms me-
—Provisions For Settling
Disputes and Enforcing
Decisions.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 27.—The revised covenant of the League of Nations, as it will be presented at Paris tomorrow to the Peace Conference in plenary session, was made public tonight by the State Department. Its essential features, including important amendments designed to meet criticisms in the United States of the original draft, already had been disclosed through an official summary issued two weeks ago when the revision was completed.

Attached to the text, however, is the hitherto unpublished "annex" referred to in the covenant, in which are named the 31 states, including the self-governing British dominions, which are to be the original members of the League of Nations, and 13 states to be invited to accede to the covenant. The original members are all the nations which declared war on Germany, and in addition the new states of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland. Those invited to become members by acceding to the covenant are the three Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain and Persia, and the American republics of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Salvador and Venezuela.

Mexico was not represented in the conference of neutrals at Paris, and, as was expected, does not appear in the list. Provision is made in the covenant, however, for the admission to the League of any fully self-governing country which will give required guarantees, upon a two-thirds vote of the Assembly, composed of representatives of the member nations.

MAY INCREASE COUNCIL.

As in the original document, the covenant provides that the League shall act through an Assembly, in which each state shall have one vote, and not more than three delegates, and a Council, comprising for the present one representative of each of the five great Powers and one each of four other Powers to be selected from time to time by the Assembly. Members of each class represented on the council may be increased by unanimous consent of the Council and a majority of the Assembly.

Publication of the text discloses that the official summary quoted verbatim the new article recognizing the Monroe Doctrine. It provides that nothing in the covenant shall be deemed "to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace." This was the amendment for which President Wilson made a successful fight at the same time as the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference sought vainly to have a race equality provision inserted in the covenant.

Changes suggested in criticisms in the United States Senate add provisions for the withdrawal of a member nation upon two years' notice after fulfillment of the League obligations, exempt domestic questions from the League's jurisdiction, provide that mandatories over German colonies or former Ottoman dominions shall be given only to nations willing to accept them, leave it to member states to decide what armed force, if any, it will contribute to the force required by the League to enforce its mandates, and make it clear that member states individually will pass upon proposed limitations upon their armaments.

DEALING WITH DISPUTES.

With modifications, the new draft includes all the provisions for the submission to the Council of International disputes, for inviting non-member nations to accept the obligations of members for the purpose of adjusting disputes, and for breaking economic relations or the use of armed force in dealing with a state which has broken the covenant and thereby committed "an act of war against the League."

Except in certain specified instances, unanimous agreement is required for all decisions. In the provisions for the settlement of disputes, it is set forth that the votes must be unanimous, excepting the representatives of the parties to the dispute. Geneva, Switzerland, is named as the seat of the League, where the

secretary-general will maintain headquarters and where the Council and Assembly will meet at stated intervals, unless some other place of meeting is designated.

The consideration of the covenant, it is expected, will be the feature of the first day or two of the week in Peace Conference circles.

COVENANT Parenthetical Ins. Changes M.

The text of the revised Co-
of the League of Nations, with
authetical insertions showing cha-
made in the covenant as origin-
drafted and made public, is as f-
lows:

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of universal peace, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the high contracting parties agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

(In the original preamble the last sentence read "adopt this constitution," instead of "agree to this Covenant.")

ARTICLE ONE — The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex of this Covenant and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice before shall be sent to all other members of the League.

Any fully self-governing state, dominion or colony not named in the annex may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments. Any member of the League, may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

(This article is new, embodying with alteration and additions the old article seven. It provides more specifically the method of admitting new members and adds the entirely new paragraph providing for withdrawal from the League. No mention of withdrawal was made in the original document).

NAME "ASSEMBLY" ADOPTED.

ARTICLE TWO—The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent secretariat.

(Originally this was a part of article one. It gives the name "Assembly" to the gathering of representatives of the members of the League, formerly referred to merely as "the body of delegates.")

ARTICLE THREE—The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require, at the seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League, or advising the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly, each member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

(This embodies parts of the original articles one, two and three, with only minor changes. It refers to "members of the League," where the term "high contracting parties," originally was used, and this change is followed throughout the revised draft.)

COUNCIL OF NINE.

ARTICLE FOUR—The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the Assembly, representatives of (blank) shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the League, whose representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League, or affecting the peace of the world.

Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

(This embodies that part of the original Article Three designating the original members of the Council. The paragraph providing for increase in the membership of the Council is new.)

ARTICLE FIVE—Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or the Council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council, and may be decided by a majority of the members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

(The first paragraph, requiring unanimous agreement in both Assembly and Council except where otherwise provided, is new. The other two paragraphs originally were included in Article Four.)

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE SIX—The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League. The secretariat shall comprise a secretariat-general and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first secretary-general shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the secretary-general shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and the staff of the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary-general with the approval of the Council.

The secretary-general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

(This replaces the original article five. In the original the appointment of the first secretary-general was left to the council, and approval of the majority of the Assembly was not required for subsequent appointments.)

GENEVA SEAT OF LEAGUE.

ARTICLE SEVEN—The seat of the League is established at Geneva. The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

(Embodying parts of the old Articles Five and Six, this article names Geneva instead of leaving the seat of the League to be chosen later, and adds the provision for changing the seat in the future. The paragraph opening positions to women equally with men is new.)

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

ARTICLE EIGHT—The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil fruits attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their

The members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

(This covers the ground of the original article eight, but is rewritten to make it clearer that armament reduction plans must be adopted by the nations affected before they become effective.)

ARTICLE NINE—A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of articles one and eight, and on military and naval questions generally.

(Unchanged except for the insertion of the words "article one".)

WAR OR THREAT OF WAR.

ARTICLE TEN—The members of the League undertake the respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

(Virtually unchanged.)

ARTICLE ELEVEN—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a

matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any emergency arise, the secretary-general shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

(In the original it was provided that the "high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action," etc., where the revised draft reads: "The League shall take any action.")

AGREE TO ARBITRATE.

ARTICLE TWELVE—The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

(Virtually unchanged except that some provisions of the original are eliminated for inclusion in other articles.)

ARTICLE THIRTEEN—The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of

any international obligation or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is submitted shall be the court agreed upon by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which compiles therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

(Only minor changes in language.)

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN — The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

(Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.)

ARTICLE FIFTEEN — If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the secretary-general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case and all the relevant facts and papers; the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

DOMESTIC JURISDICTION.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this article and of article twelve relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

(The paragraph specifically excluding matters of "domestic jurisdiction" from action by the Council is new. In the last sentence, the words "if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council," etc., have been added.)

BREACH OF COVENANTS.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN — Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under articles twelve, thirteen or fifteen, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The members of the League agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number, by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the members of the League represented thereon.

(Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.)

NON-MEMBERS OF LEAGUE.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN — In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member of the League, or between states not members of the League, the state or states not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of articles twelve to sixteen inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of article sixteen shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

(Virtually unchanged.)

ALL TREATIES PUBLIC.

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN — Every convention or international engagement entered into henceforth by any member of the League, shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

(Same as original article 23.)

ARTICLE NINETEEN — The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

(Virtually the same as original article 24.)

ARTICLE TWENTY — The members of the League severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case a member of the League shall, before becoming a member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

(Virtually the same as original article 25.)

MONROE DOCTRINE EXCEPTED.

ARTICLE TWENTY-ONE — Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine,

for securing the maintenance of peace.

(Entirely new).

MANDATES FOR COLONIES.

ARTICLE TWENTY-TWO — To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the Covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reasons of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

BACKWARD PEOPLES.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses, such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the nations for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centres of civilization or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous populations. In every case of mandate, the mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatories, and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

(This is the original article 19, virtually unchanged, except for the insertion of the words "and who are willing to accept." In describing nations to be given mandates.)

HUMAN PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE TWENTY-THREE — Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League (a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; (c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of their traffic is necessary in the common interest; (e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League, and in this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be kept in mind; (f) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

(This replaces the original article 20, and embodies part of the original articles 18 and 21. It eliminates a specific provision formerly made for a bureau of labor and adds the clauses (b) and (c).)

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FOUR — There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commis-

sions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

(Same as article 22, in the original, with the matter after the first two sentences added.)

ARTICLE TWENTY-FIVE — The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

(Entirely new.)

COVENANT AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE TWENTY-SIX — Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly.

Such amendment shall (the word NOT apparently omitted in cable transmission) bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.

(Same as the original, except that a majority of the League instead of three-fourths is required for ratification of amendments, with the last sentence added.)

ANNEX TO THE COVENANT.

ONE — Original members of the League of Nations — Signatories of the Treaty of Peace — United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New South Wales, India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Siam, Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the covenant — Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

TWO — First secretary-general of the League of Nations (blank).

(The annex was not published with the original draft of the covenant.)

EUROPE MENACED BY FIUME CRISIS

American Author Claims Grave Injustice Done Italy

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, April 29. — That all Europe is again imperilled by the crisis over Fiume, is the opinion of Professor George Herron, American author of international fame, expressed in a letter to the United Press today. Writing from Geneva, Herron says:

"As one who can claim some actual knowledge of the present conflict between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, and as one who more than once exercised a mediatorial function between the two parties, I would like to express the conviction that a grave injustice has been done to Italy in the public mind."

"To my certain knowledge, there have been at least two occasions when perfect accord could have been reached, but for the intrigues of certain international financiers, diplomatically privileged, who caused the present crisis, and who have caused all political and moral failures of the Peace Conference. This group have been planning for concessions for development of Fiume and all Dalmatian ports, and for purchase of all steamship lines running into the Adriatic. In refusing to surrender her eastern door, Italy actually is fighting against these international financiers for her very existence."

APR 29 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

The advance guard of the German delegation has reached Paris. The main body is expected tonight or tomorrow morning. They will probably hear the terms on Friday. The Council of Three is hearing Belgium's claims today.

It is stated that Premier Orlando and the Italian representatives will return to Paris as soon as their recent action has been endorsed by the Italian Parliament.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Munich is still in the hands of the Soviet but the city is being rapidly encircled by Government troops under the command of War Minister Noske.

The Rumanians are attacking the Hungarian Bolsheviks and Bela Kun has admitted reverses.

In Nuremberg the Government is gaining the upper hand and Schmidt, the Socialist leader, has been killed.

RUSSIA.

The Allied troops at Archangel are ready for their advance against the Red Army. As soon as the river becomes navigable they will go up.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Unless weather conditions get worse Raynham and Hawker may both start on their trans-Atlantic flight this afternoon.

JAPAN.

A disastrous fire in which many millions of damage was done took place yesterday at Yokohama.

UNITED STATES.

The Telephone and Telegraph system will be placed again under private ownership, says a cabled despatch from President Wilson.

APR 30 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

It is expected that the Peace Treaty will be given to Germany on Friday or Saturday.

Rumors that Premier Orlando and his associate delegates will soon return to Paris seem well substantiated.

Belgium is pressing her claims for assistance from the Allies and declares that her situation will be most serious if financial assistance is not forthcoming at once.

A settlement has been reached in the Kiao-Chau question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain is delivering his Budget speech in the British House of Commons today.

RUSSIA.

The British and Allied forces in Russia scored a victory at Kurgoman, repelling a strong attack of the Bolsheviks and taking prisoners.

From Ekaterinburg comes news that the Red armies have been repulsed and are now retreating in disorder.

The Bolsheviks claim successes in the south but admit reverses in the northern area.

AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia plans to deport all interned alien enemies.

ITALY.

Premier Orlando made a long and eloquent address in parliament defending his position with regard to Fiume, and a vote of confidence was passed unanimously.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

600 persons have been arrested by the Soviet Government in Budapest including a large number of newspaper editors and reporters for refusing to support the Soviets.

CONFERENCE REACHES AGREEMENT WHICH IS ACCEPTABLE TO JAPAN

Understood in Paris to Be Based Upon Temporary Retention of Shantung Peninsula—Latest Indications from Rome and Paris Point to Early Return of Italian Peace Delegates

Special Star Cable by Carl D. Groat, of United Press.

PARIS, April 30.—The Japanese question has been settled, it was officially announced this afternoon.

It was understood a compromise was reached whereby Japan will retain temporarily her valuable rights in the Shantung peninsula, permanent ownership of which will be determined after the peace treaty is signed.

PARIS EXPECTS ITALIANS TO RETURN

Special Star Cable by Fred. S. Ferguson, of United Press Staff.

PARIS, April 30.—The Italians will decide today whether they shall return to the Peace Conference, according to advices received at Italian press headquarters here.

American officials are confident that Orlando would be back. Considerable significance was attached to the fact that minor Italian representatives here have been sounding out the Americans as to whether the United States would favor conferring the mandate for Syria upon Italy if she would return and accept a compromise on her Adriatic claims.

CHINO-JAPANESE QUESTION THE DAY'S BIG PROBLEM

Special Star Cable by Carl D. Groat, of United Press.

PARIS, April 30.—The Japanese delegates were scheduled to confer with President Wilson again early today, preliminary to resuming discussion of Japan's territorial claims in China before the "Big Three."

According to semi-official reports from Japanese circles, the conference with the President is expected to fix the issue definitely.

Both Wilson and the Japanese delegates, Viscount Chinda and Baron Makino, were to present their final concessions in the matter. The "Big Three" would then act as an arbitration body in adjusting remaining differences, it was believed.

out especially in the Tribune, which says:

"Supported by this vote, our delegates will soon return to Paris, their authority increased and multiplied in a proportion corresponding to the doubts expressed as to the authenticity and fullness of their powers. President Wilson appealed to the Italian people and members of Parliament. Their answer is unmistakable. If Mr. Wilson desired to make such an appeal, he must intend to take the answer into account, so the decision of the Italian people must exercise on him its logical and natural effect. Otherwise it would be useless to ask the opinion of peoples, if he who thus appeals is ready only to accept the verdict if it coincides with his original view."

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BOL-SHEVIKS:

SYDNEY, N.S., April 30.—Having escaped from Odessa only six hours before the Bolshevik took possession of the town, the transport "Burnholme" Fletcher, master, touched here yesterday for bunker coal en route to Montreal.

TO TRY BERLIN REBELS.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 30.—George Ledebour, the Socialist democratic leader, and Herr Baemig, a Socialist editor, will be placed on trial May 19 for alleged complicity in the recent disorders in Berlin.

The Japanese representatives holding frequent conferences among themselves, and last night they met with the British Foreign Secretary, A. J. Balfour.

While no agreement was reached in the two sessions of the "Big Three" yesterday, it was learned the Japanese announced their willingness to concede the relinquishment of Kiao Chau, though retaining certain railroads and an important port in the Shantung peninsula. This would give them valuable holdings and the abandonment of Kiao Chau would not materially affect them, economically.

While the American position has been that the territory in question naturally is Chinese, some weight is now understood to be given to the fact that the Japanese drove the Germans out. Moreover, while it was first thought the British would not support Japan's claims, it is now apparent they are inclining somewhat toward the Japanese position.

The British are said to hold they can scarcely do less, particularly as Japan kept the seas clear for transportation of Great Britain's eastern troops to the western front.

The Japanese have not openly threatened to retire from the Conference but have emphasized they "do not bluster or bluff, but act."

The upshot of the whole situation, it is pointed out today, is that a compromise is likely to be effected, whereby Japan will retain control of the disputed territories temporarily, with permanent ownership to be determined after the treaty with Germany is signed.

GOING ON WITH TREATY.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, April 30.—It is planned in Peace Conference circles to go ahead with the Treaty of Peace, without regard to any action by Italy, as it is considered probable the Italian delegation will not return, certainly not within the present week.

The delivery of the Treaty and the first exchanges with the Germans, therefore, will occur without the participation of Italy, and it is said that this procedure will go forward steadily up till the signing of the treaty.

The first reading with the Germans will probably occur Friday afternoon or Saturday, when the Pact will be presented.

A day or two will be given for questions concerning interpretations of different phases of the convention, without, however, involving a prolonged discussion.

The French view is that the Germans may ask for two weeks' delay to permit them to return to Weimar with an additional week for discussion of the points presented after their return from the temporary German capital. This is a matter of conjecture, however, as there is no precise information as to Germany's intentions.

Reports from Berlin are somewhat contradictory concerning Germany's purposes, as some reports indicate that an early signing of the treaty is probable, while others say that it is doubtful whether the pact will be signed at all.

These reports, coming from different sources indicate a lack of concerted attitude as to the treaty and show there is disposition to leave the decision largely with the German plenipotentiaries, which are now at Versailles.

HINT OF THEIR RETURN.

ROME, April 30.—"Now the Italian delegation can return to Paris with increased authority to continue peace negotiations," is the dominant note in press comment, of the Parliamentary vote of confidence given the Cabinet last night. This point of view stands

SHOWS FRIENDLY SPIRIT.

PARIS, April 30.—The French press, in commenting on the speech of Premier Orlando before the Italian Parliament, finds a spirit of conciliation marking the address.

As a result the newspapers express conviction that a resumption of the conference over the Italian question will be possible, and that ground for a satisfactory understanding may be found.

Italy, it is pointed out, obviously intends to give Premier Orlando a free hand in dealing with her interests.

A DISCORDANT NOTE.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, April 30.—Disquieting reports were received from Italy today. The conferences between Premier Orlando and American Ambassador Page are understood to have been not entirely satisfactory. Anti-American demonstrations were reported in Trieste, where a crowd is said to have gathered in front of the Y.M.C.A. and demanded that the American flag be hauled down. Regret for the incident was expressed later.

APPEAL BY BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 30.—The Senate last night passed a resolution appealing to the Parliaments of the Allies for their "powerful support and intervention to uphold Belgium's legitimate claims for the restoration of her country."

Supporting the resolution the Premier said:

"We are on the eve of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, and the principle of complete restoration will be inscribed upon the treaty. We require the immediate satisfaction of our claims. Our delegates and government will not fail to do all in their power to obtain the fulfilment of promises which have been made."

Count Dalviella, a member of the Senate, said: "We had been bitterly disappointed in the hope that our Allies would spare us from further dissatisfaction."

LLOYD GEORGE ACTS.

PARIS, April 30.—The British Prime Minister has again intervened in the Italian situation by sending one of his associates to communicate personally with Premier Orlando at Rome.

While the desire is to conciliate Signor Orlando, yet the Premier is advised against the inclusion of Fiume under Italian control, as likely to make a settlement difficult, if not impossible.

The person bearing the message was a member of the Asquith Cabinet, with Mr. Lloyd George.

GREECE IN THE RING.

ATHENS, April 30.—A proclamation has been issued in the Dodecanesus Islands, by which it is declared that the islands have become united with Greece. Italy has laid claim to these islands, basing her sovereignty upon rights secured following the Turco-Italian War in 1911 and 1912.

WOULD TAX CHURCH PROPERTY.

QUEBEC, April 30.—"I believe in exempting the churches, schools, convents, religious properties," said Alderman Horace Dussault, at a meeting of the City Council, last night, "but, at the same time, I believe that whenever, through urgent need, a city or town has to impose additional and special taxes upon its rate payers, the religious organizations should be willing to come in for their share of these special taxes."

THINKS GERMANS WILL NOT SIGN

Veteran Observer Believes
Pact Will Go to Weimar Assembly

BIG PROBLEMS YET

Japanese-Chinese Differences as Serious as Italian Question

London Daily Telegraph - Public Ledger Cable to Montreal Star. Copyright, by Dr. E. J. Dillon.

PARIS, April 30.—I am, informed by trustworthy authority that the German delegates are invested with full powers to sign the treaty after discussion, provided the terms do not violate the fundamental principles to which they adhered at the termination of hostilities.

I am, however, disposed to believe they will not acquiesce to the conditions agreed upon by the Conference, but will refer them to the German Parliament.

One of the first matters pressing for settlement is whether the Peace Treaty will be imposed by the victors on the vanquished or negotiated as the outcome of free discussion.

The Germans demand the latter procedure to which the American delegates are understood not to be entirely averse. The French press insists upon the propriety of dictating conditions, as less likely to cause undesirable whittling down, but in the case of necessity they would entertain as an alternative, German counter-proposals in writing.

Mindful of the obstacles they had to surmount before the political status of the Saar Valley was elaborated in outline, they entertain misgivings if the discussions should begin again, and the enemy delegates display obstinacy.

GERMANS VERY CONFIDENT.

The demeanor of the Teutons, their self-sufficiency and militant methods, constitute an exact counterpart of the Allied weakness, as revealed by the recent split on the Adriatic question and the prospects of further discord respecting the Kalochau dispute.

The statements I have repeatedly cabled about the position taken up by the Japanese delegation on this matter have been borne out by everything that has happened since. The Japanese demand recognition of their rights, acquired by the double title of conquest and treaties, and will be satisfied with nothing less.

They hold that Germany possessed sovereign power in the districts in question when Japan won them in the war, and therefore they acquired Germany's tenure of possession, which they have kept ever since consequently China's subsequent participation in the war, whether real or nominal, could not transfer to her the rights which were no longer possessed by Germany. Furthermore this contention was expressly endorsed by China herself in writing that in 1915, then in 1918.

PAINFUL TRIP FOR HUN DELEGATION

Peace Makers Travelled
Through Land Ravaged
by Their War Makers

A STERN LESSON

Several of Germans Broke
Down Under the Great
Strain

Special Star Cable by United Press.

VERSAILLES, April 30.—The Germans who will make peace have seen how Germany makes war.

Leaders of the enemy peace delegation, arriving here late last night, traversed a portion of the region which their armies turned into a wilderness of desolation.

Their special trains carried them through Namur, St. Quentin, Compiègne and other cities made famous by association with historic feats of arms.

They were whirled across a countryside gashed by trenches, pitted by shellfire, and with only broken stumps of trees and heaps of rubble to show where noble forests and peaceful towns had once stood.

One of the Germans, who had lost a son in the war, wept as they flashed past a huddle of graves topped by Boche helmets. The others pulled down the blinds or gazed at the battlefields in thoughtful contemplation.

Occasional groups of German prisoners, repairing the highway their cannon had destroyed, were passed. The prisoners waved their hands and caps. The delegates, responded by tossing them cigars, cigarettes and flowers.

When the Germans reached this city they had seen with their own eyes why Germany must pay, and pay to the uttermost.

Days Of Bolsheviki Numbered

Washington, April 30. — Official advices reaching Washington through a neutral source said that Bolshevik leaders Lenin and Trotzky were seeking a refuge outside of Russia, fearing a possible overthrow of the Soviet government.

The significance of these advices, as officials view the information, is that the two Bolshevik leaders realize that the days of Bolshevism are numbered and are preparing the way for flight when the time comes. It is known that on other occasions they have tried to make similar preparations, but each time some incident gave the Bolshevik government new impetus.

MAY 1 1919

BOMBS OF GERMAN MAKE DECLARE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MEN IN U. S.

Reds Cannot Obtain Fulminate of Mercury in
the United States, Say Agents — Thirty-six
Bombs Located—One Addressed to Senator
Overman

NEW YORK, May 1.—Agents of the Department of Justice expressed their belief that the infernal machines were of German origin and possibly imported from Germany. They said that anarchists in this country could not obtain the fulminate of mercury used in the manufacture of the bombs.

Special to The Star.

NEW YORK, May 1.—No arrests had been made up to early afternoon in the bomb plot, but a number of persons who may be able to give information were understood to be under surveillance.

A Police Court magistrate turned over to the Federal authorities today, for investigation, a youth of 19, Nathan Abramowitz, arrested last night on a charge of distributing Bolshevik literature on the street and in restaurants in Harlem.

BOMB FOUND AT SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Postmaster at Salisbury, N.C., today wired postoffice officials here that he had discovered a bomb in the mails there addressed to United States Senator Lee Overman.

This is the first bomb reported stopped in transit by postoffice officials since the discovery of sixteen in the New York postoffice.

The bomb intended for Senator Overman was described by the Salisbury Postmaster as the same kind as all the others reported.

NO LESS THAN 36 BOMBS DISCOVERED

NEW YORK, May 1.—With the discovery and frustration of a nationwide bomb conspiracy here yesterday against the lives of many prominent men, every agency of the Federal and Municipal government was at work today, not only in an attempt to trace the authors of the terrorist plot, but to guard against the "Reds" boast of a "country-wide surprise on May Day."

While thirty-six bombs have been delivered or intercepted in various cities—all apparently mailed from New York in identical parcel post packages—Postmaster Patton said: "The likelihood that other infernal machines will be brought to light in the next twenty-four hours does not comfort me. This is absolutely appalling."

The Postmaster said that "evidently the packages were mailed with a view of reaching the address on or about May 1. This is indicated by the fact that parcels reaching the

Pacific Coast bear the postmark of April 23. Those detained here were put in the mails April 26."

Persons in touch with the Federal and Municipal authorities predicted today that the haunts of the Reds here would be invaded and many radicals deported. This opinion was expressed after a conference which ended after midnight attended by Police Commissioner Earlight O'Connor, the District Attorney and Department of Justice investigators.

It is understood these officials decided to put an end to leniency toward anarchists and others of their type in New York.

If any bombs other than the sixteen were mailed here they have passed out of the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan district postoffice. Postmaster Patton said this morning that inquiry at all the postoffices in the city had failed to disclose any other packages.

MEETING WITH HUN PEACE DELEGATES TODAY

Examination of Their Credentials Chief Business of This Session

A GRIM REMINDER

All Negotiations Must Be Written—Get Treaty by Monday

Special Star Cable by William Phillip Simms, of United Press.

VERSAILLES, May 1.—Peace negotiations with Germany were officially opened here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

At that hour Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau and Herr Landsberg, German delegates, handed their credentials to Jules Cambon, Henry White and Japanese Ambassador Matsui, representing the Allies. The meeting lasted only five minutes.

PARIS, May 1. (Havas).—The opinion prevails in Peace Conference circles that the peace preliminaries will be communicated to the Germans on Monday afternoon.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

PARIS, May 1.—It is certain that all the negotiations with the Germans at Versailles will be in writing.

It is understood that after the Allies have given their reply to the representatives, the Germans will be given three days in which to make up their minds.

There is good reason to believe the treaty will be signed by the end of this month.

FIRST MEETING TODAY.

Special Star Cable by William Phillip Simms, of United Press.

VERSAILLES, May 1.—The first meeting of Allied and German peace representatives, took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The meeting in the famous Trianon Palace Hotel, is limited to presentation of the enemy delegates' credentials. Examination and confirmation of these documents is expected to take at least 24 hours. Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau heads the German delegation, and Jules Cambon is chairman of the Allies' credentials committee.

Meanwhile, the assembling of the terms of the treaty was reported progressing satisfactorily. Confusion was expressed that it would be for the Germans by Saturday certainly not later than

CLEVELAND AND PARIS MAY DAY RIOTS SERIOUS

Soldiers Broke Up Cleveland Parade and Furious Melee Resulted

PARIS EXCITED

Troops Used Swords in Quelling Outbreak of Socialists

CLEVELAND, May 1.—A riot broke out in the downtown section at two p.m. today when a Red flag carried by a marcher wearing a soldier's uniform leading a Socialist May Day parade was knocked down by a returned soldier, who took the flag away from the marcher.

This started a general fight, scores of police, soldiers and civilians battling with the marchers.

TROOPS CHARGE MOB.

PARIS, May 1.—Several persons were slightly injured in clashes with troops resisting the passage of crowds towards the Place de la Concorde during attempts at May Day demonstrations here this afternoon. No shots were fired, but a few individuals in the crowd were slashed with swords.

One man is dead, three policemen were shot and probably two hundred persons were badly injured, a score or more of whom are in hospitals, and more than one hundred persons were arrested up to 3 o'clock this afternoon as the result of a Socialist-Bolshevik-I.W.W. May Day demonstration which ended in a dozen different riots in the downtown section this afternoon.

The dead man was a bystander who was killed by an officer's bullet, when the patrolman fired at a rioting marcher.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, May 1.—May Day was being celebrated throughout Europe today with great enthusiasm, greater than ever before, owing to recent industrial upheavals and the immense gains made by organized labor.

London's main celebration was a monster demonstration in Hyde Park, where a record-breaking crowd listened to speeches by British and continental labor leaders.

Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation; J. H. Thomas, head of the railwaymen; W. Bromley, head of the engineers; Robert Williams, chief of the transport workers; Jack Jones, the Socialist M. P. for Westham; J. Ramsay MacDonald, and other prominent figures in the labor world were among those announced to speak from thirty-odd platforms.

BRITISH TO PREVENT MASSACRES.

By Associated Press.
LONDON, April 30. — It is said that as a precaution against possible massacres of Christians, British troops have occupied Samson, Marzivan, Amazla, and Sebastia, towns on the southern shore of the Black Sea in Asia Minor and in the hinterland.

SMALLER POWERS DISLIKE COVENANT

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

PARIS, May 1.—The revised covenant of the League of Nations which was finally adopted at the fifth plenary session of the Peace Conference, practically railroaded through without any real opportunity for discussion on many points, is regarded most unfavorably by several of the smaller powers.

Premier Clemenceau's typically adroit and autocratic manner in ending consideration of the document, undoubtedly prevented many objections being presented.

The absence of Hon. C. J. Doherty from the session is most significant, considering the fact that he represented Canada on the commissions drafting the covenant.

The Dominions are dissatisfied, especially with Article X, which guarantees territorial integrity and the political existing independence of all members of the League.

Sir Robert Borden recommended this clause to be either struck out, or greatly amended. What attitude the Ministers will take when the covenant is laid before Parliament, is difficult to imagine.

Japan's promised bomb was found to be a "dud." It is generally understood that the amendment for racial equality was not pressed, in exchange for recognition of the Japanese claims on the question of the Shantung Peninsula.

WILL SOON DISCUSS EX-KAISER'S FATE

Special Star Cable, By Lowell Mellett, of United Press.

PARIS, April 29.—The fate of William Hohenzollern will be further debated in a secret plenary session of the Peace Conference, it developed to-day. The date for this session, which will consider the completed treaty, has not yet been set.

The action of the Peace Conference is expected to be limited to formal acceptance of the majority report of the Responsibilities Committee. This, as made public in the capitals of the various Allied countries yesterday, provides the former Kaiser shall stand trial before an international tribunal.

The majority report, signed only by the Japanese and American (Secretary Lansing) representatives, held that Wilhelm is not legally liable to personal responsibility for the inception or conduct of the war.

MOST OF PROBLEMS OVER.

PARIS, May 1.—Various lesser details of the Peace Treaty were taken up today by the Council of Three, among them the question of the captured German cables.

With the Kiao-Chau problem disposed of, the Adriatic question is the only highly important matter remaining unsettled.

Lieut. John Collins Captures May Day Paraders' 'Red Flag'



May Day paraders furnished the police of Montreal with a little unusual excitement. This picture gives an idea of the huge crowds that gathered near the Francois theatre where the march was to start. At the head was the great Red Flag that the City of Montreal had forbidden the demonstrators to carry. Lieut. John Collins, of Turcot, the figure in mufti in the centre of the picture—dashed into the line just as it was ready to move off and captured the banner singlehanded before anyone could prevent him. The act took the heart out of the demonstration.

KOLCHAK ARMY SMASHES AHEAD

Bolshevik Troops Unable
to Hold Back Aveng-
ing Forces

PEASANTS JOIN

Enter Ranks and Give
Horses to Shatter Bol-
shevik Rule

Special Star Cable by United Press
LONDON, May 2.—Admiral Kol-
chak's army, driving the Bolshevik
army before them southwest of Ster-
matlak, have advanced 90 miles, ac-
cording to a despatch from Omsk.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

The terms of the Peace treaty
are forecast in today's issue of the
Paris Matin.
The Germans will have 15 days
for consideration of the peace terms.
The Council of Three has agreed
to recommend that Belgium have
prior claim on \$500,000,000 of the
amount paid by Germany as repa-
ration.

There will be secret plenary ses-
sions of the Council tomorrow and
Monday. Italy will be invited to
send a delegate to the Conference
on Monday when the League of Na-
tions will be launched.
China is expected to be a state-
ment on Kiao-Chau some time to-
day.

The naval terms have been com-
pleted and it is stated that they do
not provide for the sinking of the
large German war vessels.

The energy displayed by the pol-
ice in quelling the disturbances in
connection with yesterday's parade
is strongly condemned by the Socia-
lists.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Munich, which for the last few
days has been given over to pillage
and plunder, has been captured by
the Government troops and the Soviet
overthrown. The Weimar Govern-
ment has taken over all railways in
Germany until 1921.

SPAIN.

There were serious clashes be-
tween soldiers and Socialists in the
capital yesterday.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A bill will be introduced in the
Union Parliament providing for the
registration of alien enemies and the
expulsion of those who take part in
Bolshevik or Red propaganda.

MEXICO.

President Carranza, in a message
to Parliament, makes an important
declaration regarding oil leases and
promises more representative gov-
ernment.

UNITED STATES.

A bomb destroyed the City Hall
of Brownsville, Pennsylvania today.

SOVIET FINANCING RUINOUS.
MOSCOW, April 30.—Bolshevik news-
papers say that at a meeting of the
executive committee of the Moscow Sov-
iet it was shown that the expenses of
the Soviet have aggregated 1,303,000,000
rubles, while the income of the Soviet
was only 710,000,000 rubles.

TROOPS' MORALE GOOD.
WASHINGTON, April 30.—Brigadier
General Wilds P. Richardson, com-
mander of the American forces in
northern Russia, reports the health and
spirit of the men good. There was no
apprehension respecting the morale of
the American forces.

MAY 2 1919

DIVISION OF GERMANY'S WAR FLEET AMONG THE ENTENTE IS SETTLED

Britain and Japan Will, However, Sink Their Share, While the U.S. Will Accept None—Peace Treaty May Become Public on Sunday—Council Clears Up Left Overs

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 2.—No formal program was announced for today's session of the Council of Three, but it was unofficially stated that the meeting was being devoted to odds and ends and lesser details remaining to be put into shape for the final completion of the Peace Treaty.

PARIS, May 2.—The naval terms to be embodied in the Peace Treaty with Germany, which finally have been completed, do not provide for the sinking of the larger German warships.

The disposition of these vessels is left to be decided upon later by the Allied and Associated Powers.

ITALIANS MOVE TROOPS TO ZARA AND ZEBENICO
Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 2.—A news agency despatch from Spalato, dated April 29, and relayed by way of Copenhagen, reports that Italian forces and war materials have landed at Zara and Zebenico. Their troops were said to be marching eastward from those cities, and reinforcements were marching toward the line of demarcation.

Zara is on the Dalmatian coast, ninety miles southeast of Fiume. Zebenico is forty-five miles southeast of Zara.

TROOPS IN RUSSIA PRAISED.
LONDON, April 30.—The statement said that in the recent operations near Troszero, Canadian, French and North Russian troops and the Slavo-British legion co-operated with a French armored train, the crew of which showed great gallantry.

FLIERS MAKING NO ANNOUNCEMENT

Special to The Montreal Star.

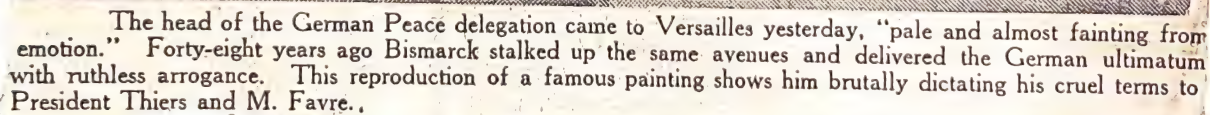
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 1.—Improvement in weather conditions was reported today in wireless messages from merchant shipping in the Atlantic.

The Sopwith and Martinsyde airplanes remained within their hangars, and no announcement was expected and no announcement was expected before afternoon.

THE DISPUTED CITY OF FIUME



This is another view of the city that Italy insists should come to her as part of the peace treaty. President Wilson had different views, however.



Special Star Cable.

The announcement that the German peace delegates will not be permitted to discuss the provisions of the treaty except by written memor-

By the Associated Press.

VERSAILLES, May 1.—The fifteen German newspapermen who accompanied the German representatives to the Peace Congress here are Paul Block, Friedrich Stamper, August Abel, Rolf Brandt, Prosper Mollendorf and Drs. Redlich, Muehlin, Kaufmann, Guttman, Goldmann, Hirsh, Loughringer, Bau-nann, Wertheimer and Flock.

No censorship will be imposed upon the newspapermen's dispatches to Ger-many, but they will not be allowed to communicate with the Allied diplomats or newspapermen.

COUNCIL OF THREE DECIDES THAT CABLES ARE PRIZES OF WAR

Belgium Much Dissatisfied Over Territorial and Financial Arrangements and May Object to Signing Treaty—Kiel Canal Tolls for Allies

PARIS, May 3. (Havas).—David Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson have settled the question of the German under-seas cables. The decision was reached that the cables were spoils of war and belong to those Powers which took possession of them, principally, Britain, France and Japan.

KIEL CANAL TO REMAIN GERMAN.

PARIS, May 3. (Havas).—The Council of Three yesterday settled the status of the Kiel canal. Germany probably will retain proprietorship of the waterway, but tolls for passage through it will be levied under international control.

WILL BELGIUM SIGN PEACE.

London-Times Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star. Copyright. BRUSSELS, May 3.—The Committee Politique Nationale, which represents a large number of Belgian communes, has telegraphed M. Hymans, Belgian delegate to the peace conference, adjuring him not to sign the peace treaty unless it contains all clauses necessary to Belgium's restoration and safety.

BELGIANS NOT SATISFIED.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 3. — The Belgian delegation to the Peace Conference is expressing dissatisfaction over the terms of the preliminaries for peace as they affect Belgium. None of the territorial claims of Belgium have been granted, except that for Malmedy, in Rhenish Prussia a short distance south of Aix La Chappelle, the population of which before the war was largely Walloon. Malmedy will revert to Belgium. The territory on the left bank of the Scheldt river

and Maastricht and the Limbourg peninsula are not mentioned in the terms.

Of the \$500,000,000 already mentioned as an immediate financial indemnity for Belgium, more than half the amount has merely been placed to Belgium's credit in Allied countries as part repayment of war loans. No provision has been made for the recall by Germany of the six billion marks which were left in Belgium and now are lying in Belgian banks and vaults, bearing no interest and unproductive, as the circulation of the mark in Belgium is not permitted. "The amount of six billion marks represents virtually the total Belgian liquid wealth assets," said a member of the Belgian delegation today.

M. Belacroy, the Belgian Premier, arrived in Paris this morning, bringing a message of protest from the Belgian Senate. He conferred with M. Hymans, of the Belgian peace delegation he is expected to appear before the Council of Three to make representations concerning the terms granted Belgium.

BELGIUM GETS INDEMNITY.

BRUSSELS, May 3. — The Soir says that Paul Hymans of the Belgian peace delegation in Paris received on Thursday an official communication that Belgium will obtain immediately 2,500,000,000 francs indemnity and all material and financial assets the Germans left in Belgium and that Malmedy and Eupen, Rhenish Prussia will be attached to Belgium. France does not object to the Belgo-Luxembourg customs agreement, the newspaper asserts, but regarding the Scheldt, Limbourg and Maastricht, Belgium will obtain nothing.

PROPOSE ALTERNATE PORT FOR JUGO-SLAVS

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star by G. S. Adams. Copyright.

PARIS, May 3.—Ernest attempts are being made in various quarters to find a solution for the Adriatic problem which would give the Jugo-Slavs a port which could serve the main railway lines into Croatia and at the same time leave Fiume to Italy. The Temps has suggested that the port of Zeng about thirty miles south of Fiume, might be developed to meet the needs of the Jugo-Slavs. Zeng would require very costly harbor works to be made and it is about sixty miles from the railway lines.

French engineer Quellence, in answer to the Temps, suggests the port of Accari, which opens actually

into the Gulf of Fiume and is touched by the railway from Fiume to Agram. The bay is a natural harbor, well protected, with five to six fathoms of water. The shore is suitable for the construction of quays. However, a solution which would place the shoulders of the young state the burden of developing a new port which could not be an effective substitute for Fiume for years, is unlikely to satisfy the Jugo-Slavs.

Other possibilities are being examined in order to find a way out of the difficulty which would not leave a standing ground of hostility between two neighboring nations. Suggestions like these, the Temps says, will show the Italian spirit of good will is at work and honest attempts are being made to arrive at a just arrangement.

ITALY AWAITS THE FIRST MOVE FROM PEACE CONFERENCE

Orlando Cannot Return Till
a Unanimous Offer is
Made to Italy

UNFAIR TREATMENT

Italians Say Other Allies
Got it Going and Coming
but They are Refused

London Time-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

ROME, May 3.—The newspapers have contended themselves with expressions of approval of the solidarity displayed by the Chamber of Deputies. When questions of the immediate future, however, begin to be discussed it seems generally agreed that negotiations will have to be conducted from Rome before there can be any return to Paris. It is said the position of England and France causes no difficulty and the discussions could be resumed at once with good hope, it is thought, of an agreement. The situation is different in regard to President Wilson. There seems no ground for discussion. The Tribune writes:

"The Italian delegates cannot move from Rome until the Allies and the associated delegation agree among themselves to present us with a proposal which has their unanimous consent, a policy which will constitute itself such a platform, as to justify the resumption of negotiations."

MUCH POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

The Epoca, which is always in close touch with Premier Orlando, says:

"There is already visible much diplomatic activity, not to re-establish relations which were never broken, but to find a platform upon which agreement may be possible. But, it is natural that in the meantime the heads of the Government should not leave Rome and return to Paris, because one of the members of the conference, one who acts most independently, throw doubt upon whether the Italian Government and the people were in an agreement, and consequently upon the authority of the Government. For our delegation to return to Paris and resume discussions, it is necessary at least that there should be complete recognition of its full powers to treat. Not only this, it must also be given to understand that its requests are accepted or at least met in a conciliatory manner by an accepted formula."

The Epoca appeals to the Allies and their friends to try to understand the Italian position. One who has had a little experience in the psychology of the country, consequently in its policy, would understand it would never have stiffened as it has today into a solid block of force if the certainty of restoring these Italians to the mother country was not rooted in the spirit of every government, and did not raise the question as one of interest in Paris, but solely as one of sentiment. It is not too late to understand.

WHERE THE GERMAN DELEGATES HEAR PEACE TERMS



The celebrated Salle des Glaces, at Versailles, where the Germans will learn what the Allied Nations have decided upon as the conditions upon which Germany can have peace. It was in this hall, on January 18, 1871, that the German Empire was proclaimed.

BOLSHEVIK ENVOY KILLED

Copenhagen, May 7.—When Polish forces captured Vilna, recently they seized and shot Joffe, the former Russian Bolshevik Ambassador at Berlin, according to Polish newspapers received here.

V.C. TRUDGES STREETS LOOKING FOR WORK

By Reuters Limited.

LONDON, May 5.—The historic banquet of the Royal Academy, suspended during the war was revived Saturday. The Prince of Wales referred to the great national movement to provide adequate, sanitary and cheerful homes for the people. The Prince said this pressing need must be boldly faced and boldly handled.

Admiral Remyss, first Sea Lord of the Admiralty said the disappearance of the enemy fleet was due to the splendid morale of the seamen, including those of the merchant service. He said the navy was suffering from a sense of injustice owing to inadequate pay.

Field Marshal Haig said no commander in the history of the war had been so ably and loyally supported as himself by all ranks of the British army. He said the pensions and labor departments were sympathetically coping with the problem of those demobilized. One heard of sad cases daily. For instance, one officer who had won the V.C., D.S.O. and M.C. was vainly trudging the streets of London in search of work. The field marshal urged employers to be patient with applicants for work and help them learn the job.

Col. Churchill, secretary of state for war, said the strong and stubborn British forces which had won the war would be strong enough to preserve its fruits and carry the nation through the critical period of transition.

Sir Anton Webb said the academy had recommended to the government that a great road with a memorial arch at Charing Cross be constructed as a national imperial war memorial.

ALIAN DELEGATES LEAVE ROME TONIGHT TO REJOIN CONFERENCE

French Foreign Minister Notified Today—Austrian Delegates Invited to Come to Paris—Belgium Decides to Sign Treaty

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 5.—It was learned this evening that present plans provide for handing the peace treaty to the Germans Wednesday.

PARIS, May 5.—"I have done my best. I think it is a good peace," is the declaration made to the editor of the Figaro by Premier Clemenceau.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BASLE, May 5.—A despatch from Vienna today reported the Allies had invited the Austrian peace delegates to come to St. Germain on May 12.

PARIS, May 5.—Marquis Imperiali, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, will attend the first business meeting of the League of Nations this afternoon, according to authoritative information.

ITALIANS ARE RETURNING TO PEACE CONFERENCE

PARIS, May 5.—The Italian peace delegates are returning to Paris. The Italian Ambassador informed Foreign Minister Pichon this afternoon.

The Ambassador said that Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino are leaving Rome tonight, and will arrive here Wednesday morning.

BELGIUM DECIDES TO SIGN TREATY

BRUSSELS, May 5.—The Belgian Government has decided to sign the treaty of peace, which was discussed at a Crown Council. It is announced.

Paul Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking for himself and for his colleagues, Emile Vandervelde, and M. Vandenheuvel, expressed the opinion that the treaty as it now stands gave honorable and satisfactory terms to Belgium and recommended that it should be signed.

The council was of the opinion that the Allies should be asked to support the initiation of negotiations with Holland regarding the settlement of the question of the freedom of the Scheldt and the waterways of East Belgium.

FIUME A FREE PORT.

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of United Press.

PARIS, May 5.—The Italian peace delegates are returning to Paris.

At the same time, it was learned that the "Big Three" is considering a plan for making Fiume a free port, under the control of the League of Nations, for a period of three years. While the Italians and Jugo-Slavs thus would enjoy equal commercial privileges in the disputed city during this period, work would be hurried on construction of another port for the Jugo-Slavs on the Dalmatian coast. At the expiration of the three years, it is assumed Fiume would be formally annexed to Italy.

While this does not positively insure Italy's immediate resumption of her place in the peace conference, it is believed this will follow, in view of the apparently acceptable compromise formulated by the "big three," together with the spirit of conciliation evinced by both the Italians and the Allies in the past few days.

TREATY IS READY.

Special Star Cable by Fred. S. Ferguson, of United Press.

PARIS, May 5.—A secret plenary session of the Peace Conference will be held tomorrow, at which the completed German treaty will be discussed, it was announced today. The meeting is expected to be brief.

Consummation of peace with Bulgaria and Turkey, it is believed, will be undertaken practically at the same time as the settlement with Austria. The United States will not be directly concerned in either of these treaties, as it was not at war with the two countries.

Credentials of the German peace delegates have been accepted, it was announced today.

The German envoys are empowered to represent the entire country including Bavaria, by a law enacted at Weimar transferring all of the former Kaiser's treaty-making rights to the Government. The Germans have also accepted the Allies' credentials, including those of the Jugo-Slavs.

Immediately after presentation of the German treaty, the "Big Three" will begin assembling the articles of the Austrian pact, according to authoritative information. While no official announcement has been made to that effect, it is generally understood a formal invitation has been despatched to the Austrian Government to send its delegates to the Peace Conference. Preparations for their reception at St. Germain, near Versailles, were begun Saturday.

LEAGUE MEETS TODAY.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 5.—The first business of the League of Nations was to be transacted today.

What in effect is the initial executive council of the League was scheduled to meet at Colonel House's apartments in the Hotel Crillon at 4 p.m. to take up organization work. This will consist chiefly of appointment of special committees. One of these committees will make arrangements for the first meeting of the League in Washington; another will supervise the establishment of permanent quarters in Geneva.

House will represent the United States; Lord Cecil, Great Britain; Foreign Minister Pichon, France; Viscount Chinda or Baron Makino, Japan; Premier Venizelos, Greece; Paul Hymans, Belgium, and the Spanish Ambassador, Spain. Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, for Brazil. The organization of the League will be perfected, many committees appointed and plans will probably be drafted for the initial meeting of the League at Washington next October.

The determination of the Conference to begin the negotiation of a peace treaty with Austria immediately following the delivery of the treaty to the Germans has been made known to Italy.

Whether Hungary will be asked to join the treaty will depend on the outcome of the present disorders there. It is said that the Austrian treaty will be featured by the outlining of the boundaries of states newly formed from the old empire.

FIRST SEC'Y. GENERAL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS



Sir Eric Drummond, of Great Britain, who has been named the first secretary-general of the League of Nations. Sir Eric was private secretary to Arthur J. Balfour, British War Secretary, and formerly served in the same capacity for Sir Edward Grey when Sir Edward held the post of Foreign Secretary.

Belgium Agrees to Sign.

Brussels, May 6.—The foreign relations committee of the Chamber of Deputies today approved unanimously the decision of the Crown Council on the government to sign the peace treaty.

New States Recognized.

Paris, May 6.—The fact that the credentials of the Jugo-Slav and Czecho-Slovak delegations were turned over to the Germans along with those of other nations is accepted in conference circles as a recognition of those new states, the incident being commented upon by an intercepted German wireless despatch.

Treaty With Austria.

Orders have been issued to special lists in Austro-Hungarian subjects to rush their reports so that the treaty with Austria can be considered during the fifteen days that the German will be discussing the terms of peace to be submitted to them on Wednesday.

At the plenary session to-day, Captain Andre Tardieu, of the French delegation, will read an extended digest of the treaty for the information of the minor Powers. The document itself is so voluminous that it is probable that no delegate has read all its sections.

To Recognize Finland.

The Council of Foreign Ministers to-day decided that recognition would be extended the government of Finland under certain conditions which have not been disclosed.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

CENTRAL EUROPE.

RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES.

Fire at Rockaway Beach destroyed one of the hydroplanes that is to attempt the trans-Atlantic trip and damaged another.

Minor Officials Do Propaganda Work Among Tradesmen

LEADERS SHAKY

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau
Showing Effects of Strain
of Present Position

Special to The Star from our own
Correspondent. Copyright.

VERSAILLES, May 5.—The trades people of this small Paris suburb are most pessimistic. The German delegates have now been here several days and are beginning to know the locality and are finding their way about. True to traditional pre-war characteristics they are collecting souvenirs in the local shops, taking advantage of the opportunity obviously for spreading propaganda regarding their intentions. They have perfect freedom of the streets between the hotels, reservoir and vatel. Many seem to spend most of their time wandering between the two hostleries.

I talked today with several shopkeepers who are evidently not bound by the restrictions preventing intercourse with the enemy delegates. All agree that the Germans will not sign the treaty, if the Saar valley resources go to France. Some even say the Germans are determined not to relinquish Alsace-Lorraine. Evidently all is a well planned program of enemy propaganda.

Such determination is not corroborated by the drawn features and nervous manner of Brockdorff-Rantzau whom I saw Saturday leaving his quarters. Confidence is only expressed in the faces of the minor officials. Delegates on whom the real authority rests undoubtedly are laboring under a great strain. I understand the credentials of the Germans may object to the presence of certain Allied delegates. Such objections are obviously only manoeuvres to gain time.

H. N. MOORE.

Spontaneous Action.

The decision of Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino to return to Paris was taken spontaneously after conferences in Rome during the last few days, according to the Temps. The Council of Three did not reply to the telegram received from Baron Sonnino on Saturday.

Camille Barrere, the French Ambassador in Rome, has been busily occupied during the past few days in smoothing away differences, according to Liberte.

Chinese Dissatisfied.

The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference is displaying great dissatisfaction with the announced settlement of the Shantung problem. While the Chinese probably will not refuse to sign the peace treaty, it appears likely they will sign it with reservation.

ALLIES BRAVELY
REPULSE ATTACKS
OF BOLSHEVIKI

Enemy Continue Heavy
Bombardment in Up-
per Dvina

MAKE NO PROGRESS

Bolshevik Onslaughts on Vaga Front Also Failed

By Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, May 6. — The Bolsheviks continue the bombardment of the Allied positions on the Upper Dvina, apparently in the hope of driving the Allies out before the Allied gunboats can reach the scene. In the meantime, the gunboats are fighting their way up stream through a river filled with ice, and it will be several days before they can reach the vicinity of Bereznik.

Airplanes report that the Bolshevik fleet on the Dyina, in the vicinity of Tulgas, has been enlarged considerably. The enemy boats again attempted to approach the British, American and Russian points Saturday morning, but were driven off by the land batteries. Yesterday afternoon the enemy shelled the Allied positions for six hours with six inch guns at long range. No damage resulted.

While the river flotilla was attacking on the Dvina yesterday, the Bolshevik field guns thirty miles westward bombarded the Allied position on the Vaga at Malo Breznik. Some Bolshevik craft was sighted on the Vaga Friday afternoon, but withdrew southward without attempting to come up to the Allied position.

On the Vologda railway front yesterday afternoon Bolshevik infantry after artillery preparation, attacked the right wing of the Allied positions. They were dispersed by rifle fire. A Bolshevik airplane which dropped two bombs harmlessly on the village of Obozerskaya was engaged by Allied machine guns and retired.

PETROGRAD IN SIEGE.

Special Cable to The Star by United Press.

TSARKOE SELO, May 6.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in Petrograd, it was announced here today.

Tsarkoe Selo is situated fifteen miles south of Petrograd.

DEVELOPMENT EXPLAINED.

PARIS, May 6—Specialists on Russian subjects attached to various Allied delegations at the Peace Conference expect decided changes in the Russian situation within the next few weeks.

FRYATT VERDICT JUDICIAL MURDER, SAY TWO GERMANS

Edward Bernstein and Dr. Bohenleden Outspoken in Statement

MINORITY REPORT

Their Declaration Published
 in Semi-Official Vor-
 waerts of Berlin

London Times-Public Ledger Cable
to Montreal Star. Copyright.

THE HAGUE, May 6 — A Berlin telegram says that Edward Bernadotte, for Bohlenleden, of the Bohlen street, has left for her hotel. Mrs. Bernadotte, who has been visiting Mrs. Bernadotte, has been for the tennis players. Mrs. Bernadotte is entertaining at dinner and will also entertain at dinner on Saturday night. Mrs. Bernadotte is entertaining at dinner and will also entertain at dinner on Saturday night. Mrs. Bernadotte is entertaining at dinner and will also entertain at dinner on Saturday night.

ITALIAN DELEGATES REJOIN CONFERENCE: GERMANS MUST SIGN

Entente to Employ Economic Weapon Should Germans Refuse to Sign Treaty—Allies Hear Treaty Today

By Havas Agency.

BRUSSELS, May 6.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today approved unanimously the decision of the Crown Council and the Government to sign the peace treaty.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, May 6.—Credentials of the Italian peace delegates were submitted to the German plenipotentiaries this morning.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 6.—The Council of Foreign Ministers has decided that recognition would be extended the Government of Finland under certain conditions which have not been disclosed.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 6.—The final meeting of the Council of three, before the presentation of the Peace Treaty to the Germans, was held today. It is understood that the last details of the Treaty presentation ceremony were discussed, as well as the arrangements for this afternoon's plenary session of the Conference.

Also under discussion were the time and method of making public the digest of the Peace Treaty, now in its final stages of preparation, which will be cabled all over the world before tomorrow's ceremony at Versailles.

ALLIES GET PEACE TREATY TODAY

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 6.—It was officially announced last night that the preliminaries of the Peace Treaty will be communicated to the Allied delegates this afternoon, and to the German plenipotentiaries on Wednesday afternoon.

BLOCKADE PERPARATION ORDERED COMPLETED

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, May 6.—The blockade section of the Supreme Economic Council was directed today to draft plans for the economic isolation of Germany, which will be employed by the Allies in the event coercion is required to obtain the German signature to the peace treaty.

Pending signing of the treaty, some financial restrictions against Germany will be relaxed.

The complete economic isolation of Germany is also being considered by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Peace Conference as a measure to be adopted in the event that Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty.

NEW STATES RECOGNIZED.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 6.—The fact that the credentials of the Jugoslav and Czech-Slovak delegations were turned over to the Germans along with those of other nations is accepted in conference circles as a recognition of these new States, the incident being commented upon by an inter-

ally. Advances made by Alsace-Lorraine to Germany for war expenditure will be returned by Germany in marks, under conditions to be fixed by the special commission. France will have the right to all custom duties and taxes as from the date of the signature of the first armistice convention. Germany undertakes the responsibility for all civil and military pensions in Alsace-Lorraine. The railway bridges over the Rhine become the property of France together with all railways in the provinces formerly administered by the German Government and all railway and tramway concessions. Germany shall have no compensation for these transfers. Germany shall undertake for ten years and continue electrical power to Alsace-Lorraine. France reserves the right to retain and liquidate all enemy property in Alsace-Lorraine and Germany undertakes to pay indemnity to persons whose property has been taken. There also are clauses which cover the complicated question arising out of the contract and legal judgment given by the German courts.

GERMAN COUNTER CLAIMS AGAINST ALLIES, NEW BLUFF

Cooly Prepare Bill for \$13,-
650,000,000 for Block-
ade Damages

ACCOUNT ITEMIZED

Bernstorff Has Worked Out
Answer to Every Al-
lied Demand

Special Star Cable.

BERLIN, May 6.—Germany intends to counter the Allied claims for damages the population suffered as a result of the submarine warfare, with a bill for \$13,650,000,000, due, she will contend, as compensation for injuries to the health of the German people and to the nation's strength arising from the "illegal blockade," which, Germany asserts, was imposed on her in violation of international law. Deaths due to malnutrition are estimated at 762,796.

With characteristic thoroughness and methodicalness, the German "Friedenstalle" (literally, a place of peace) bureau, under the direction of Count Johann von Bernstorff, dismissed Ambassador to Washington, has worked out and prepared an answer to almost every demand that is likely to be made at Versailles.

In the mass of data and documents that Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, took with him, is a carefully worked out memorial presenting Germany's claims for damages caused the civil population by the hunger blockade.

GERMANY'S CLAIMS.

Germany itemized her bill against the Allies as follows:

Deaths due to malnutrition, \$2,100,000,000.

Loss of population's productivity, \$7,250,000,000.

"Feeding up" the population, \$875,000,000.

Replenishing live stock, \$1,000,000,000.

Industrial value of lives lost by starvation, \$2,082,500,000.

"To re-build emaciated Germans," \$1,768,000,000.

Miscellaneous, \$242,500,000,000.

Total, \$13,650,000,000.

The memorial is an interesting document. It fixes the valuation of an infant at \$1,845, whereas a yearling German is worth \$2,800. At five, the child's value is estimated at \$3,925, and at 16, when he is "near the bread winning stage," he is listed as being worth \$75,400, this being the age when "the nation is about to realize on him."

At fifty, according to the document, a German's life is worth only \$75 less than the 15-year valuation, while at 60 the valuation drops to \$1,825.

In Germany, oslerization appears to set in at 65, no valuations being listed after that age is reached, and no claims being made for deaths of persons above 65, on the ground "they no longer contribute to the national wealth."

SIGN OR BE BLOCKADED, GRIM PROBLEM FACING THE GERMAN DELEGATES

Entente Diplomats Taking No Chances With Hun Bluff, But Prepare to Use Tremendous Economic Weapon—Italians are Back in Alliance

By Havas Agency.

BRUSSELS, May 6.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today approved unanimously the decision of the Crown Council and the Government to sign the peace treaty.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, May 6.—Credentials of the Italian peace delegate were submitted to the German plenipotentiaries this morning.

By Associated Press.

PARIS May 6.—The Council of Foreign Ministers has decided that recognition would be extended the Government of Finland under certain conditions which have not been disclosed.

ALLIES GET PEACE TREATY TODAY

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 6.—It was officially announced last night that the preliminaries of the Peace Treaty will be communicated to the Allied delegates this afternoon, and to the German plenipotentiaries on Wednesday afternoon.

CLEARING UP PROBLEMS.

London Times—Public Ledger Cable to the Montreal Star. Copyright.

PARIS, May 6.—During the last few days the Council of Three has been engaged in straightening out one or two matters which concern the Allies themselves.

One question which has engaged the attention is that of Egypt. It has been decided to insert a clause in the treaty under which Germany will undertake to recognize the British protectorate in Egypt and renounce all her privileges arising out of the capitulation connection with the Suez Canal. The powers hitherto belonging to the Sultan of Turkey will be transferred to the British.

The conditions regulating the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France have been defined. The Alsace-Lorraine frontiers will be those laid down in 1871. French nationality will be deemed to have been assumed by the inhabitants as from the date of the armistice. Certain classes will have right to claim French nationality—those with one French parent and Germans who were domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine before the outbreak of the war of 1870 or who served in the Allied armies.

The provinces will be returned to France free of all public debts, and the rights and property of the German empire and the German states will be passed to France without reclamation of any kind, including the private property of the imperial fam-

PREPARE FOR AUSTRIA.

PARIS, May 6.—Orders have been issued to specialists in Austro-Hungarian subjects to rush their reports so that the treaty with Austria can be considered during the fifteen days that the Germans will be discussing the terms of peace to be submitted to them on Wednesday.

PICHON IS CHAIRMAN.

PARIS, May 6.—Stephen Pichon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, was elected chairman of the provisional organization of the League of Nations, according to an official statement. Sir Eric Drummond, of Great Britain, assumed his duties as acting secretary-general. The text of the statement reads:

"The provisional organization of the League of Nations, which was appointed by a resolution of the plenary conference on April 28, held its first meeting at the hotel Vrillon at four o'clock on Monday, May 5, and agreed on a number of resolutions for the provisional organization of the league.

"On motion of Col. E. M. House, of the United States, M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected chairman and Sir Eric Drummond was invited to occupy his seat as acting secretary-general.

"The following were present: M. Pichon, France, chairman; Col. E. M. House, United States; Lord Robert Cecil, Great Britain; Marquis Imperiali, Italy; Viscount Chinda, Japan; M. Rollin Jacquemyns, Belgium; M. Venizelos, Greece; Senor Guinones de Leon, Spain, and Antonio O. de Magalhães, Brazil."

MAY 6 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

All preparations are now completed for the presentation of the peace terms to the German delegates tomorrow afternoon.

The Allies have agreed to recognize Finland under certain specified conditions.

The first meeting of the League of Nations was held yesterday. Committees were struck and arrangements made for the inaugural meeting at Washington.

Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino will be present at the Peace meeting tomorrow.

The Allies today discussed the advisability of completely isolating Germany, economically, in case of her refusal to sign the Peace Treaty.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Munich is celebrating the down fall of the Soviet and the triumph of the Government. One hundred and fifty persons were killed during the disturbances and five thousand arrests have been made.

There have been local disturbances in Berlin during the last forty-eight hours.

RUSSIA.

The general situation in Russia shows that the situation is growing worse for the Bolsheviks, who are gradually being hemmed in on all sides.

Petrograd is in a state of siege. The Finnish Red troops, who are anti-Bolshevist, being in control. Kolchak is advancing towards the Volga, and is approaching the cities of Viatka and Samara. His advance is orderly, his troops well supplied with food and munitions.

General Ironside has sent a cable to London that the situation is much improved in the Archangel area, and the force out of all danger.

JAMAICA.

Kingston will revise her tariff to give reciprocal advantage to Great Britain on manufactured goods entering the island.

IRELAND.

A serious clash between police and Sinn Féiners took place yesterday at Athlone.

THE BLACK WATCH (G.H.Q.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM
PROPERTY OF

Weather Is Not Suited For Flight

Atlantic Conditions Not Promising Although Situation at Newfoundland Favorable

St. John's, Nfld., May 6.—The north-west wind prevailing here to-day contributed to the favorable weather conditions for flying, but Atlantic conditions are not promising. The aviators will await the mid-day bulletin, before deciding as to making a start.

PRESENTING TERMS SOLEMN CEREMONY

By Associated Press.

VERSAILLES, May 6.—When the German delegates enter the dining-room of the Hotel Trianon on Wednesday afternoon to receive the text of the treaty of peace, they will find the representatives of the Powers arrayed against Germany awaiting them at one of the great tables which have been placed in the room. Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George, and President Wilson will stand at the head of the table.

The Germans will not join the Allied Delegates at this time, but will be conducted to a smaller table standing by itself at the open end of the great horseshoe formed by the green covered tables arranged for the meeting. There they will listen to M. Clemenceau's opening address and receive the judgment of the Allied and associated nations, as formulated in a volume of conditions drawn up during the four months of deliberation by the Inter-Allied Conference.

On M. Clemenceau's left will be Premier Lloyd George and the British representatives, while on his right, President Wilson and the other American delegates will be grouped. Flanking the Americans will come the French delegation, with Marshal Foch in the centre. Next to these will be the representatives of Italy, Belgium, Brazil, Greece, Portugal and Serbia. On left side and seated below the delegates of Great Britain will be those of the British dominions, Japan, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

Only six of the principal German delegates, three secretaries, official interpreters and an official stenographer will be admitted out of the large German delegation. The subordinates will have tables immediately behind the delegation chiefs. The German party will have only a few feet to walk to its place after entering the room, as the entrance door is located in a corner near the designated position of the enemy representatives.

Americans Delay Flight

New York, May 6.—The proposed start to-day of the Navy Department's trans-Atlantic flight by way of Halifax was postponed shortly after nine o'clock this morning, because of adverse weather conditions. The departure would be made before 10 a.m. on the first day that favorable weather conditions were reported, Commander John Owens said. Observations along the North Atlantic coast this morning indicated a probability that northern winds which prevented the flight to-day would continue tomorrow.

Entirely repaired and none the worse for damage by fire, the N.C. 1 shortly before noon made the most successful trial flight of any of the seaplanes during the testing period, rising from the water in 27½ seconds with its weight of 27,000 pounds. Headed straight out to sea, the N.C. 1 took the north wind gracefully and gained in speed as it flew. Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, in charge of the big craft took out his whole crew, Lieut. Commander M. A. Mischer and Lieut. L. Barin alternating as pilots. The "spin" lasted about twenty minutes after which the N.C. 1 returned to the station, landing as successfully as it

Peace Treaty Changes.

It developed this afternoon that changes were still being made in the peace treaty and that the changing process probably would be continued up to the last possible moment. It is understood that the alterations are largely those of phraseology.

The plans for making the treaty public textually are still vague. Apparently the only plan perfected with re-

Germany Receives Terms on Anniversary Of Lusitania Tragedy

Paris, May 7. — Germany will to-day receive the terms of peace from the nations arrayed against her in the world's greatest war. This event, which falls on the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, marks one of the historic dates in the giant conflict. It comes 177 days after the last shot of the war was fired on November 11, 1918.

SOME MEMBERS OF HUN DELEGATION WILL RETURN TO GERMANY.

Paris, May 8.—Intimations reaching the peace conference from Versailles lead to the belief that two or three members of the German peace delegation will probably return to Germany to consult their Government, the others remaining at Versailles. Germany has not yet submitted any communication with regard to the peace treaty. All the exchanges between the delegation at Versailles and the home government are being kept secret.

STERN

JUSTICE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1919

FOR

GERMANY

MAY 7 1919

69

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY

Germany Must Reduce Army and Navy Practically to a Police Force and Dismantle All Fortifications for Fifty Miles East of the Rhine—Heligoland Must Be Dismantled and Kiel Canal Opened to Allies—Germany Loses Colonies and Cables and Must Pay Full Reparation for All War Destruction to Allied Nations and Individuals — \$5,000,000,000 Down and Balance in Thirty Years—The Allies Will Occupy Germany Till Terms fulfilled

Kaiser and All Hun Criminals Must Be Given Up for Trial Before Allied Courts for War Atrocities—France Gets Back Alsace-Lorraine and Coal Mines of Saar Valley—The Saar Area Will Be Ruled by the League of Nations for Fifteen Years and Then Vote on Future Nationality—Poland Gets the Danzig Corridor and Schleswig Will Vote Whether to Remain German or Go Back to Denmark

By means of its co-operation with the London Times, The Star was able to publish in early editions this morning a comprehensive summary of the Peace Treaty terms hours ahead of any other paper. The official summary was released at 1 p.m. today and is as follows:

PARIS, May 7.—The Treaty of Peace between the twenty-seven Allied and Associated Powers, on the one hand, and Germany, on the other, was signed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles today.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn up. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into fifteen main sections and reports, the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of commissions for the last three and a half months since January 18.

The Treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity.

It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, except insofar as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former Allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the Covenant of the League of Nations, as the first section of the Treaty.

The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section. European political classes given in the third, and extra European political classes in the fourth. Next are the military, naval, and air terms, as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities.

Reparations, financial terms, and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic section, ports, waterways and railways section, the Labor covenant, the section on guarantees and the final clauses.

ALSACE RESTORED TO FRANCE

Germany by the terms of the Treaty restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar Basin temporarily, and of Danzig permanently; agrees to territorial changes towards Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her Allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Her army is reduced to one hundred thousand men, including conscription within her territories is abolished, all forts fifty miles east of the Rhine razed, and all importation, exportation and production of war materials stopped.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till made, but will be reduced at the end of each three-year period, is fulfilling her obligations.

Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone of the East of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German Navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve torpedo-boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not more than ten thousand. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed.

Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, Heligoland, open the Kiel Canal to all nations, and surrender submarine cables. She may have no military or naval aircraft one hundred unarmed seaplanes until October, to detect may manufacture aviation material for a six-month period.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most favored nation tariff discrimination of any sort; to allow Allied and Associated Nations of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just, and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form have agreed as follows:—

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment, and subject to the provisions of this Treaty, official relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

SECTION I, LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Covenant of the League of Nations constitutes Section I. of the Peace Treaty, which places upon the League many specific, in addition to its general duties.

It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone, east of the Rhine, as a threat against the world's peace.

It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar commission, oversee its regime and carry out the plebiscite.

It will appoint the high commission of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city, and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel Canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems.

An international conference on Labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways, and railways is foreshadowed.

CLAUSE REGARDING MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS.

The memberships of the League will be the signatories of the Covenant and other states invited to accede who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, Dominion, or colony, may be admitted, provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. A State may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

DETAILS OF SECRETARIAL MACHINERY.

A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the League, which will be at Geneva.

The assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the League, and will meet at stated intervals.

Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote, and not more than three representatives.

The Council will consist of representatives of the five great Allied Powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the assembly from time to time. It may co-operate with additional states and will meet at least once a year.

Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by states. Each state will have one vote, and not more than one representative. A decision taken by the assembly and council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the Covenant and in the Treaty, where decisions will be by a majority.

MUST AGREE TO EX-KAISER'S TRIAL

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offence against international morality and of other nations for violation of the laws and customs of war. Holland to be asked to extradite the former Emperor and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The League of Nations is accepted by the Allied and Associated Powers as operative, and by Germany in principle, but without membership, especially an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and annual convention.

GERMANY WILL PAY FOR ILLEGAL WARFARE

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to Allied and Associated Governments and Nations, agree specially to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an immediate payment of 20,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds, to be issued at the discretion of the Reparation Commission.

Germany is to pay shipping damage, on a ton for ton basis, by cessation of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets, and by new construction and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the League of Nations, and some to execute the Peace Treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar Basin till a plebiscite is held fifteen years hence, the high commission of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the League, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmody, Schleswig and East Prussia.

Among those to carry out the Peace Treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions, the international high court, and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the Allied and Associated Powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and

liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail, or set for early international action.

PREAMBLE NAMES THE MEMBER-STATES

Preamble—The preamble names as parties on the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan described as the five Allied and Associated Powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, The Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the Allied and Associated Powers, and on the other part, Germany.

It states that: Bearing in mind that on the request of the other Imperial German Government an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the five Allied and Associated Powers, in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the Allied and Associated Powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved, directly or indirectly, and which originated in the declaration of

B.—Communities like those of Central Africa to be administered by a mandatory under conditions generally approved by the members of the League, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all men, and certain abuses, such as trade in slaves, arms, and liquor will be prohibited and the construction of military and naval bases, the introduction of compulsory military training will be disallowed.

C.—Other communities such as Southwest Africa and the German Islands, but administered under the laws of the mandatory portions of its territory.

In every case the mandatory will render an annual degree of its authority will be for a defined period.

SUPERVISION OF CONDITIONS OF LABOR.

General international provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League will in general endeavor, through the international organization established by the Labor convention, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labor for men, women and children in their own countries and other countries, and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control. They will entrust the League with the general supervision over the executive of agreements for the suppression of traffic in women and children, etc., and the control of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary; they will make provision for freedom of communications and transit, and equitable treatment for commerce of all members of the League, with special reference to the necessities of regions devastated during the war, and they will endeavor to take steps for international prevention and control of disease.

International bureaus and commissions already established will be placed under the League, as will those to be established in the future. Amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Council and by a majority of the assembly.

DELIMITATION OF GERMAN BOUNDARIES.

Germany cedes to France, Alsace-Lorraine (5,000 square miles), and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totalling 989 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the south-eastern tip of Silesia beyond, and including Oppeln, most of Posen, and West Prussia (27,686 square miles); East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland.

She loses sovereignty over the North-east-most tip of East Prussia (40 square miles) north of the River Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig (729 square miles), and the basin of the Saar (738 square miles), between the western border of the Rhenish Palatinate of Bavaria, and the southeast corner of Luxembourg, and the Danzig area consists of the "Y" between the Neigal and Vistula rivers made by the addition of a similar "Y" on the west, including the city of Danzig.

The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of Latitude 53 degrees 31 minutes, is to have its nationality determined by popular vote (5,785 square miles), as is to be the case in part of Schleswig (2,787 square miles).

SECTION ON ARMAMENT PLANS.

The Council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments, for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are made with any party to the dispute which complies with it, if a member fails to carry out the award, the Council will propose the necessary measures.

The Council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their case to arbitration, must accept jurisdiction of the assembly.

If the Council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In the case of a recommendation by the assembly no member must exceed the armament fixed, without the concurrence of the Council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programmes, and a permanent commission will advise the Council on military and naval questions.

FOR PREVENTION OF FUTURE WARS.

Upon any war, or threat of war, the Council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award.

Members agree to carry out an arbitral award and not to go to war unless concurred in by all its members represented by the Council, and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the Council.

In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such steps as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

Members resorting to war in disregard of the Covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members.

The Council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the League collectively, for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

MANDATORY SYSTEM IS OUTLINED

All treaties or international engagements concluded after the Institute of the League will be registered with the secretariat and published.

The assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger of war.

The Covenant abrogates all obligations between members, inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understanding, like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. The Covenant recognizes three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates.

SOME OF THE MANDATORY COMMUNITIES.

A.—Communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire, which can be provisionally recognized as independent, subject to advice and assistance from a mandatory in whose selection they would be allowed to voice:—

GERMANY RENOUNCES TREATY OF 1839

SECTION III.

Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and to agree in advance to any convention which the Allied and Associated Powers may determine to replace them.

She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over the circles of Eupen and Malmédy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled, within six months, to protect against this change of sovereignty, either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations.

A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German Zollverein from January 1, last, renounces all rights of exploitation of the railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts, in advance, any international agreement as to it, reached by the Allied and Associated Powers.

THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE

As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine, hold any manoeuvres, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization.

In case of violation, "she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the Powers who sign the present Treaty, and as intending to disturb the peace of the world." "By virtue of the present Treaty, Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation which the Council of the League of Nations may think it necessary to address to her."

After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship, those who have to make formal applications therefor, and those for whom naturalization is open after a three years' period.

The last-named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorrainers as defined in the Treaty.

All public property and all private property of German former Sovereigns passes to the French without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

For five years manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany free of duty to a total amount not exceeding in any year the average of the three years preceding the war, and textile materials may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and re-exported free of duty.

Contracts for electric power from the right bank must be continued for ten years.

For seven years, with possible extension to ten, the ports of Kehlen and Strassbourg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administrator, appointed and supervised by the Central Rhine Commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports, and equality of treatment, as respects traffic, assured the national vessels and goods of every country.

NO MILITARY SERVICE IN VALLEY.

Contracts between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans are maintained, save for France's right to annul, on the ground of public interest, judgments of courts in certain classes of cases, while in others a judicial executant is first required.

Political condemnations during the war are null and void and the obligation to repay war fines is established as in other parts of Allied territory.

Various clauses adjust the general provisions of the treaty to the special conditions of Alsace-Lorraine, certain matters of execution being left to conventions to be made between France and Germany.

In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in Northern France as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin with their subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners, whom Germany undertakes to indemnify.

France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes.

The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine, as re-annexed to France, north as far as St. Wendel, including on the west the valley of the Saar, as far as Saar-Holzbach, and on the east, the town of Homburg.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the League of Nations, and consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar, and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The League will appoint a member of the commission as chairman, to act as executive of the commission.

The commission will have all powers of government formerly belonging to the German Empire, Prussia and Bavaria, will administer the railroads and other public services, and have full power to interpret the Treaty clauses.

The local courts will continue, but subject to the commission. Existing German legislation will remain the basis of the law, but the commission may make modification, after consulting a local representative assembly, which it will organize. It will have the taxing power, but for local purposes only.

New taxes must be approved by this assembly. On labor legislation it will consider the wishes of the local labor organizations and the labor program of the League.

French and other labor may be freely utilized, the former being free to belong to French unions, all rights acquired as to pensions and social insurance will be maintained by Germany and the Saar Commission.

There will be no military service, but only a local gendarmerie to preserve order.

The people will preserve their local assemblies, religious liberties,

schools and languages, but may vote only for local assemblies.

They will keep their present nationality, except so far as individuals may change it. Those wishing to leave will have every facility with respect to their property.

The territory will form part of the French customs system, with no export tax on coal and metallurgical products going to Germany, nor on German products entering the basin, and for five years no import duties on products of the basin going to Germany, or German products coming into the Basin for local consumption.

French money may circulate without restriction.

After fifteen a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance of the existing regime under the League of Nations, union with France or union with Germany. The right to vote will belong to all inhabitants over twenty years of age resident therein at the signature of the treaty. Taking into account the opinions thus expressed the League will decide the ultimate sovereignty. In any portion restored to Germany the German Government must buy out the French mines at an appraised valuation. If the price is not paid within six months thereafter this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines, the League will determine how much of the coal shall be annually sold to France.

INDEPENDENCE OF GERMAN-AUSTRIA RECOGNIZED

"Germany recognizes the total independence of German-Austria in the boundaries traced."

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Tcheco-Slovakia state, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians, south of the Carpathians and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be determined, which in the case of the German frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914.

The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow:

WHAT POLAND IS ALLOWED.

Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of seven, five representing the Allied and Associated Powers, and one each representing Poland and Germany shall be constituted within fifteen days of the peace to limit this boundary.

Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities, and to protect freedom of transit, and equitable treatment of commerce of other nations, shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the Five Allied and Associated Powers and Poland.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within fifteen days of the peace, and the territories be placed under an international commission of five members appointed by the five allied and associated powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five powers with a recommendation for the boundary, and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the new authorities set up.

TO SAFEGUARD EAST PRUSSIA.

The five Allied and Associated Powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable access to and use of the Vistula. A subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five Allied and Associated Powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany and Danzig, to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany.

The north-eastern corner of East Prussia about Memel is to be ceded by Germany to the Associated Powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils shall be dissolved; and the territory administered by an international commission of five, whom Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two. The commission shall ensure a free and secret vote in three zones. That between the German-Danish frontier and a line running south of the Island of Alsens, north of Flensburg, and south of Tondern to the north of the Island of Sylt will vote as a unit within three weeks after the evacuation.

Within five weeks after this vote the second zone, whose southern boundary runs from the North Sea south of the Island of Fehr to the Baltic south of Sygum, will vote by communes.

Two weeks after that vote, the

third zone running to the limit of evacuation will also vote by communes. The international commission will then draw a new frontier on the basis of these plebiscites, and with due regard for geographical and economic conditions. Germany will renounce all sovereignty over territories north of this line in favor of the associated governments, who will hand them over to Denmark.

HELIGOLAND MUST DISAPPEAR.

Heligoland — The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the islands of Heligoland and Dune are to be destroyed under the supervision of the Allies by German labor and at Germany's expense. They may not be reconstructed or any similar fortifications built in the future.

RUSSIAN INDEPENDENCE COVERED.

Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were a part of the former Russian empire, to accept the abrogation of the Brest Litovsk and other treaties entered into with the Maximilists Government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the Allied and Associated Powers with states which were a part of the former Russian empire and to recognize the frontiers as determined thereon. The Allied and Associated Powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation of the principles of the present treaty period.

DANZIG A FREE CITY.

Danzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig," under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

A high commissioner appointed by the League and president at Danzig shall draw up a constitution, in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the city, and shall deal, in the first instance, with all differences arising between the city and Poland.

The actual boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a commission appointed within six months from the Peace and to include three representatives chosen by the Allied and Associated Powers and one each by Germany and Poland. A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five Allied and Associated Powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig which shall include Danzig within the Polish customs frontiers, though a free area in the port, ensure to Poland the free use of all the city waterways, docks and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula, and the whole through railway system within the city, and postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication between Poland and Danzig, provide against discrimination against Poles within the city and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

DENMARK-GERMAN FRONTIER.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population.

Ten days from the peace German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region north of the line running from the mouth of the Schlei, south of Kappel, Schleswig and Friedrichstadt, along the Oder to the North Sea south of Tønning.

GERMAN RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges as to her own or her Allies' territories to

all the Allied and associated powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five Allied Powers in relation thereto.

COLONIES AND OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS.

Germany renounces in favor of the Allied and Associated Powers her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein. All moveable and immovable property belonging to the German Empire, or to any German state, shall pass to the government exercising authority therein. These governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals, and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property or carry on business.

Germany undertakes to pay reparation for damage suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons (or frontier zone) through the acts of German civil and military authorities, and of individual Germans from January 1, 1900 to August 1, 1914. German renounces all rights under the convention of November 4, 1911 and September 29, 1912 and undertakes to pay to France in accordance with an estimate presented and approved by the reparation commission all deposits, credits, advances, etc., thereby secured. Germany undertakes to accept and observe any provisions by the Allied and Associated Powers as to the trade in arms and spirits in Africa, as well as the General Act of Berlin of 1885 and the General Act of Brussels, 1890.

Diplomatic protection to inhabitants of former German colonies is to be given by the Governments exercising authority.

RENOUNCES CLAIMS in favor of Germany renounces and indemnities China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901 and all buildings, wharves, barracks, munitions of war, ships, wireless plants and other public property, except diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tientsin and Hankow and in other China territory except Kiauchow, and agrees to return to China at her own expense all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901. China will however take no measures for disposal of German property in the legation quarter at Peking without the consent of the power signatory to the Boxer protocol.

Germany accepts the abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, China agreeing to open them to international use. Germany renounces all claims against China or any Allied and Associated Government for the internment or repatriation of her citizens in China and for the seizure or liquidation of German interests there since August 14, 1917. She will renounce in favor of Great Britain, her State property in the British concession at Canton and of France and China jointly of the property of the German school in the French concession at Shanghai.

SIAMESE TREATIES CANCELLED.

Germany realizes that all agreements between herself and Siam, including the right of extra territoriality, ceased July 22, 1917.

All German public property except consular and diplomatic premises passes without compensation to Siam. German private property to be dealt with in accordance with the economic clauses.

Germany waives all claims against Siam for the seizure and condemnation of her ships, liquidation of her property, or internment of her nationals.

THE LIBERIA SITUATION.

Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia, more particularly the right to nominate a receiver of the customs, and disinterests herself in any further negotiations for the rehabilitation of Liberia. She regards as abrogated all commercial treaties and agreements between herself and Liberia, and recognizes Liberia's right to determine the status and condition of the re-establishment of Germans in Liberia.

MOROCCAN RIGHTS RENOUNCED.

Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the Act of Algeiras and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911, and under all treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian Empire. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate, and renounces the capital-

itations, the Sherifian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals, and all German protected persons shall be subject to the common law.

All movable and immovable German property, including mining rights, may be sold at public auction, the proceeds to be paid to the Sherifian Government and deducted from the liquidation account.

Germany is also required to relinquish her interests in the State Bank of Morocco. All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR REGULATIONS.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow:

MILITARY FORCES ALLOWED.

The demobilization of the German army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength may not exceed one hundred thousand, including four thousand officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers.

Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs.

The Great German General Staff is abolished.

The army administrative service consisting of civilian personnel not included in number of effectives, is reduced to one-tenth of the total in the 1913 budget. Employees of the German states, such as customs officers, first guards, and coastguards may not exceed the number in 1913. Gendarmes and local police may be increased only in accordance with the growth of population. None of these may be assembled for military training.

QUESTION OF ARMAMENTS.

All establishments for the manufacture, preparation, storage, or design of arms and munitions of war, except those specifically excepted, must be closed within three months of the peace and their personnel dismissed. The exact amount of armament and munitions allowed Germany is laid down in detailed tables, all in excess to be surrendered, or rendered useless. The manufacture or importation of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and analogous liquids is forbidden, as well as the importation of arms, munitions, and war materials. Germany may not manufacture such materials for foreign countries.

CONSCRIPTION IS ABOLISHED.

Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistments for terms of twelve consecutive years, the number of discharges before the expiration of those terms not in any year to exceed five per cent of the total effectives. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of 45 years and newly appointed officers must agree to serve actively for twenty-five years.

No military schools except those absolutely indispensable for the units allowed shall exist in Germany two months after the peace. No associations such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments or universities may occupy themselves with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

FORTRESS TO DISAPPEAR.

All fortified works, fortresses and field work situated in German territory within a zone of fifty kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications there is forbidden. The fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers, however, may remain.

THE EGYPTIAN PROTECTORATE

Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt, declared on December 18, 1914, and renounces from August 4, 1914, the capitulation of all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and other powers. There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property, and for Germany consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the Commission of public debt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers

given to the late Sultan of Turkey for securing the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

ACCEPTS ALL ARRANGEMENTS.

Germany accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interest claimed in those countries by Germany or nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

Shantung Germany cedes to Japan all right, titles and privileges, notably as to Kiauchow, and the railroads, mines, and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6th, 1897, and by other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtao to Tsinanxu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiauchow is required by Japan free of all charges.

Section six:

Prisoners of war; The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out without delay and at Germany's expense by a commission composed of representatives of the allies and Germany. Those under sentence for offences against discipline are to be repatriated without regard to completion of their sentence. Until Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offences against the laws and customs of war, the allies have the right to retain selected German officers. The allies may deal at their own discretion with German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated, all repatriation being conditional on the immediate release of any allied subjects still in Germany. Germany is to accord facilities to commissions of enquiry in collecting information in regard to the missing prisoners of war and of imposing penalties on German officials who have concealed allied nationals.

Germany is to restore all property belonging to Allied prisoners. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on their territories, agree to recognize and assist any commission charged by any Allied or associate government with identifying registering, maintaining or erecting suitable monuments over the graves, and to afford to each other all facilities for the repatriation of the remains of their soldiers.

REMAKING THE MAP OF EUROPE



TUNISIAN IN PORT

War Toronto
West Inc
Start

After being a one mile below Thursday morning Munitions Board onto, which is the Atlantic fr was refloated and proceeded towards Quebec. The Canadian voices (liner Tur in Montreal so with cabin pas reached Quebec and disembark class passage on her way up. Owing to dock strikes. Tunisian and thrown out of dule, and acced will sail from next at 10 a.m day, while the to leave here. Quebec its ter sail from the special train street station the 14th, and vessel's side. With the steamer Cana Alres, and of Warrior for the Canadian Marine, Ltd., vice. Final completed at toria Pier f the vessels u A. Cunlghu agent, and H erintendent. eer and the Recruit and will sail on Kingston, Ja the latter for Demerara. ried will inc automobile and agricult

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KAISER OFFICIALLY ARRAIGNED.

The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, former German emperor, not for an offence against criminal law, but for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

The ex-Emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland and a special tribunal set up composed of one judge from each of the five great powers, with full guarantees of the right of defence. It is to be guided "by the highest motives of international policy with a view of vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality" and will fix the punishment it feels should be imposed.

Persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war are to be tried and punished by military tribunals under military law if the charges affect nationals of only one state, they will be tried before a tribunal of that state, if they affect nationals of several states, they will be tried before joint tribunals of the states concerned.

Germany shall hand over to the Associated Governments, either jointly or severally, all persons so accused and all documents and information necessary to ensure full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of the offenders, and the just appreciation of the responsibility. The judge (garbled in cabling) will be entitled to name his own counsel.

THE CONTROL ARRANGEMENT.

Inter-Allied commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions for which a time limit is set, that maximum named being three months. They may establish headquarters at the German seat of Government and go to any part of Germany desired. Germany must give them complete facilities, pay their expenses, and also the expenses of execution of the treaty, including the labor and material necessary in demolition, destruction or surrender of war equipment.

THE NAVAL TERMS.

The German navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the peace. She will be allowed six small battleships, six cruisers, twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo boats and no submarines, either military or commercial. With a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers, and no reserve force of any character. Conscription is abolished, only voluntary service being permitted, with a minimum period of 25 years service for officers and twelve for men. No member of the German merchant marine will be permitted any naval training.

All German vessels of war in foreign ports and the German high sea fleet interned at Scapa Flow will be surrendered, the final disposition of these ships to be decided upon by the Allied and associated powers. Germany must surrender 42 modern destroyers, 50 modern torpedo boats and all submarines with their salvage vessels, all war vessels under construction, including submarines must be broken up. War vessels not otherwise provided for are to be placed in reserve or used for commercial purposes. Replacement of ships, except those lost, can take place only at the end of twenty years for battleships and fifteen years for destroyers.

The largest armored ships Germany will be permitted will be ten thousand tons. Germany is required to sweep up the mines in the North Sea and the Baltic as decided upon by the Allies. All German fortifications in the Baltic defending the passages through the Belts must be demolished. Other coast defences are permitted, but the number and calibre of the guns must not be increased.

During a period of three months after the peace, German high power wireless stations, at Nauhen, Hanover and Berlin will not be permitted to send any messages except for commercial purposes and under supervision of the Allied and Associated Governments, nor may any more be constructed.

Germany will be allowed to repair German submarine cables which have been cut, but are not being utilized by the Allied Powers, and also portions of cables which after having been cut have been removed, or are at any rate not being utilized by any one of the Allied and Associated Powers.

In such cases, the cables, or portions of cables, removed or utilized by any one of the allied and associated powers in such cases, the cables, or portions of cables, removed or utilized remain the property of

allied and associated powers, and accordingly fourteen cables or parts of cables are specified which will not be restored to Germany.

THE AERIAL REGULATION.

The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces except for not over one hundred unarmed seaplanes to be retained till October 1, to search for submarine mines. No dirigible shall be kept. The entire air personnel is to be demobilized within two months, except for one thousand officers and men retained till October. No aviation Germans or dirigible sheds are to be allowed within one hundred and fifty kilometers of the Rhine or the eastern or southern frontiers, existing installations within these limits to be destroyed. The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden for six months all military and naval aeronautical material under a most exhaustive definition must be surrendered within three months, except for the hundred seaplanes already specified.

THE REPARATION CLAUSES.

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts on behalf of herself and her Allies, the responsibility for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nations have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of the enemy states.

The total obligation of Germany to pay, as defined in the category of damages, is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an inter-Allied reparation commission.

At the same time, a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognizes the full authority of this commission, agrees to supply it with all the necessary information and to pass legislation to make effective its findings. She further agrees to restore to the Allies cash and certain articles which can be identified.

As an immediate step towards reparation, Germany shall pay within two years twenty billion marks in either gold, goods, ships, or other specified forms of payment with the understanding that certain expenses such as those of the army of occupation and payments for food and raw materials may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies.

While the grand total of damages assessed against Germany may exceed her ability to pay, she undertakes to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories:

1.—Damages by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, directly or indirectly.

2.—Damages caused to civilians by acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy, and to civilians in the occupied territory.

3.—Damages caused by mal-treatment of prisoners.

4.—Damages to the Allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances, capitalized at the signature of this treaty.

5.—Damages to property other than naval or military materials.

6.—Damages to civilians by being forced to labor.

7.—Damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the reparation commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon their revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and, secondly, so as to satisfy itself that in general the German scheme of taxation is full as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the commission.

The measure which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take in case of voluntary default by Germany and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals, and in general such measures as the respective governments may determine to be necessary in circumstances.

The commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, and in certain cases of Japan and Serbia, with all other Allied Powers entitled, when their claims are under consideration, to the right of representation without voting powers. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay, and shall assure her a just opportunity to be heard.

HEADQUARTERS AT PARIS.

It shall make its headquarters at Paris; establish its own procedure and personnel; have general control of the whole reparation problems, and become the exclusive agency of the Allies for receiving, holding, selling and distributing reparation payments. A majority vote shall prevail except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing and negotiating bonds issued by Germany, and postponement between 1921 and 1926 of annual payments beyond 1930, and any postponement after 1926 for a period of more than three years, the application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar former case, and the interpretation of provisions. Withdrawal from representation is permitted on 12 months

MUST COVER FINANCES.

The commission may require Germany to give from time to time, by way of guaranty, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection and on account of the total amount of claims, bond issues are presently to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt as follows—Twenty billion marks gold payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; forty billion marks gold, bearing 2½ per cent. interest between 1921 and 1926 and thereafter five per cent. with a one per cent. sinking fund payment beginning in 1926; and an undertaking to deliver forty billion marks gold bonds bearing interest at five per cent. under terms to be fixed by the commission.

Interest on Germany's debt will be five per cent. unless otherwise determined by the commission in the future and payments that are not made in gold may be accepted by the commission in the form of properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc. Certificates of beneficiary interest, representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany may be issued by the commission to the interested Powers, no Power being entitled, however, to have its certificates divided into more than five pieces.

As bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the commission, an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

THE SHIPPING STIPULATIONS.

The German Government recognizes the right of the Allies to the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the Allies all German merchant ships of sixteen hundred tons and over and one half of her ships between sixteen hundred and one thousand tons gross, and one quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats.

These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparation committee, together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships free from encumbrance.

"As an additional part of reparation," the German Government further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the Allies to the amount of not exceeding two hundred thousand tons gross annually during the next five years.

All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the Allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restitution to be made up by the cession of the German river fleet up to twenty per cent. thereof.

In order to effect payment by deliveries in kind, Germany is required, for a limited number of years, varying in the case of each, to deliver coal, coal-tar products, dye-stuff and chemical drugs, in specific amounts to the reparation commission.

The commission may so modify the conditions of delivery as not to interfere unduly with Germany's industrial requirements. The delivery of coal is based largely upon the principle of making good diminutions in the production of the Allied countries resulting from the war.

DEVASTATED AREAS.

Germany undertakes to devote her entire resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The reparation commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany, and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes, all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the King of the Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan Okwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic Majesty's Government.

The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to M. Reuher, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1871.

THE TEN ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

Customs for a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in nineteen-fourteen, and for certain agricultural products, wines, vegetable oils, artificial silk, and washed or scoured wool. This restriction obtains for two and a half years more for five years unless further extended by the League of Nations. Germany must give most favored nation treatment to the Allied and Associated Powers. She shall impose no customs tariff for five years on goods originating in Alsace-Lorraine and for three years on goods originating in former German territory ceded to Poland, with the right of observation of a similar exceptions for Hamburg.

THE SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

Ships of the Allied and Associated Powers shall for five years and thereafter, under condition of reciprocity, unless the League of Nations otherwise decides, enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels and have most favored nation treatment in fishing, coasting, trade and towage, even in territorial waters. Ships of a country having no sea coast may be registered at some one place within its territory.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Germany undertakes to give the trade of the Allied and Associated Powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition, and in particular to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings, and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of Allied and Associated States in respect of regional appellation of wines and spirits.

Treatment of nationals. Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restrictions upon the nationals of Allied and Associated States for a period of five years and unless the League of Nations acts for an additional five years German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated state.

MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS.

Some forty multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers but special conditions are attached to Germany's re-admission to several as to postal and telegraphic conventions.

Germany must not refuse to make reciprocal agreements with the new states. She must agree as respects the radio telegraphic convention to provisional rules to be communicated to and adheres to the new convention when formulated in the North Sea fisheries and North Sea liquor traffic convention. Rights of inspection and police over associated fishing boats shall be exercised for at least five years only by vessels of these powers. As to the international railway union, she shall adhere to the new convention when formulated.

CHINESE TARIFF AND CUSTOMS

As to the Chinese customs tariff arrangement the arrangement of nineteen hundred and five regarding Whang Poo, and the Boxer indemnity of nineteen hundred and one, France, Portugal and Rumania, as to the Hague convention of nineteen hundred and three relating to civil procedure and Great Britain and

the United States; as to article three of the Samoan treaty of eighteen ninety-nine are relieved of all obligation towards Germany.

BILATERAL TREATIES.

Each Allied and associated state may renew any treaty with Germany insofar as consistent with the peace treaty by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since August 1st, nineteen hundred and fourteen, with other enemy states and before or since that date with Rumania, Russia and Governments representing parts of Russia are abrogated and area concessions granted under pressure by Russia to German subjects annulled. The Allied and associated states are to enjoy most favored national treatment under treaties entered into by Germany and other enemy states before August 1st, nineteen and fourteen and under treaties entered into by Germany and neutral states during the war.

PRE-WAR DEBTS.

A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each Allied and associated state which adopts the plan for the payment of pre-war debts, including those arising from contracts suspended by the war for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property and the settlement of other obligations. Each participating state assumes responsibility for the payment of all debts owing by its nationals to nationals of the enemy states except in cases of pre-war insolvency of the debtor. The proceeds of the sale of private enemy property in each participating state may be used to pay the debts owed to the nationals of that state direct payment from debtor to creditor and all communications relating thereto being prohibited. Disputes may be settled by arbitration by the courts of the debtor country or by

the mixed arbitral tribunal any Ally or associated Power may, however, decline to participate in this system by giving Germany six months notice.

ON ENEMY PROPERTY.

Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by her, the amount of damages to be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal the Allied and associated states may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany for debts owed to their nationals by German nationals, and for other claims against Germany. Germany is to compensate its nationals for such losses and to deliver within six months all documents relating to property held by its nationals in Allied and associated states. All war legislation as to enemy property rights and interests is confirmed, and all claims by Germany against the Allied or associated Governments for acts under receptional war measures abandoned.

VALIDITY OF CONTRACTS.

Pre-war contracts between Allied and Associated nationals, excepting the United States, Japan and Brazil, and German nationals, are cancelled, except for debts for accounts already performed, agreements for the transfer for property where the property had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgages, pledge or lien mining concessions, contracts with governments and insurance contracts.

Armed arbitral tribunals shall be established of three members, one chosen by Germany, one by the Associated States and the third by agreement of all three, which, by the President of Switzerland, they shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present Peace Treaty.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war, even if premiums have not been paid, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after the peace. Life insurance contracts may be restored by payments of accumulated premiums with interest, sums falling due on such contracts during the war to be recoverable with interest. Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war, except where the risk insured against had already been incurred. Where the risk had not attached, premiums paid are recoverable, otherwise premiums due and sums due on losses are recoverable. Re-insurance treaties are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the re-insured to find another re-insurer. Any Allied or Associated Power, however, may cancel all the contracts running between its nations and a German life insurance company, the latter being obligated to hand over the proportion of its assets attributable to such policies.

PROPERTY RIGHTS RE-ESTABLISHED.

Industrial property rights as to industrial literary and artistic property are re-established. The special war measures of the Allied and Associated Powers are ratified and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Except as between the United States and Germany, pre-war licenses and rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are cancelled.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION.

The contracting powers agree, whether or not they have signed and ratified the opium convention of January 23, 1912, or signed the special protocol opened at The Hague in accordance with resolutions adopted by the third opium conference in 1914. To bring the said convention into force by enacting within twelve months of the peace the necessary legislation.

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.

The Allied and Associated Powers agree that the properties of religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue in their work the control of the powers. Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and German territory, equal treatment with German planes as to use of German air-dromes, and with most favored nation planes as to internal commercial traffic in Germany. Germany agrees to accept Allied certificates of nationality, airworthiness or competency or license, and to apply the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. The rules apply until nineteen-twenty-three, unless Germany has since been admitted to the League of Nations, or the above convention.

FOR FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territory by rail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages, and from or to any of the Allied or Associated Powers, without customs duties, undue delays, restrictions, or discrimination based on means of transport or

place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially perishable goods. Germany may not divert traffic from its normal course in favor of her own transport or maintain "control stations" unquote in connection with transmigration traffic. She may not establish any tax discrimination traffic. She may not establish any tax against the ports of Allied or Associated powers, must grant the latter seaports all factors and reduced tariffs granted her own or other nationals, and afford the Allied and Associated powers equal rights with these of her own nationals in her ports and waterways save that she is free to open or close her maritime coasting trade.

FINANCIAL CLAUSE.

Powers to which German territory is acceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt, the amount to be fixed by the reparations commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenue and of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for the three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt there, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland. If the value of the German public property in ceded territory exceeds the amount of debt assumed, the states to which property ceded give credit in reparation for the excess, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine. Mandatory powers will not assume any German debts or give any credit for German government property. Germany renounces all right of representation on, or control of, state banks, commission or other similar international financial or economic organization.

PAY ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

Germany is required to pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, this cost to be a first charge on her resources. The

cost of reparation is the next charge, after making such provisions for payments for imports as the Allies may deem necessary.

Germany is to deliver to the Allied and Associated Powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war, and to transfer to the Allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war. Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

On the request of the reparations commission, Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in ceded territories or those administered by mandatories, and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, and transfer them to the reparations commission which will credit her with their value. Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee, which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

FREE ZONES IN PORTS.

Free zones existing in German ports on August first, 1914, must be maintained with due facilities as to warehousing and packing, without discrimination, and without charges except for expenses of administration and use. Goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany and goods brought into the free zones from Germany shall be subject to the ordinary import and export taxes.

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS.

The Elbe, from the junction of the Vltava, the Vitava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Niemen from Grodno, and the Danube from Ulm are declared international, together with their connections. The riparian States must ensure good conditions of navigation within their territories unless a special organization exists therefor. Otherwise appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the League of Nations, which also may arrange for a special international waterways convention.

The Elbe and the Oder are to be placed under international commissions, to meet within three months, that for the Elbe composed of four representatives of Germany, two from Czechoslovakia, and one each from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, and that for the Oder composed of one each from Poland, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Sweden. If any riparian State on the Newen should so request of the League of Nations, a similar commission shall be established there. These commissions shall upon request of any riparian State meet within three months to revise the existing international agreement.

The European Danube commission reassumes its pre-war powers, but for the time being with representatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy, and Rumania. The Upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission, until a definite statute be drawn up at a conference of the Powers nominated by the Allied and Associated Governments within one year after the peace.

The enemy governments shall make full reparations for all war damages caused to the European commission, shall cede their river facilities in surrendered territory and give Czechoslovakia, Serbia and Rumania any rights necessary on their shores for carrying out improvements in navigation.

The Rhine is placed under the central commission to meet at Strassbourg within six months after the peace and to be composed of four representatives of France, which shall in addition select the president, four of Germany, and two each of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Germany must give France, on the course of the Rhine, included between the two extreme points of her frontiers, all rights to take water to feed canals, while herself agreeing not to make canals on the right bank opposite France. She must also hand over to France all her drafts and designs for this part of the river.

BELGIUM MAY BUILD CANAL.

Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep draft Rhine-Meuse canal if she so desires within 25 years, in which case Germany must construct the part within her territory on plans drawn by Belgium, similarly the interested Allied governments may construct a Rhine-Meuse Canal, both, if constructed, to come under the competent international commission, Germany may not object if the central Rhine commission desires to extend its jurisdiction over the Lower Moselle, the upper Rhine or Lateral canals.

Germany must cede to the Allied and Associated Governments certain tugs, vessels and facilities for navigation on all these rivers, the specific details to be established by an arbiter named by the United States. Decision will be based on the legitimate needs of the parties concerned and on the shipping traffic during the five years before the war. The value will be included in the regular reparation account period in the case of the Rhine, shares in the German navigation companies and property such as wharves and warehouses held by Germany in Rotterdam at the outbreak of war must be handed over.

THE RAILWAY REGULATIONS.

Germany, in addition to most favored nation treatment on her railways, agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and baggage, to ensure communication by rail between the Allied, Associated and other States, to allow the construction or improvement within twenty-five years of such lines as necessary, and to conform her rolling stock to enable its incorporation in trains of the Allied or Associated Powers.

She also agrees to accept the denunciation of the St. Gothard convention, if Switzerland and Italy so request, and temporarily to execute instructions as to the transport of troops and supplies and the establishment of postal and telegraphic service, as provided.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

To assure Czecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her both north and south.

Towards the Adriatic, she is permitted to run her own through trains to Fiume and Trieste. To the North, Germany is to lease her for ninety-nine years spaces in Hamburg and Stettin, the details to be worked out by a commission of three representing Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, and Great Britain.

KIEL CANAL SAFEGUARDS.

The Kiel Canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany. Goods and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality and no taxes to be imposed beyond these necessary to up-keep and improvement for which Germany is to be responsible.

In case of violation of, or disagreement as to those provisions, any State may appeal to the League of Nations and may demand the appointment of an international commission.

For preliminary hearing of complaints Germany shall establish a local authority at Kiel.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.

Members of the League of Nations agree to establish a permanent organizations to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international

labor conference and an international labor office.

The former is composed of four representatives of each state, two from the Government and one each from the employers and employed, each of them may vote individually.

It will be a deliberative legislative body, its measures taking the form of draft conventions or recommendations for legislation which, if passed by two-thirds vote, must be submitted to the law making authority in every state participating.

Each Government may either enact the terms into law, approve the principle, but modify them to local needs, leave the actual legislation in case of a Federal state to local legislatures, or reject the convention altogether with further obligation.

The international labor office is established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of its organization. It is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference. It will publish a periodical in French and English, and possibly other languages.

Each state agrees to make it for presentation to the conference in annual report of measures taken to execute accepted conventions. The governing body is the executive. It consists of twenty-four members, twelve representing the Government, six the employers and six the employees to serve for three years.

On complaint that any Government has failed to carry out a convention to which it is a party, the governing bodies may make inquiries directly to that Government, and in case the reply is unsatisfactory may publish the complaint with comment. A complaint by one Government against another may be referred by the governing body to a commission of enquiry nominated by the Secretary-General of the League.

If the commission report fails to bring satisfactory action, the matter may be taken to a permanent court of international justice for final decision. The chief reliance for securing enforcement of the law will be publicly with a possibility of economic action in the background.

The first meeting of the Conference will take place in October, 1919, at Washington, to discuss the eight-hour day or forty-eight hour week, prevention of unemployment; extension and application of the international convention adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibition night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in manufacture of matches, and employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work, of women before and after child birth, including maternity benefit, and of children as regards minimum age.

THE LABOR CLAUSES.

Nine principles of labor conditions are recognized, on the ground that "the well being, physical and moral of the industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance." With exceptions necessitated by differences of climate, habits and economic development, they include the guiding principle that Labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce, right of association of employers and employees, a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, the eight-hour day or forty-eight hours week, a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday. Wherever it is practicable, the abolition of child labor, and assurance of the continuation of the education and proper physical development of children, equal pay for equal work, as between men and women, equitable treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein, including foreigners, and a system of inspection in which women should take part.

GUARANTIES WESTERN EUROPE.

As a guarantee for the execution of the treaty, German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by Allied and Associated troops for fifteen years, if the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years, certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz, and the territories nearest the Belgian frontier, will be evacuated after ten years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after fifteen years.

In case the Inter-Allied Reparation Commission finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the fifteen years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be re-occupied immediately, if before the expiration of the fifteen years Germany complies with all the treaty undertakings, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

Eastern Europe — All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier, shall return as soon as the Allied and Associated Governments deem wise. They are to abstain from all requisitions, and are in no way to interfere with measures for national defence taken by the Government concerned.

All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the treaty, will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAUSES.

Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and additional conventions to be concluded by the Allies and Associated Powers with the Powers allied with Germany, to agree to the decisions to be taken as to the terri-

tories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, and to recognize the new States in the frontiers to be fixed for them.

Germany agrees not to put forward any pecuniary claims against any Allied or Associated Power signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty.

Germany accepts all decrees as to German ships and goods made by any Allied or Associated prize court. The Allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of German prize courts. The present treaty, of which the French and British texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the depositions of ratifications made in Paris as soon as possible. The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.

THE END OF THE OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

SYNOPSIS OF TERMS

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to Montreal Star. Copyright.
PARIS, May 7.—The following are the terms of peace as outlined here:

WAR CRIMES

The Allies "publicly arraign the former Kaiser, not for an offence against criminal law, but for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. A special tribunal will be constituted to try him."

MILITARY TERMS

Within two months after the signing of the Treaty, German military forces shall be reduced to not more than 70,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry. The total strength of officers must not exceed 4,000. Voluntary recruiting alone will be permitted. German armaments also will be strictly limited.

All fortified works fifty miles east of the Rhine will be dismantled and dismantled. Conscription in Germany is abolished.

NAVAL TERMS

At the end of two months after the signing of the peace treaty the German naval forces must not include any submarines and must not exceed six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedoboats. All other warships must be placed in reserve or converted into merchantmen. The ratings must not exceed 15,000, of whom 1,500 may be officers and warrant officers.

All persons accused of violating the laws and customs of war will be brought before the Allied military tribunals.

REPARATION

Pending full determination of the Allied claims, Germany is to pay \$5,000,000,000.

Germany is to make compensation for all damage done to Allied civilians and their property, and rebuild devastated regions. Destroyed shipping must be replaced, ton for ton.

TERRITORIAL CESSIONS

Alsace-Lorraine is to be returned to France, which also is to get the Saar Valley. The Government of the Saar district will be carried on by a commission of five appointed by the League of Nations. At the end of fifteen years the people will decide whether they wish to be governed by the league, France or Germany. If Germany is chosen she will have to buy the coal fields from France at a price to be arranged.

Poland will have a corridor running down to Danzig, which will be turned into a free city.

A plebiscite will be taken in Schleswig.

The independence of German Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland are recognized.

GERMAN COLONIES

Germany will be called on to "renounce in favor of the Allied and Associated Powers, all rights and titles appertaining to her overseas possessions."

Most of these possessions will be administered under a mandate from the League of Nations by one or more of the great colonizing powers.

In Morocco, Germany abandons all rights and privileges derived from the Act of Algeciras of 1906, and from the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911. All treaties and agreements between Germany and the Shereifian Empire are abrogated.

Military and naval works on Heligoland are to be destroyed, except those purely defensive.

The Kiel Canal is to be kept free and open to the merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany, on terms of complete equality.

AIR TERMS

Until October 1 next Germany will be allowed to keep a maximum number of 100 seaplanes for use in searching for mines. After that date she will not be allowed to have any military or naval air forces.

No airdromes will be permitted within 150 kilometers (93 miles) of her frontiers.

Aviation grounds within this zone must be dismantled and the earth ploughed up.

GERMAN CABLES

Fifteen German cables are to be taken over by the Allied and Associated Governments. Allied occupation of German territory with terms are met. Allies are to receive most favored nation treatment.

TREATY WAS DELIVERED AT 3.17 P.M.

Entire Ceremony Lasted
Only Fourteen
Minutes

BRIEF ADDRESS

Premier Clemenceau Welcomed Delegates Before Document Presented

Special Star Cable by Fred S. Ferguson, of the United Press, to The Montreal Star.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—The Germans received the peace treaty at 3.17 this afternoon.

Presentation of the treaty followed a brief speech by Premier Clemenceau, chairman of the Peace Conference, in which he welcomed the delegates.

The manuscript of the treaty, translated in German, was handed to the enemy representatives by Secretary Dutasta.

The entire ceremony lasted but fourteen minutes.

Premier Clemenceau was the first delegate to arrive for the Peace Conference. He reached the Trianon Hotel at 2.20 p.m.

The Premier was followed by the Italian delegates. President Wilson arrived at 2.45.

The German delegates arrived just six minutes before the meeting was called to order.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 7.—The Petit Parisien says there will be a maximum delay of one month before the signing of the peace treaty.

The German delegates to the peace congress declare that they will sign the peace treaty, but that Germany will not pay an indemnity.

GUARANTEE PEACE TREATY.

PARIS, May 7.—(Havas Agency.)—Great Britain, France and the United States have concluded an agreement giving supplementary guarantees for France and security for the peace treaty, the Echo of Paris today says it has learned. It adds that Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau will, at a meeting this morning, draft in final form the

STRINGENT TERMS ARE JUSTIFIED

Safety of Europe and World
Require Them, Says
London Times

DESTROYS EVIL SPIRIT

Reduces Army, General
Staff and Abolishes
Military Service

London Times—Public Ledger Cable
to Montreal Star. Copyright.

LONDON, May 7. — The London Times in an editorial discussing the terms says:

"The military and naval conditions are undeniably severe, but not in our opinion a whit more stringent than the safety of Europe and of the world require. They provide for the reduction of the German army to a force which must at no time exceed 100,000 men. It is said that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has twice that number under his command at this moment.

"They limit the German armaments on land and German stocks of ammunition to very small figures. The scale may be judged by the restriction of Germany's 4.2 guns, the heaviest she is to be allowed to have, to no more than 184. Of her heavy machine-guns, the limit is 756. The 4.2 guns are to be 'rationed' on about 67,000 rounds, and field guns on 204,000 rounds.

REDUCE GERMAN STAFF.

"Still more fatal to an early revival of 'militarism,' are provisions designed to destroy the institution which breathed its evil spirit into the old German army and into the German people. The great general staff and all like organizations are to disappear. The number of officers is not to exceed the 4,000 officers now in service, who are retained. They must remain in it until they are forty-five, and new officers must be kept upon the active list for twenty-five years. Retired officers must not take part in military training and are to be free from all military obligations. There is to be but one military school for each arm, and military training in other schools or by associations are not forgotten and are prohibited. Universal military service is, of course, abolished, and all possible care is exercised to prevent a repetition of the Krumper trick of 1807-12.

ALLOWED NO SUBMARINES.

"Similar measures are taken to prevent the German navy from recovering from its defeat. It, too, is strictly rationed in men and in ships. It is to consist of not more than six heavy battleships, as many light cruisers and a dozen destroyers and torpedo-

boats. Germany is to possess no submarines, not even for purposes of commerce. The personnel is to be reduced to 15,000 all told, including 1,500 officers and warrant officers. Here, too, rigorous precautions against evasion are prescribed.

"Germany is to have no airplanes after October 1, and no dirigibles. The air forces are to be demobilized and all aviation grounds within 150 kilometers of the right bank of the Rhine are to be ploughed up, and all fortifications of fifty miles east of the river are to be dismantled. All of these provisions are to be carried out within periods fixed at two or three months from the signature of the treaty.

REPARATION PROVISIONS.

"The articles on reparation may not seem so satisfactory, but the principle that Germany is to accept responsibility for all loss and damage she has done, appears to be accepted. At the same time we are told that the Allies recognize her inability and the inability of her confederates to make this loss and damage good. Apparently, she is to be obliged to make good all the damage to 'civilian populations' of the regions she has devastated. How much further her obligations are to be enforced remains obscure and she is to have thirty years, a long day, to pay what an inter-Allied commission shall decide to be the whole sum she is to pay. While this seems still to be undetermined, the installments payable in 1919 and 1920, are fixed by the treaty at £1,000,000,000 (\$5,000,000,000). The Allies take the power to decide that part payment of this amount may be made in ships.

"Is the only way in which the 'ton for ton' policy, which figured so prominently on electioneering platforms, is to be carried out? The nation will statement await a clear and positive statement on the subject. If pledges given on the matter of such special and vital importance to England are to be treated as 'just words,' bitter disappointment and keen resentment against the Government will be widespread and lasting in the country.

"U-boat piracy will have attained one of its main ends despite our victory. It will have crippled our commerce and, therefore, our whole industrial life during the all-important period of reconstruction and replace them as it was meant to, to the direct advantage of our defeated rivals.

NEWER FEATURES.

"The demands of the Allies and the United States in regard to the renunciation of all Germany's overseas 'rights and titles' to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, to the Saar Basin, rectification of the Belgian frontier, punishment of the German crimes, the future of Schleswig and the 'corridor' from Poland to Danzig, do not differ essentially from those described as probable. Newer, to most of us, are a series of elaborate arrangements, some of a very important kind, outlined under the headings of 'economic conditions' and 'finance.' Customs, shipping, the

most favored nation treatment for the Allies and associates, solidarity of certain contracts and the collection of debts will be found among them. Their multiplicity gives some idea of the inter-alterations of modern commerce and of the enormous labor

which the commissions of the conference must have expended upon them.

"Finally, it must be remembered that many of the clauses are closely inter-twined with the provisions of the League of Nations covenant."

REMARKABLE CEREMONY.

Special Cable by Fred S. Ferguson
of the United Press to Montreal
Star.

VERSAILLES, May 7. — The Germans received, the terms of the peace treaty this afternoon, the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania.

Four years ago Germany challenged civilization by torpedoing the Cunard liner without warning, killing 1,154 civilians. Today she learns the price she must pay in finances, territory and loss of national prestige. Her penalty in blood already has been exacted.

Selection of Versailles as the setting for this world drama is significant, in that nearly half a century ago the modern German empire was born here, at the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war. Germany's dream of world domination began and ended in Versailles.

The dining salon in the Trianon Palace Hotel in which the delegates gathered, is entirely glass on three sides. Green covered tables, in the form of a hollow square, stand in the middle of the room, with smaller red-topped tables ranging along the walls for the secretaries.

COL. SCRIMGER, V.C. BACK ON BALTIC

Troopship Reached Halifax
This Morning—Mont-
realers Aboard

FAMOUS UNITS

Veterans of Ypres and
Other Notable Battles
Return

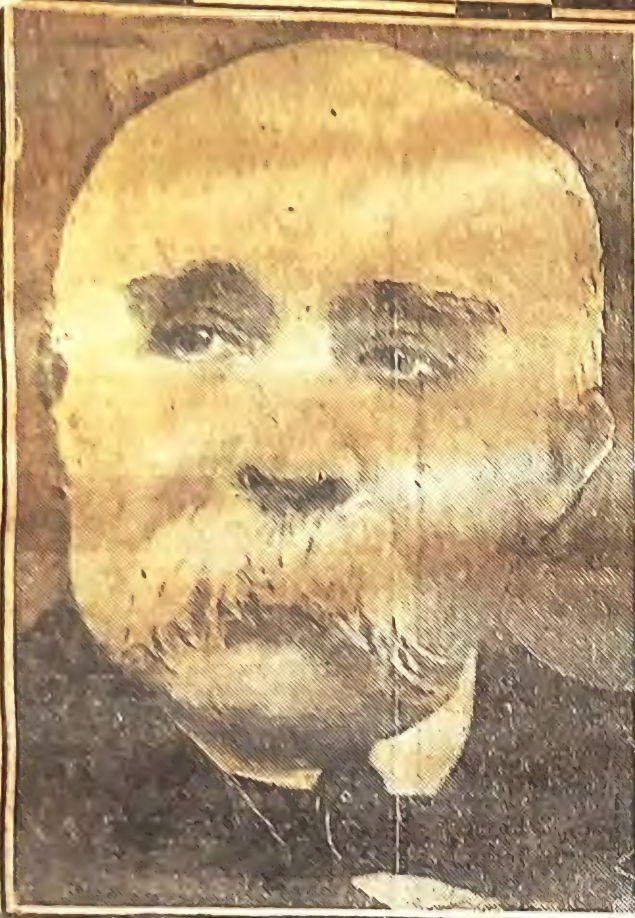
HALIFAX, May 7.—The steamer Baltic from England with returning soldiers, docked at pier 2 this morning at eight o'clock.

The officer commanding the artillery units aboard the Baltic was Lieut.-Col. L. M. Cosgrove, D.S.O., and Bar, Croix de Guerre, of Toronto, commanding the First Brigade Canadian Field Artillery. Another prominent artillery officer was Major W. E. Blue, of Ottawa.

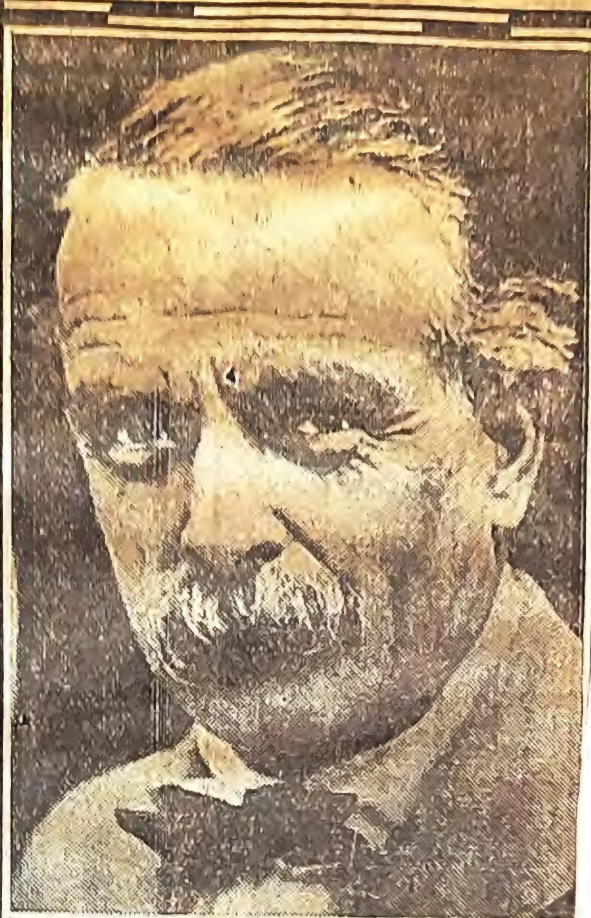
Seventy-two original members of the brigade of a strength of 850 are returning, and the present strength totals 500. The Brigade fought in every engagement in which the Canadian corps participated and did especially effective work at Hill 70, when the units engaged were completely wiped out, after they had thrown away their gas masks in order to be of greater assistance to the infantry.

The senior medical officer returning on the Baltic was Lieut.-Col. F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., of 154 Metcalfe Street, Montreal. Colonel Scrimger went overseas as medical officer in the 14th Montreal Battalion, and won his V.C. at the second battle of Ypres. Latterly, he had been in charge of surgical work at Number 3 General Hospital, a McGill unit.

THE "BIG FOUR" WHO DICT



"Tiger" Clemenceau (France).



Lloyd George (Great Britain).

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1919.

THE PEACE TERMS.

REPARATION, the establishment of new conditions and guarantees for the future were the three main considerations before the men upon whose shoulders there was laid the enormous task of writing the terms of peace.

Judging by the synopsis of the peace terms available at the time of writing they have done their task most thoroughly and well. As fuller particulars come in we shall no doubt be more able to estimate the effects of the treaty more accurately but enough is already made public to assure us of one thing at least: Germany has ceased to be the dark warcloud which for the last half century has held not only Europe but the world in its shadow.

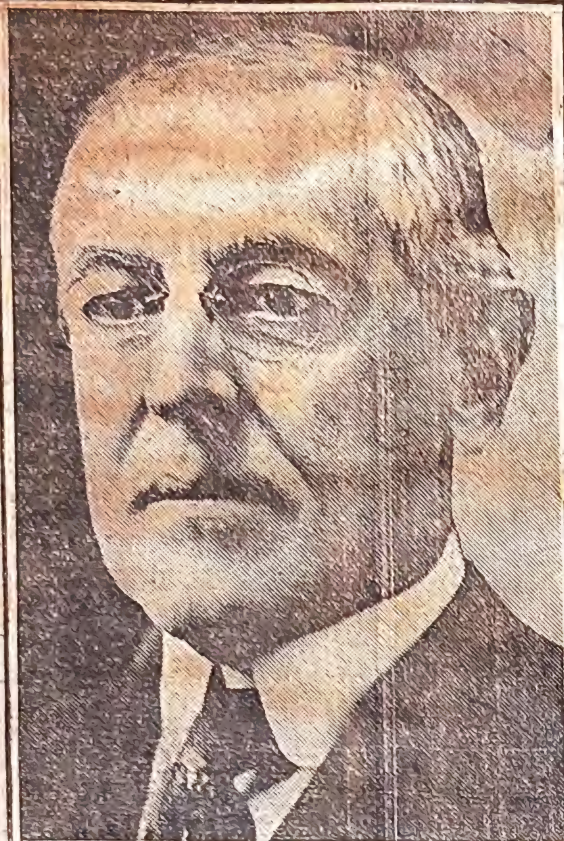
Under the military and naval terms the German army and navy cease to exist as even potentially dangerous weapons of offence. An army of 100,000 men and a navy of about forty warships is all that is necessary for the preservation of her land frontiers and remaining seaports. The deadly submarine, that treacherous

weapon with which she hoped to end the war, has been taken from her and she will no longer be able to bomb undefended cities and hospitals for her fighting arm in the air has been paralyzed.

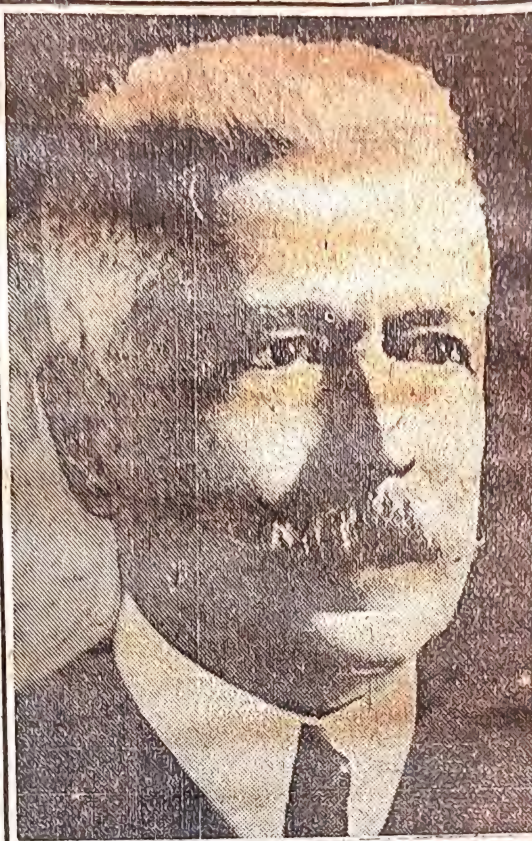
The territorial losses to Germany while unquestionably serious are by no means fatal, for a wise provision calls for a plebiscite in the Saar valley after fifteen years of commission government. It remains to be seen how the Polish "corridor" plan will work out. Germany will doubtless make as much trouble as possible over the isolation of her people to the east of the corridor in question but no other solution was possible if Poland was in reality to be "free." The demand of a certain section of French opinion for the permanent occupation of the western bank of the Rhine has been wisely disregarded but the dismantling of German fortifications and airdromes through a wide belt of German territory behind the Rhine barrier should satisfy the more moderate element in France.

The loss of all her overseas possessions and the crippling of her influence in Morocco will in reality be the hardest blow Germany has to

ATED TERMS TO GERMANY



President Wilson (United States).



Premier Orlando (Italy).

bear. She had made a sad failure of her colonial administration up to 1914, but there were signs of a dawning common-sense where these colonies were concerned and in time Germany might have hoped to derive a real benefit from the great areas which are now gone forever. The loss of fifteen German cables, the dismantling of Heligoland and the opening of the Kiel canal are significant rather through what they indicate than because of any special importance attached to any one of them. Every one of them emphasizes in particular what the more important terms have declared; that Germany is "out" and that she must take what is granted her and make the best of what remains.

The preliminary synopsis is not clear as to the amount of cash "reparation" the Allies will eventually exact. There is to be a preliminary payment of five billions of dollars together with compensation for damage done civilians and their property. Here, as in the adjustment of the territorial terms, the Allied leaders had to be careful not to cripple a defeated enemy by demanding more than she could pay without ruining herself. The preliminary payment is

quite within Germany's reach and the later terms will no doubt be arrived at as investigation discloses more clearly exact conditions within the defeated country.

Here, then, is the last chapter in the greatest drama of the centuries—the treaty of peace. It covers a wider field than has ever before been covered by a peace treaty. Nothing but another world war could make another such treaty necessary and to prevent another such a world war the foundations have been laid in the League of Nations.

So the treaty stands out as the pledge of the certainty of the triumph of righteousness over evil as the result of the supreme test of man's power of destruction over man's power of endurance. Absolute justice is unattainable in human deliberation. It is a divine standard but the treaty which is published today approached, we believe, as nearly to that standard as human intelligence and the circumstance of its creation will permit.

GERMAN DECISION WITHIN THE TIME ALLOTTED

Special Star Cable by Fred S. Ferguson, of United Press.

PARIS, May 8.—That Germany will make known her decision regarding the peace treaty well within the fifteen-day time limit for discussion, was the opinion that prevailed in Allied circles here today.

Already reduced to virtual military and naval impotence, the Germans additionally face the prospect of economic annihilation if they dare to refuse the terms presented to them at Versailles yesterday afternoon. The blockade division of the supreme economic council, under direction of the "big three," has begun preparation of plans under which an even more rigorous blockade than obtained during the war will be clamped down on Germany in event of her defiance.

Premier Clemenceau, in his speech yesterday, made plain that the Allies are prepared to sign the treaty as soon as the Germans make known their decision, regardless of the day this occurs.

The reply of Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German commission, was of much greater length than had been anticipated. Possibly the most sensational portion of his speech was a virtual demand for immediate admission of Germany to the League of Nations.

"Only if the gates of the League of Nations are thrown open to all who are of good will, can the aim be attained and the dead of this war will not have died in vain," he declared.

"A peace which may not be defended in the name of right, always calls forth new resistance. Nobody will be capable of subscribing to it with good conscience, for it will not be possible of fulfillment. Nobody could be able to take upon himself the guarantee of its execution, which ought to lie in its signature."

MAY OFFER OBJECTIONS.

PARIS, May 8.—Intimations reaching the Peace Conference from Versailles lead to the belief that two or three members of the German peace delegation will probably return to Germany to consult their Government, the others remaining at Versailles.

Germany has not yet submitted any communication with regard to the Peace Treaty. All the exchanges between the delegation at Versailles

and the home government are being kept secret.

Three courses seem to be open to the German Government, as indicated by recent despatches. It may either accept the conditions of peace, reject them, or submit them to a plebiscite. Some time ago it was reported from Berlin that the machinery to carry out a nation-wide election has been prepared and that the people could be called upon to express their desire within forty-eight hours, in case the Government should not care to take the responsibility of making the situation now before the country.

The speech of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation to the Peace Congress in reply to Premier Clemenceau at Versailles yesterday, appeared to indicate that Germany would present objections to some features of the treaty as presented to her delegates, notably with regard to Germany's financial responsibilities and economic position. All the German objections must be submitted in writing, within the next two weeks' time that her representatives have for examination of the treaty.

NOT WASTING ANY TIME.

By Associated Press.

VIENNA, May 7.—The German-Austrian peace delegations expected to leave here for St. Germain on Sunday. It includes Dr. Franz Klein, Professor Reinrich Lemisch, Professor von Laun, under-Secretary Flucke and Deputies Stegliger and Rudolph Lodgman. Herr Flucke will represent the Tyrol and Deputy Lodgman the German Bohemians.

What the Austrian delegation will accomplish is not clear here at present because of the economic chaos in the former empire. The Austrians, however, probably will sign any peace offered, but only for the relatively small part of the former empire which they represent. One of the many questions to be adjusted is that of the financial responsibility of the new republics formed from the old empire for the debts of the war.

"The solution of the racial problem," Herr Lodgman said today, "is to give all the old provinces with conflicting nationalities new frontiers. Later they will be obliged to unite voluntarily because their economic interests will demand it."

TERMS FOR AUSTRIA TO INCLUDE AN INDEMNITY OF 5,000,000,000 CROWNS

Entente Heads Have Already Prepared Pact for Signature by Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria—Germans Feverishly Transcribing Their Text for Berlin

PARIS, May 8.—It is expected that the United States will be asked to become the mandatory for Armenia.

Specila Star Cable.

PARIS, May 8.—The committee arranging the Austrian treaty has been instructed to report before Monday.

GERMAN DELEGATES HURRIEDLY TRANSCRIBE TERMS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—The German delegates worked almost all night dissecting and analyzing the text of the Peace Treaty.

Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau today was preparing a full report, which will be sent to Berlin tonight by special courier.

ARRANGE TERMS FOR OTHER ENEMY STATES

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 8.—The Council of Four, with Premier Orlando of Italy

present, began to-day to arrange the programme for the presentation of peace terms to the Austrian Hungarian and Bulgarian delegates.

The Austrian treaty has begun to take form. Portions of it already have been drafted.

It appears that instead of Germany being required to pay the entire indemnity demanded by the Allies a considerable sum will be demanded of Austria, the estimate of

this sum at present being 5,000,000,000 crowns.

This indemnity provision and the delimitation of the frontiers of the new State will be the main features of the treaty now in the making.

Provision is to be made for dividing Austria-Hungary's pre-war debt among the new states formed from territory formerly belonging to that empire.

The frontiers between Germany, Austria and Italy and probably the Adriatic settlement will also figure in the Austrian treaty.

ELTMACHT ODER NEIDER- GANG."

Germany today is brought face to face by the iron of circumstance, beloved (their demi-god Bismarck, with the awful alternative of the formula which they themselves imposed upon their country, "Weltmacht or Niedergang," world-power or downfall) that formula true, had it ever been true these same Junkers must see in the peace treaty the utter ruin of their country. For world-power, hypnotic dream of unexampled prosperity and a too close contemplation of the "good German sword" has had a rude and bitter awakening.

But the jingo phrase never had its foundation truth. Never since the dawn of history has any State been faced with the absolute alternative of universal dominion or national eclipse. Germany is today going "under the yoke," broken, ruined, "under no illusions as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power" in the words of her chief spokesman at Versailles, but she does not face "Niedergang," final downfall and eventual obliteration as one of the great nations of the earth. The terms imposed upon her are hard, even bitter. She wears fetters on every limb; for the moment she exists as a nation only on sufferance of her conquerors and a failure to comply with the utmost provision of the smallest clause expressing their sovereign will toward her may bring in its train the final penalties which are for the moment suspended over her head. She cannot possibly misunderstand the Allied attitude toward her for the present; she will be foolish if she wilfully misunderstands it for the future.

For Germany's future is in her own hands. For the greatest crime of all the ages she has suffered and will suffer enormously. But her loss is not irreparable save as it affects her power to do mischief. She has had taken away from her those two loaded weapons, her army and her navy because for more than a century she has used neither of them except for purposes of aggression and spoliation. For the moment she is likewise crippled in those other means of expansion and rehabilitation through which she might hope to make quick recovery from the burdens laid upon her. The pledge of restitution of Allied shipping destroyed on the basis of "ton for ton" means that her merchant fleet follows her fighting navy over the horizon of the North Sea, a part of her mercantile yards will be busy making good the missing balance of the total which her existing tonnage will not suffice to satisfy. Most favored

nation treatment must be accorded her conquerors. In her home markets for five years and she is specifically forbidden to take advantage of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk which might have meant so much to her since it would have placed the enormous potential wealth of Russia at her disposal. There is no need of reviewing the territorial losses of Germany in Europe. They are serious in themselves and the guarantees demanded for their enforcement are even more serious, but they are not fatal to Germany's future. She still remains great territorially, geographically she still commands the centre of Europe.

As has been said before, the future lies in Germany's hands. Provision is made for the remission of some economic penalties if they are found too exacting. The Allies have no desire to ruin Germany, neither is it their will to perpetuate a wrong. "The German people," said Brockdorff-Rantzau yesterday, "are ready in their hearts to take upon themselves their heavy lot, if the bases of peace which have been established are not any more shaken." That is all that is required. It will be a bitter road which Germany must travel, but not impossible. And having experienced crimes there is room for her again in the family of nations which she deserted and strove to betray.

CRUSHING BLOW TO MILITARISM IS LONDON COMMENT

French Press Not Entirely
Satisfied With the
Treaty

SATISFIED IN U.S.

Latter Hold Terms are
Heavy Punishment which
Germany Earned

Special Cable to Montreal Star and
Chicago News, by Edward Price
Bell. Copyright.

LONDON, May 8.—Here are some of the expressions one hears in London's parliamentary, diplomatic and popular quarters, respecting the peace treaty:

"It is the heaviest and most crushing blow ever delivered to militarism."

"It represents a stupendous amount of labor, and apparently very intelligent labor."

"It paves the way for eventual international disarmament."

"It is the most impressive and valuable international expression in the annals of mankind."

"It promises to redeem Germany from galling burdens, military and politic."

Criticism is heard concerning some of the details, especially those relating to economic and financial matters, but the weight and significance of the broad features of the treaty are almost universally appreciated.

FRANCE FEELS DOUBTFUL.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, May 8.—Newspaper opinion was divided here today regarding the Peace Treaty.

"The crime of 1870 has been expiated, but the crime of 1914 seems to have been considered irreparable," said the Matin. "It remains for France to pay war costs approximating 170,000,000,000 francs (\$34,000,000,000.)"

"The fourteen points have been scrupulously respected," declared the Petit Parisienne. "Despite Brockdorff-Rantzau's words the world has been relieved of the weight of German imperialism."

Other comment was: Petit Journal—"Many regret that Wilson's principles prevented us from getting the Saar Valley. The treaty constitutes an honorable compromise."

Verite—"The treaty will not satisfy anybody. Those not wishing France to die of victory will approve the treaty, which would force the French to ruin themselves by paying the costs of the war."

BELGIUM MAY HAVE LOANS CANCELLED

Allies Trying to Arrange
That and Give Her Ger-
man Land

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Belgian official information service in a statement issued last night based on official advices from Brussels, said that the associated governments were endeavoring to complete some arrangement whereby Belgium would be released from liability for loans contracted during the war.

The statement issued by the information service also said that plenipotentiaries from Belgium, England, France and Holland would meet soon to consider a new agreement which would replace the treaty of 1839, and which would guarantee additional military security to Belgium.

The Brussels advices were said to indicate that the towns of Eupen and Malmédy, given to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna, would be returned to Belgium along with the forest of Herten, a portion of which now lies within Belgian territory, and the Walloon district of Moreanet, comprising about two square miles which before the war was neutralized and was administered jointly by Belgium and Germany.

FORMER KAISER STOLE HOLY KORAN THROUGH TURKS

Obscure Paragraph in the
Peace Treaty Bares
Romance of East

MAY EXPLAIN MUCH

German Possessions of Relics
Gave Them Hold
on Moslems

Special to Star From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 8.—In the Peace terms as submitted to the Germans, it is set forth that Germany must restore the Koran of the Caliph Othman, taken from Medina, to the King of Hedjaz; must deliver the skull of the Sultan Okwawa to the British Government and must restore to France the flags which were taken in 1870 and particularly "certain documents belonging then to M. Rouher."

The Rouher papers are in the main correspondence which has passed between Rouher and various sovereigns and prime ministers of the South German States just before the Franco-Prussian war.

The book of Othman and the skull of Okwawa are objects symbolic of the right to rule at Medina and in a portion of British Central Africa.

Bouher was the chief adviser to Napoleon III, and the most important statesman in his cabinet. He was Minister without Portfolio and much of his service to his sovereign consisted of correspondence between him and various persons in the South German States.

Just before the end of the Franco-Prussian war all of the papers which it was not considered desirable for Prussian eyes to see were entrusted to Rouher, who removed them to his chateau. The chateau was raided and the papers seized and they have been in Berlin ever since.

It was largely through what he learned from the papers that Bismarck was able to coerce some of the lesser German sovereigns into coming into the German Federation, or Empire, as it was up to a short time ago.

SEIZED HOLY KORAN.

The Othman Koran of Medina was taken from the Holy Moslem city by Enver Pasha and a force of Turks and Germans just before the arrival of the British, led by General Allenby.

It will go to the King of the Hedjaz, because he is deemed to be the political successor of Mohammed, the prophet and founder of the Moslem religion.

The authentic text of the Koran is contained in the Medina version and three copies of it were made, one being kept in each of the metropolitan cities of Kufa, Basra and Damascus. They were written by Said Abu Thabit, who had been amanuensis to the prophet and three of the Calif Othman, kinsman and son-in-law of Mohammed, who began his caliphate in the year 644.

The Othman Koran and the copies were ordered written because of disputes that had arisen concerning several earlier versions of the Koran. When it was complete it was decreed official, and all preceding copies were burned.

Enver Pasha removed it from Medina because at the time he and the Kaiser had agreed that the Kaiser himself was to be the next caliph and Grand Sherief of Medina, and that any book or other object symbolic of that office belonged in Berlin.

In the same manner, the skull of the Sultan Okwawa, Enver Pasha caused to be removed from the territory where it was symbolic of rulership to German East Africa. As it was not so important a thing as

a Koran of Othman, it was removed in East Africa instead of being dignified by transmission to Berlin, the Kaiser no doubt, feeling it it would be quite the right time for him to take charge of it when he came through Africa on an inspection trip after he was supreme and elected ruler of all that part of the African continent lying between the Mediterranean and the Cape of Good Hope.

MAY 8 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

How the Treaty of Peace was read and received yesterday is fully told in today's cables.

British newspapers agree that the peace is severe but just. French papers are apparently less satisfied. Humiliation of Germany is the keynote of American comment.

Premier Orlando resumed his sittings with the Council of Four today when the question of the terms for German-Austria were taken up.

It is announced that Austria must pay an indemnity of five billion crowns.

Announcement is made that the alliance between Britain, France and the United States is wholly defensive and is intended to bridge the gap until the League of Nations functions.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Three giant American hydro planes left Rockaway Beach today on the first leg of the journey to Halifax, whence they will jump to Newfoundland and on to the Azores.

There were no indications that the pilots now at Newfoundland would start today.

CHINA.

Dissatisfaction over the Shantung settlement is increasing in China and there is prospect of serious rioting.

RUSSIA.

General Denekine has made another advance against the Bolsheviks, piercing their lines.

Barselani Returning

Rome, Wednesday, May 7.—Salvatore Barselani of the Italian peace delegation, left here tonight for Paris. The Idea Nazionale says that former Premier Salandra and the Marquis Salvago-Raggi will follow shortly.

A TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

Special to The Star.

NEW YORK, May 8.—"It is a terrible punishment the German people and their mad rulers have brought upon themselves," the New York Times said today, in an editorial on the Peace Treaty.

How great will be their moral and spiritual suffering we cannot know, because the world has its doubts about the German conscience."

The New York Sun objected to the League of Nations being interwoven with the Peace Terms, and said:

"The Senate, and not the President, is the body representative of the American people in the making of international agreements. Perhaps its wisdom and patriotism will discern a way . . . for a broad reservation which will meet here, the situation forced upon it by the executive."

"The international gibbet is high and within the sight of its noose hangs a clanking example," said the Tribune. "The settlement will make for peace."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says: "A hard peace it is but not an unjust one. Germany saves more from the wreck than she has any moral right to claim. . . . Germany grumbles, of course, but Germany will sign."

HUNS NAME ALLIED CULPRITS IN WAR

Demand Trial of Allied Editors
Hardinge, Findley, Nicholson, Northcliffe, etc.

By JOSEPH HERRINGS

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette

Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.

Berlin, May 7.—The news that William II. is to be tried by an international court has incensed not so much the Junkers and former court circles, but certain sentimental adherents of various classes, women predominating.

Some of the latter, who tried to arrange an indignation mass meeting, were nonplussed when a famous physician coldly met their hypothetical pleadings with "place him under the observation of specialists in mental diseases and he probably will never be tried."

In the Tagliche Rundschau Professor Schiemann characterizes such a trial as a most shocking disregard of international and moral laws beautified by tradition.

"Only the bad conscience of the five Powers, England, France, Italy, America and Japan, which would be his judges, can make us comprehend this demand," he said.

After recapitulating the history leading to the war from his viewpoint, Mr. Schiemann concludes that Sir Edward Grey, Hardinge, Findley, Nicholson, Poincare, Delcasse, Clemenceau, Sazonoff, Iswolski, Northcliffe, and the editors of the Temps, the Matin, and the Novoye Vremya, are the real culprits, whose trial the German peace delegation

AWARUGHY RATHER THAN ACCEPT TERMS. VIEW OF THOUSANDS IN BERLIN

Severity of Treaty Has Caused Deep Gloom in Germany—Assembly Called for May 12—Austria Will Have to Surrender Her Entire Navy

LONDON, May 9.—In a review of German opinion on the terms of peace telegraphed here, Reuter's Berlin correspondent says that the remark heard on all sides in Berlin is "rather anarchy than such slavery," and that all of the people are discussing the consequences of a refusal by Germany to sign the treaty.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 9.—Havas.—The German National Assembly has been called to meet in Berlin on Monday, May 12.

PARIS, May 9.—The German delegates to the Peace Congress are considerably divided among themselves in their views on the peace terms submitted by the Allied and Associated Powers, it was intimated today by a high British authority, a Reuter statement says.

By Associated Press.
PARIS, May 9. — The naval terms of the treaty to be presented Austria, as they have been completed, entirely wipe out the Austrian navy.

All the ships of that navy, large and small, are to be surrendered. Their disposition among the Allies is to be adjusted later.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 9.—The Chinese delegation has received cabled instructions from Peking not to sign the treaty of peace because of the Kiaoo-Chau-Shantung settlement. Instructions to the same effect have been received from the representatives of both the northern and southern Governments in the conference at Shanghai.

SURRENDER OF EVERY AUSTRIAN WAR VESSEL DEMANDED BY ENTENTE

Naval Terms of Peace Will Completely Abolish Menace on Adriatic—Most of Ships Already Held by Entente — China Refuses to Sign Peace—Big Four Take Up Fiume and Adriatic Problems

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GERMANS RESUME THEIR USUAL TACTICS
Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, May 9.—"The Government has instructed its delegates to make counter-propositions and claim the right of oral discussions," declared Chancellor Scheidemann, in a speech.

"We are dealing with an enemy blinded by selfish policies," he added. "Count Brockdorff-Rantzau faithfully interpreted the feeling of the Empire and the Government," continued Scheidemann, "when he said that we will examine the terms with good will. The Government earnestly wishes for just peace."

FAR SURPASSES HUNS' WORST ANTICIPATIONS

"Product of Thoughtless and
Intoxicated Brutality"

PRESS URGE REJECTION

"Germany's End As Great
Power," Heading of One
Berlin Paper

Associated Press Cable.

Berlin, May 8.—(Reuter's).—The press of Berlin publishes this morning Reuter's summary of the peace terms, which they all condemn.

For example, the Tageblatt says the treaty far surpasses the worst expectations. "It is a product of thoughtless and intoxicated brutality," the paper says. "If it is impossible to alter the draft of the treaty in the course of negotiation, then only one word can be used, namely, 'No.'"

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the summary under the heading: "Crushing conditions." Other conservative newspapers speak of the "unfulfillable conditions." The Independent Socialist paper Freiheit says that from the standpoint of imperialistic policy exemplified, the Brest-Litovsk terms must be regarded as quite moderate, but things are different when they are examined from the viewpoint of the future world peace.

WHY HE SAT DOWN

SOME comment has been made in papers over the alleged want of courtesy of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau in remaining seated when delivering his short address to the Allies after the presentation of the peace terms. Premier Hughes has already spoken bitterly condemning such discourtesy while some of the newspapers are excusing the Count's action on the grounds of physical infirmity. The criticism is founded on a misunderstanding and the excuses are not needed. Plenipotentiaries always speak seated, messengers stand to deliver their words. By sitting down Count Brockdorff-Rantzau was giving a tacit acknowledgment to the Allies that he was a full fledged plenipotentiary and not a mere messenger for his government, the very stipulation on which the Allies had insisted.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

Yesterday the Council of Four discussed the Adriatic problem. Today they are taking up the terms of the treaty with German-Austria.

The Chinese Government has sent instructions to their delegates at Paris not to sign the Peace Treaty.

It is expected that the Austrian delegates will arrive in St. Germain's near Paris on May 12.

The German newspapers naturally condemn the peace terms but there is a general belief that they will be signed. A group of leading bankers is said to be in favor of the Allies occupying Germany.

By the terms of the treaty with Austria the former Austro-Hungarian navy will be wiped out.

Herr Giesberts, one of the German delegates, advocates a peace with Russia and the use of the Bolshevik armies as an alternative to peace with the Allies.

UNITED STATES.

The hydroplane N.C. 4 was forced to descend and was towed into the harbor at Chatham, Mass. The other two hydroplanes, which are attempting the trans-Atlantic flight arrived at Halifax and will likely continue their journey to Newfoundland today.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The commander of a submarine which is said to have sunk several hospital ships has been lodged in the Tower.

Attempts to organize mutiny among soldiers and sailors of Britain have been discovered.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Hungarian despatches admit that the Czecho-Slovaks have scored some success in their advance through Rumania.

CANADIAN PLANES MAY BE BARRED IN U.S.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation began suit today to restrain the United Aircraft Engineering Corporation from selling airplanes bought in Canada at the end of the war. They claim the planes were made in Canada during the war by special permission of the Curtiss firm, the Canadian Government being the manufacturers, with the understanding they were to be used only for war purposes and only in the Dominion.

Trip Was An Uneventful
One and Flight Was Success
After Several
Minor Mishaps

NC 3 SUFFERED FROM BREAKDOWN

Was Forced to Return But
Took Air Again at 12:40
P.M. in Good Shape

Trepassey, Nfd., May 10.—The N. C. 1, first of the American naval hydroairplanes, to leave Halifax on the way to the trans-Atlantic flight base here, alighted in the harbor this afternoon.

The seaplane reached here at 3:41 p.m. (Halifax time).

A thirty mile northwest wind aided the N. C. 1 as she sped along to the end of her day's journey. She was escorted into Trepassey by a naval scout plane from the Newfoundland base here.

The N. C. 1's actual flying time was announced as six hours and 54 minutes, making her average speed over the 460 mile course approximately 65 nautical or 74 land miles an hour.

U-BOAT CO NOW IN TOWER OF LONDON, SAYS REPORT

LONDON, May 9.—The commander of a German submarine arrived in London from Spain yesterday and was placed in the Tower of London.

The Star understands that he was the commander of a U-boat which sank several hospital ships.

GERMANY'S PRESIDENT MAKES INSIDIOUS PLEA TO SPIRIT OF BOLSHEVISM

**Says Peace Terms Would Deliver German Labor
Over to Foreign Capitalism and Wage Slavery
and Would Fetter Young Republic**

BERLIN, May 10 (via Copenhagen).—Germany's reply to the terms of peace presented at Versailles on Wednesday will be a proposal "for a peace of right on the basis of a lasting peace of the nations," according to a proclamation to the German people issued here today by President Ebert.

The proclamation says the treaty would deliver German labor to foreign capitalism, and the indignity of wage slavery, and permanently fetter the young German republic.

WAILS THAT ALLIES' DEMANDS ARE CRUEL

The proclamation closes with an appeal to the German people to "stand together knowing no parties," and to "preserve with the Government mutual trust in the path of duty, in the belief of the triumph of reason and right."

The text of the proclamation follows:

"The first reply of the Allies to the sincere desire for peace on the part of our starving people was the laying down of the uncommonly hard armistice conditions.

"The German people, having laid down its arms, honestly observed all the obligations of the armistice, hard as they were. Notwithstanding this, our opponents for six months have continued the war by maintaining the blockade. The German people bore all the burdens, trusting in the promise given by the Allies in their note of November 5 that the peace would be a peace of right on the basis of President Wilson's 'Fourteen Points.'"

"Instead of that, the Allies have now given us peace terms which are in contradiction to the promise given. It is unbearable for the German people and is impracticable, even if we put forth all our powers. Violence without measure would be done to the German people. From such an imposed peace fresh hatred would be bound to arise between the nations, and in the course of history there would be new wars. The world would be obliged to bury every hope of a League of Nations liberating and healing the nations and insuring peace.

SEEK MILITARY DICTATOR

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

LONDON, May 10.—There is evidence, suggestive rather than explicit, that the German reactionaries are in search of a military dictator who might have his opportunity if the present Government should stumble at the peace fence. Herr Noske, the minister of war, has had some support because of his vigor and ruthlessness, but he is too heavily larded with the socialist brush to please the military caste.

"The dismemberment and mangling of the German people, the delivering of German labor to foreign capitalism for the indignity of wage slavery, and the permanent fettering of the young German republic by the Entente's imperialism is the aim of this peace of violence. The German people's government will answer the peace proposal of violence with a proposal of a peace of right on the basis of a lasting peace of the nations.

"The fact that all circles of the German people have been moved so deeply testifies that the German Government is giving expression to the united will of the German nation. 'The German Government will put forth every effort to secure for the German people the same national unity and independence and the same freedom of labor in economical and cultural respects which the Allies want to give to all the peoples of Europe save only our people.'"

"Our nation must save itself by its own action. In view of this danger of destruction the German nation and the Government which is chosen must stand by each other, knowing no parties. Let Germany unite in a single will to preserve German nationality and liberties.

Every thought and the entire will of the nation ought now to be turned to labor for the preservation and reconstruction of our fatherland.

"The Government appeals to all Germanst in this hard hour to preserve with it mutual trust in the path of duty and in the belief in the triumph of reason and of right."

Hindenburg, since his admirers in open defiance of folklore, hammered nails into his image, has fallen continuously in the public estimation.

It is of special interest, therefore, to notice that Maximilian Harden, whose rapid changes of front are never spontaneous, devotes a recent number of the Zukunft to abuse of Hindenburg and praise of Ludendorff, who, he says, "is the strong silent man who has provided all the ideas and let others take the credit." It would be well to watch Ludendorff.

BRITISH LABOR MEN ARE PLEASED WITH THE TREATY

**Much More Lenient Than
Germany Would Have
Proposed, They Say**

By United Press:

LONDON, May 10.—The opinion of prominent British labor leaders on the peace treaty are given in a series of short interviews by The Times.

"In no part of the House," says The Times, "was the essential justice of the terms more strongly emphasized than among the miners and other trade union members sitting on the front opposition bench, or behind it. Nothing could better illustrate the unity of the nation in the face of the latest German effort to divide it, than the stern tones of men like Stephen Walsh and Clynes."

"Walsh said: 'None can maintain that the terms imposed by the victors upon the vanquished are too severe. If anything, they err on the side of clemency.'"

"Clynes said: 'The terms are very stringent but less stringent than Germany if successful would have imposed upon us.'"

"Watts Morgan, a prominent miners' leader said: 'I think the terms are all that we could expect them to be. One would like of course to get a bigger indemnity, but apparently the amount specified is as much as we could expect to receive under present circumstances.'"

FORERUNNER OF ADOPTED

FUNERAL OF EDITH CAVELL THURSDAY

Service in Westminster Abbey,
Burial in Norwich Cathedral

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to the Montreal Star. Copyright.

LONDON, May 10.—Arrangements have been completed for the public funeral of Edith Cavell. The body is due to leave Ostend at 3 o'clock next Wednesday, and will arrive at Dover at 6 o'clock. It will be brought over on a destroyer.

At Dover there will be a military, naval and civic reception, after which the coffin will be placed in a special waiting room for the night, a military guard of honor being provided.

The body will arrive in London Thursday morning. The funeral procession from Victoria Station to Westminster Abbey will be purely military, consisting of a gun carriage and an escort of 100 men of all ranks. A band of Welsh Guards and Coldstream Guards will play at the service in the Abbey. A special train will carry the body in the afternoon from London to Norwich, where the Bishop of Norwich will conduct a service in the cathedral.

Miss Cavell is to be buried in Life's Garden in the precinct of Norwich cathedral, where a new memorial chapel is being built in memory of those who have fallen in the war.

IN DEEP DISTRESS, GOES INTO MOURNING

BERLIN, May 10, via Copenhagen.—The president of the Imperial Ministry has sent the following telegram to the Governments of the five allies:

"In deep distress and weighed down by care, the German people has waited through the months of the armistice for the peace conditions. Their patience has brought the bitterest disappointment and unspeakable grief to the entire people. A public expressive ought to be given these feelings to all Germans. The Imperial government requests that the five states have public announcements suspended for a week and allow in the theatres only such productions as correspond to the seriousness of these grievous days."

TO PREPARE "JUST" PEACE.

By United Press.

Berlin, May 10.—The Government appeals to the whole nation to stand together confidently until a victory of sense and justice is won. It asks the population of the threatened provinces not to undertake rash acts and declares it intends to answer a peace of oppression with a proposal for a just peace. The national assembly is to meet Monday. The population of Berlin is dumbfounded.

PEOPLE STRUCK DUMB BY PEACE TERMS

B. Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 10.—The people though stricken dumb by the peace terms, are now recovering sufficiently to declare that Germany cannot and will not sign the compact, no matter what comes.

Strikers are increasing and Bolshevism and the Spartacan uprising of the past two months have, if anything, made Germany immune to the possible horrors which are to be anticipated if they are again plunged into war, according to the best opinion here.

There exists a small group of Germans, chiefly conservative, who prefer to see the Entente occupy the whole country than to have it Bolshevized but they are in the dwindling minority.

Reports from the Versailles correspondents emphasize the feeling of amazement and excitement which prevailed on the reading of the terms of the peace treaty. All the correspondents agree that no hasty decision will be reached. A fortnight is allowed the Germans for the return

and peace arrived with the acceptance of the conditions.

MEANS DEATH OF GERMANY.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Berlin says that after a five hour session of the German Cabinet Thursday, Philipp Schaumann, the Chancellor delivered a speech to the committee appointed to consider the treaty. After comparing the most important conditions laid down by the Allies in connection with President Wilson's fourteen points, Schaumann is reported to have said:

"These conditions are nothing else than death for Germany, but the Government must discuss this document of hatred and madness with society."

The Chancellor indicated that the German delegation at Versailles had been instructed to hand a note to the Allies showing the difference between the treaty terms and President Wilson's fourteen points and submit counter proposals and endeavor to start an oral discussion. He expressed the hope that the peace conditions would be considered with good will by both parties and that a satisfactory settlement would be reached.

of an answer, and this time will be used for careful consideration of the demands and the preparation of counter-suggestions, the correspondents say.

There is much speculation in Berlin as to whether the terms represent maximum demands which may be reduced or whether they are final and irreducible.

According to the Berlin Zeitung Am Mittag the delegation at Versailles will carefully avoid any bargaining, but will present definite clear cut counter-proposals, which in part have already been prepared.

"These counter-proposals, which newspaper declares editorially, 'will be based on the fourteen points as disgracefully abandoned by President Wilson. If the German people had a vote on these terms as a whole they would not be in the whole empire a single 'yes'; force without measure or limit—that used to be a Wilson phrase; and the Wilson peace offered us yesterday falls in this category, instead of on his fourteen points."

HUNS KNOW NOW WHO WON THE WAR

Special Cable by Arthur S. Draper to Montreal Daily Star and New York Tribune.

LONDON, May 10.—Writhing beneath a full realization of the weight of the Allies terms, Germany at last appreciates who won the war. From both political wings and from all quarters of the country the outcry is loud and vehement.

Among the newspapers of the extreme right there are several open threats against France. The Berlin Post for instance says:

"The time will come when the whole world will no longer be France's shield, when an honest duel is conceivable. The French people tremble at the face of this possibility. Germany must therefore be remembered."

"When France, in 1807, dictated its will to the mighty state as

ever was seen. Prussia seemed crushed forever. Seven years later Friedrich Wilhelm III. rode into Paris. We will tolerate no chains that have already been broken."

TALK WORLD REVOLUTION.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 10.—The Parliamentary leaders of all factions who are in Berlin to attend committee meetings admits that they were stunned by the severity of the proposed peace terms. Beyond casual comment, however, they declined to discuss the Entente's conditions or details or to forecast the Assembly's probable attitude.

A leading member of the Independent Socialists declared the peace offered was wholly dictatorial and that its revision was possible only through a world revolution.

LONDON PRESS NOT QUITE SATISFIED

Peace Treaty Has Enthusiasts, But Many Doubting Thomases

Special Cable by Joseph W. Gregg to Montreal Star and N.Y. World. Copyright.

LONDON, May 10.—In some quarters critical comment continues on the reports that America will possess all the German liners that are interned in her ports. So it does on the provisions of the peace treaty. This criticism is heard often from those who have misgivings about the size of the indemnity which Great Britain will obtain eventually. They compare this with the tangible assets which will add America in shaping her destinies as Great Britain's chief competitor on the high seas.

The first comments in the British press on the terms of peace showed contrasts less sharply defined than might have been expected. But late views present wider discrepancies. Those who demanded a big indemnity are not satisfied, and, on the opposite extreme, is heard the voice of radical labor in the Daily Herald which says President Wilson was defeated in secret and compromised on essentials, and adds:

"Militarism is perpetuated everywhere except in Germany."

On the other hand the Liberal Star heads its editorial: "We salute the League" and declares:

"So long as it stands like a shining angel, our tormented world may march towards the promised land of brotherhood that is the goal. It is but bare justice to recognize the part played by Prime Minister Lloyd George and his colleagues in saving and safeguarding President Wilson's ideals. Great Britain and America have toiled together to make the great peace pact secure."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"The treaty attempts to steer its way between a policy of crippling and crushing and a plan for the conciliation in which the enemy will be included eventually. The principles which the Allies impose on Germany they must also apply to themselves with as little delay as possible. Unless all the world disarms, it is vain to hope that one nation of seventy millions can be kept permanently disarmed."

The reactionary Morning Post now seeks some solace in emphasizing the fact that outside of Europe, Germany no longer exists, and that the British Empire is proportionately strengthened, saying:

"Let us work to make this exchange of power not merely a name but a reality."

The Globe, also reactionary, stamps the peace terms as unsatisfactory and predicts difficult times for Premier Lloyd George when he returns.

Foch Returning To Front

London, May 11.—Marshal Foch is returning to the front tomorrow, according to a Reuter despatch from Paris.

HOLLAND WILL REFUSE TO HAND OVER THE KAISER

Mouthpiece of the People
Says "We Shall Have to
Refuse Extradition"

London Times-Public Ledger Cable
to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

THE HAGUE, May 10.—Holland's
pride in protecting refugees may
carry the Dutch Government to a re-
fusal to surrender the Kaiser for
trial by international judges. The
Amsterdam Handelsblad which ex-
presses the sentiments of the mass
of the Dutch people says:

"Holland cannot possibly regard a
tribunal exclusively composed of the
Kaiser's enemies as impartial, how-
ever high those comprising it. We
equally are unable to agree to pro-
secution for a deed for which no
legal punishment has been appor-
tioned in advance, while so far no
single description of the nature or
extent of the punishment is given,
but this is left entirely to the judges.

"The Kaiser's personality would
thus lack the protection which for
more than a century has been con-
sidered an indispensable require-
ment for civilized penal juris-
prudence."

"We shall thus have to refuse to
give assent to the eventual request
for extradition. They will not force
us to do it but will make us feel
their vexation in another way. We
shall bear it in the conviction that
history will do us justice."

RAISE PAY RATES IN BRITISH NAVY

Government Approves Admir-
alty Decision on Jerram
Committee Reports

London, May 11. — (Reuter's).—
The Government has approved of the
decisions of the Admiralty, arising
from the report of the Jerram Com-
mittee, on pay of the navy. Marines
will be paid in the future on naval
instead of military rates. The to-
tal annual cost of the new rates
initially will be £4,447,000 and even-
tually £6,148,000. An able seaman
of six years service can now obtain
a weekly wage of 31 to 53 shillings,
the latter with allowances and in-
cluding the value of food; if mar-
ried, with two children, 80 shillings.
Including separation allowances, The
petty officers' pay ranges from 49
to 53 shillings, according to service;
if married, with two children, 97 to
107 shillings, with allowances. A
chief petty officer may reach 128
shillings. The new scale is retro-
active to Feb. 1, 1919.

AMERICAN AIRPLANES MAKE START

Both Machines Up at Nine
O'clock Headed Sea-
ward

WEATHER IDEAL

Believed They are Off on
Dash to Newfound-
land

HALIFAX, N. S., May 10.—The Am-
erican hydro aeroplanes N.C.1 and
N.C.5 took the air at 9 o'clock this
morning, the first to leave the Balti-
more coming up the harbor and then
turning and heading out for sea, the
second to leave the supply ship mak-
ing for the mouth of the harbor di-
rectly.

At the office of the senior United
States Naval Officer here it was
stated that a start had probably been
made, although no definite announce-
ment in the matter had been received
from the Baltimore. Local weather
conditions are ideal for flying.

The League of Nations.

Peace, cry the lying prophets. Peace, from
sowing of Hate?
Gather ye figs of thistles, tho ye rise up earl
and late?
Will ye garner truth from falsehood, fruit from
a rotten tree?
Will sweet come forth from bitter, fresh stream
from the salted sea?
Ye have mocked and spurned My Beloved, and
built your house on the sands,
And the waves have beat against it (behind!
how much of it stands?)
Ye have made a tomb of My garden, have sown
My wheat with tares,
And now ye look for a harvest that only My
good seed bears.
Ye may sign and seal your parchments, your
legions may disperse,
Ye may strip the strong of his armor, and put
him under a curse;
But except ye become as children, and love as
the children love.
Ye find not the Peace of Nations, nor enter My
peace above.

—Major Guy M. Kindersley, O. B. E.

"Huns Have Not Learned Much In the Four Years"

By United Press:

LONDON, May 10.—The British
public has arrived at the opinion that
the speech of Count Brockdorff-
Rantzau, the German foreign min-
ister at Wednesday's meeting in
Paris, when the Allied terms were
presented to the Germans was rank
insolence.

It is understood that after the
meeting Premier Lloyd George de-
clared the Germans had not learned
much in the last four years. As a
means of propaganda, the Premier
regarded the speech an excellent
effort.

Pirate Chief Suspected Of "Sussex" Act

London, May 10.—The submarine
commander who is confined in the
Tower of London after being
brought to this city from Spain, is
said to be Captain Kaiservetter,
and it is believed that he was in
command of the U-boat which
torpedoed the British channel
steamer Sussex on March 24, 1916.

CZAR REPORTED ALIVE

Reports This Time More De-
finite and Truth Likely

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to the New York Times
and Montreal Gazette

Registered in Accordance with the
Copyright Act.

Berlin, May 5.—Today by a re-
markable coincidence I heard re-
ports from the Czar and his family
from two totally different sources.
I cannot give names or particulars
regarding those sources, save to
the extent of saying that the news
comes on one hand from what
might be termed former court
circles, while my other informant
was, until the Bolshevik terror be-
gan, an owner of wide estates in
Russia, which the Czar visited fre-
quently before his abdication. The
news is scanty enough, indeed, but
there are reasons for it being so.
It is that the Czar is still alive, and
well; not only so, but it added that
no member of his family has per-
ished.

In one case the actual place of
the ex-Czar's residence is known
and, again, it will be understood
why nothing can be added beyond
the fact that the place is one where
there is little fear of Bolshevik out-
rage, but from which for the moment
there is no chance of escape.

HAILED AS WEAKNESS.

When the Nansen re-victualling
proposal reached them they could
hardly believe their eyes. They could
not conceive that the Allied and As-
sociated Governments intended to
remove or at least attenuate the
chief cause of Bolshevik unpopu-
larity in cities like Petrograd and Mos-
cow.

PROHIBITION OF IMMIGRANTS.

It is the bill introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, which has been held over for further consideration. Provision is made for the exclusion of enemies, of the mentally defective, of criminals, of beggars and vagrants, spies, conspirators and of members of societies opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials. In addition to the ordinary prohibited classes, the bill goes a long step further and prohibits the landing of persons over the age of fifteen, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English or French languages, or some other language, or dialect. The test of illiteracy is the reading of forty words printed on a slip of paper in the language of the immigrant.

The difficulty of enforcing the latter clause can be readily imagined when it is remembered that it would require probably forty or fifty interpreters and linguists in the examination, especially when the "dialect" may be one hailing from any distant corner of the earth. Another drawback, pointed out by the leader of the Opposition, this clause would shut out immigrants of this class from the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, and, of course, the same would apply to the United States. What the minister is really aiming at, we fancy, is to exclude by some common test the illiterates from the Latin countries who have no spirit, no ambition, no initiative, and are all round in a state of woeful ignorance. There are, on the other hand, illiterates of Anglo-Saxon stock who are liable to make excellent citizens by reason of intelligence and ambition, and habits of

good environment. We know a member of the present House of Commons who says he never had a day's schooling in his whole life. The minister will probably find that his illiteracy clause requires careful reconsideration.

Clause 13 of the bill raises a question in parliamentary government, taken in connection with an Order-in-Council signed only last Thursday prohibiting the further immigration of Doukhobors, Menonites and Hutterites. The minister in this bill is asking Parliament to renew and re-invest in him this power of prohibiting immigrants he deems undesirable. Parliament may refuse to impose this duty on the minister, and strike out the clause, yet at the very moment the minister exercises the power vested in him under the old Act. Parliament may strongly resent the passing of Orders-in-Council of this character by a body which is a committee of Parliament and supposed under our system to use only such powers as are delegated to it by Parliament. In any event, why does the minister exclude the Menonites who have for half a century been good citizens of Manitoba and prosperous farmers of that Province, and not prohibit the immigration of the Mormons with all their insidious doctrines?

NO MORE CON IS CHUR

Special Star Cable by United

DUNDEE, Scotland, M
speaking here, said there
Britain, and that all recr

Our opera last
Last night's per
started, was the
yet given. There
clash and color
dialogue, (the ope
opera comique) pa
the chorus sang
thrusting, the ope
with fidelity to M
mands and the pr
work that helped
production going
All that has

BIG GERMAN ASSEMBLY MAJORITY THREATENS SCHEIDEMANN CABINET

**Controlling Element Tell Chancellor They Will
Quit Government if Cabinet Decides to Sign
Peace Treaty—Chancellor Says Terms "Un
acceptable"**

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, May 13.—The heads of the two German Democratic parties and the parties of the Centre have informed Chancellor Scheidemann that their parties will withdraw their representatives from the Government in case the Cabinet decided to sign the peace treaty, according to a despatch from Berlin received here today by way of Basle.

BASLE, May 13.—The Berlin correspondent of the National Zeitung reported today that Chancellor Scheidemann had informed the journalists the German Government will order its delegates not to sign the peace terms in their present form.

PARIS, May 13.—The German plenipotentiaries were reported today to be preparing a formal request that they be allowed to communicate with the Austrian delegates to the Peace Congress during the negotiations.

ANOTHER VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU SCHEME?

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 13.—It developed this afternoon that von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, intends to ask permission to send German delegates to receive the Austrian representatives, according to the Havas Agency. It had previously been announced that the Allies intended to keep the delegations wholly apart.

NOT ACCEPTABLE, SAYS GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Special Star Cable by John Graudenz, of United Press.

BERLIN, May 13.—"This peace is not acceptable," Chancellor Scheidemann declared yesterday, in a speech before the National Assembly.

With this utterance the audience arose to its feet and cheered enthusiastically for several minutes.

"We are willing to sign a peace, but only a peace we can fulfil—one that will leave us enough strength to work off and pay off what is just," said Scheidemann. "We will not fight. We want peace. We see, with a shudder what brutal militarism leads to from the example set by the Entente.

"We want to save at least the bare life of the country and the people."

"We are unable to compare the peace terms with Wilson's program. The world is shorn of illusion and Wilson's picture as a bringer of peace has faded.

"According to the terms, Germany has ceased to exist abroad.

"Who, as an honest man, is able to sign the treaty as it now stands? No one!"

German note concerning labor regulations.

NEAR ITALIAN SOLUTION.

PARIS, May 13.—The Italian problem seemed nearer of solution when today's conferences began among the Allied representatives here, and it was thought probable that a basis of understanding would be reached during the day. The Italian representatives are reported to be evincing more willingness to make concessions.

The Council of Four held no meeting during the morning. The experts to whom the last notes from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau have been referred had not yet reported. The Allied premiers devoted the forenoon to individual work.

The Italian representatives have resumed complete participation in the pending peace negotiations, by appointing a member of the Italian committee controlling all communication with the German delegation. The commission has hitherto been composed only of British, French and American representatives.

CURRIE'S VIEW OF TERMS

Treaty is Satisfactory—Room For Little Modification

Canadian Associated Press.

London, May 9. — General Currie said today the peace terms struck him as being satisfactory. His more interesting view of the fact is that, when asked a few days ago by English newspapers whether Canada was satisfied with the result of the war, he replied: "I can answer that better when the peace terms are known. I am one who has not time for pitying the Germans."

However, today General Currie remarked: "The very fact that such terms have been put forward by the Allies shows the utter completeness of their victory and that they are able to make sure such a war can never happen again. Germany has obviously to pay to the limit of her ability. I think the military conditions are fair and just, and as such as anybody could have expected. They are even severe, and may be open for the Allies to give a little in certain particulars if proper and reasonable representations are made for this to be done."

MAY 13 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

It is announced that the prospects of a settlement of the Adriatic question are brighter today.

Thomas Nelson Page has submitted to Sonnino and to President Wilson a compromise plan on the disposition of Fiume.

The German delegates have forwarded a request to the Entente Powers that they be permitted to confer with the Austrian delegation when the latter arrives.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

It is unlikely that the United States will start on the next leg of their journey for at least twenty-four hours. Meanwhile it is rumored that one of the British aviators may make the attempt today.

CANADA.

On account of the political situation, Sir Robert Borden will leave England next Saturday for Canada, leaving Sir George Foster to sign the treaty on Canada's behalf.

BELGIUM.

Thousands flocked to the funeral service of Edith Cavell, whose remains are being taken to Norwich for re-interment.

GERMANY.

The Imperial Government met yesterday in a long session to discuss the peace terms. There is a growing feeling that Germany may refuse to sign.

A possible change of government and the retirement of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau is openly predicted.

GREAT BRITAIN
TO DISPOSE OF
170 WARSHIPS

we want to negotiate, but all lions in all countries already are crying aloud their murder plans.

"If this treaty be signed, not only will Germany's cadaver be lying on the battlefield of Versailles, but it will also be joined by that of the liberty of free nations and their faith in the ideals of the Entente."

Scheidemann's speech was applauded throughout, except by the social democrats and other radicals.

STILL MORE NOTES.

Special Star Cable by Fred. S. Ferguson, United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, May 13.—With action on their two latest communications still pending, the German delegates were preparing a fifth note on the peace terms today. It was expected to be presented to the French Foreign Office before night.

Meanwhile, the Allies are bending every effort to complete the Austrian treaty this week. The most important feature of this document will be the question of boundaries, particularly those affecting Italy and Jugo-Slavia.

Premier Orlando resumed his conferences with Colonel House today, and it was learned from an authoritative source that they discussed the disposition of Fiume.

Further effort to effect a compromise on this subject was seen in the scheduled conference between the American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, and President Wilson this afternoon. It is reported the Ambassador has a solution to propose.

Belief that Germany will sign the Treaty, after she has exhausted every subterfuge to ameliorate the terms, continued to grow today in the face of increasing threats by enemy officials.

Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, who intended to go to London today, is remaining in Paris at the request of Premier Lloyd George to aid in preparing the answer to the

MAY CHANGE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 13.—The possibility of a change in the Government of Germany as a result of the presentation of the Allied peace terms was discussed by Philipp Scheidemann, German chancellor, at Berlin today according to a despatch to the change Telegraph Company from that city. The Chancellor denounced the peace terms, which he said represented a "brutal, dictated peace." It is said

SHOWING SOME WISDOM

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 13.—"Even if important changes are not made by the negotiations begun at Versailles, there remains no choice but to bow to compulsion and sign the treaty," says an appeal of the central committee of the Independent Socialist Party in the party organ Die Freiheit this morning.

"Not signing," continues the appeal, "means the retention of our prisoners of war, the occupation of our raw material districts, the tightening of the blockade, unemployment, hunger and death en masse. It is the proletariat that would suffer the most terribly from the consequences."

"Peace, hard and as oppressive as it may be, is a necessary assumption for the possibility of rebuilding our social and economic life in the spirit of the revolution proletariat."

READY FOR EVENTUALITIES.

PARIS, May 13.—It is stated semi-officially that all preparations have been made for the Allied armies to advance into Germany in exactly the same way as they would have done had the armistice not been accepted, in the event that the German delegates refuse to sign the Peace Treaty.

Vessels to Be Sold, Represent Heavy and Light Battleships

OTHERS MAY GO

Stated Whole of "Admiral" Class Will Disappear

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to Montreal Star. Copyright.

LONDON, May 13.—About one hundred and seventy warships in the British Navy of various classes are to be offered to buyers, as soon as they can be cleared for sale by the removal of guns and other equipment.

Even this figure does not appear to be exhaustive, for with the advent of peace conditions, no less than five classes of battleships, two classes of armored cruisers, ten classes of other cruisers and a very large number of small craft, have been placed upon the non-effective list.

Removal of obsolete vessels sets free personnel needed to start the nucleus of the crew system, and places out of commission ships which do not give adequate returns in fighting efficiency for the cost of upkeep.

The battleships going out range

papers.

Canadians
All Home By
End of July

Only 120,000 Men Left in
England, Sir Edward Kemp
Says

Toronto, May 14.—According to the statement of Sir Edward Kemp, in an interview here last night, there should be practically no Canadian soldiers who have served any lengthy period left in England by the end of June.

Of the 268,000 Canadians who were overseas when the armistice was signed, Sir Edward states that only about 120,000 are now left, and he anticipates that demobilization will be rapidly completed. He thinks that the end of July will find practically all of the

Bulgaria is Reported
Mobilizing Secretly

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, May 5.—A Saloniki despatch to the Agence Radio today reported that Bulgaria is secretly mobilizing its younger military classes.

ENGLISHMEN URGED TO CANADIANIZE

Identify Yourselves With Life
of Canada, Said Rev. Mr.
Shatford to S.O.E.

CANADA'S NEEDS

Three Chief Necessities In
Building Up Country Were
Strength, Durability
and Beauty

"There are two classes of patriots, the one who uses the country, and the one who asks his country to use him," said Major the Rev. Canon Shatford in his sermon last night at St. James the Apostle Church at the annual church service of the Sons of England.

Rev. Mr. Shatford, after specifying the qualities which he believed should go into the building up of Canada, that of strength, durability and beauty as exemplified by the British oak, so that the country might stand against all adversity now and in the future generations, addressed a special appeal to the Englishman coming to Canada. It was that he should become part of the country, of Canadian life, and not regard himself merely as a visitor.

"We do not want you just to come and enjoy all the privileges of Canada, make a little money and go back, but to identify yourselves in the life here. Incorporate your lives in the life of Canada, and become a permanent part of the temple that we are to build here. Everyone should put his contribution into the building of Canada, no matter how small it may be, how insignificant it may seem as compared to the contributions of others. The man who works with the sweat of his brow has his part to do as well as the man who works with his hands."

STARVATION AND CHAOS RESULT OF ALL BOLSHEVISM

Lenine-Trotsky Ideals Carried to Logical Conclusion Prove it

ALLIES' OPPORTUNITY

Trembling False Structure Needs Only Slight Military Push to Collapse

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to Montreal Star. Copyright. By H. Wickham Steed, Editor of the London Times.

PARIS, May 13.—By a curious play of circumstances, the nature of which I am not at liberty to indicate I have received an authentic account of the position of the Bolshevist rulers in Russia, the accuracy of which Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotsky themselves could not truthfully contest.

Lenine still pins all his hopes to the possibility of bringing about a Bolshevist revolution and establishing "a dictatorship of the proletariat" in the western European countries and the United States. In a conversation with him and his intimates, he concedes that no reliance is to be placed on the Red Army or organization, the maintenance of which has been a tour de force on the part of Trotsky.

Lenine relies for success on an army of another kind—a propagandist army, as he calls it—which is marvelously organized and supplied with unlimited funds. He has agents working in all the Allied countries, though its chief center outside of Russia is Stockholm. He hopes that the operations of this army may speedily bring on a general revolution and dislocate capitalistic society throughout the world.

FAMINE STALKS ABROAD.

In Russia the situation varies greatly—according to the degrees of famine in various regions. At Petrograd the whole population, reduced from some 3,000,000 to less than 500,000 is rapidly starving and is, for that reason, sullenly anti-Bolshevist.

TERMS LESS SEVERE THAN HUNS IMPOSED ON THE RUMANIANS.

Berne, May 14.—Rumania considers the peace terms given Germany severe, but just, and less severe than Germany imposed upon Rumania a year ago, the Rumanian Press Bureau here announces. It is recalled that the German plenipotentiaries made this remark to the Rumanians: "The conditions imposed upon you are mild compared to these we intend to impose on the Allies."

BIG PEACE DELEGATION FROM VIENNA ARRIVES TO LEARN NATION'S FATE

Members Reached St. Germain Today — Von Brockdorff-Rantzau Presents Three Notes Protesting Against Features of German Peace Terms, but is Less Assertive

Special Star Cable by William Phillip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.

ST. GERMAIN, France, May 14.—The Austrian peace delegates arrived here shortly before six o'clock this evening.

Special Star Cable by John Graudenz, of United Press.

BERLIN, May 14.—"We will fight to the uttermost against separation by violence of any German territories," Chancellor Scheidemann declared, in a proclamation forwarded to Danzig yesterday.

PARIS, May 14.—Two French members of the League of Nations have been selected. Their names will be published shortly.

THE HAGUE, May 14.—The Dutch Government denies that it has decided to surrender the former Emperor William. The question at present, it contends, concerns only Germany and the Entente.

MORE GERMAN PROTESTS DELIVERED TODAY

By Associated Press.

Paris, May 14.—The three German notes delivered to the Council of Four today, the Havas agency says, deal with the following subjects

The first, the effect of the Peace terms upon Germany's economic situation; the second, with the manner in which President Wilson's points are applied, which is protested against; and, the third, with the principles of the reparation demands, which are protested, although it is declared that Germany is prepared to subscribe to them.

One of the notes under consideration is a note presented by von Brockdorff-Rantzau on Tuesday night asking authorization for the sending of German officers to greet the Austrian peace delegation on its arrival at St. Germain. Press opinion is that the request will be denied.

The Council of Four of the Peace Conference this afternoon appointed a sub-committee comprising one member from each of the five Great Powers (Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States and Japan) to deal with objections and proposals from the German peace plenipotentiaries.

ADRIATIC DISPUTE NEARING SETTLEMENT

HAPPY MONTREAL SOLDIERS WHO ARRIVED HOME THIS MORNING

MAY 14 1919

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This picture shows some of the troops waiting on the deck of the transport. The Ontario and Western Canada soldiers were the first to come down the gangway. The Montreal soldiers were last off. (For story see page 3.)
—Photo by British and Colonial Press.

Dutch Deny They Have Agreed To Surrender Ex-Kaiser

The Hague, May 14.—The Dutch government denies that it has decided to surrender former Emperor William. The question at present, it contends, concerns only Germany and the Entente.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Council of Four this morning discussed problems regarding Ports and Waterways and the questions raised in the German protests.

The Germans have forwarded three more long notes to the Allies, who have appointed a Committee of Five to examine them.

The Fiume question is nearer settlement. The Italians have agreed to abandon their reliance on the Treaty of London.

The Austrian delegates, in a special train, reach St. Germain this afternoon.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Ebert made another violent speech to the Assembly last Sunday, in which he endeavored to make a bid for American sympathy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Britain has not yet abandoned all hope of having the German merchant tonnage divided in proportion to the losses sustained. The United States is unwilling to place the ships interned in her ports, prior to the war, in the general pool.

POLAND.

The Poles and Ukrainians have signed a truce.

ITALY.

Italian troops are said to have entered Dalmatia and to have advanced from the ports of Zara and Sebenico, fortifying the passes as they go forward.

UNITED STATES.

On American dirigible and one giant hydroplane are expected at Newfoundland this afternoon.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 14.—The Italian delegates to the Peace Conference are no longer insisting upon the fulfillment of the Treaty of London, and this part of the controversy relative to territory on the eastern shore of the Adriatic is tending toward an adjustment, according to those who have taken part in recent conferences.

The status of Fiume is still being discussed, as the plan to make it a free city, similar to Danzig, has not proved acceptable.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 14. — The Council of Four held a meeting this morning, considering problems relative to ports and waterways and some details of the Austrian treaty.

It is presumed that the German note which was reported to have been delivered last evening was also taken up by the Council.

Three notes from the German delegation were delivered to the Council this morning. They were very long, but the subjects discussed have not as yet been disclosed.

AUSTRIANS DUE TONIGHT.

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of United Press.

ST. GERMAIN, May 14.—The hour of the Austrian peace delegation's arrival in St. Germain, scheduled for today, was uncertain. Their train reached Basle last night in time for them to arrive here this morning, but it was believed they would be purposely delayed sufficiently en route for them to reach their destination at night, the same as the German delegates.

Special telephone, telegraph and wireless facilities were installed here. The wireless will permit the enemy delegates direct communication with Altenburg, Austria. The delegates will live in the Hotel Pavillon Henry IV. Attaches and correspondents will occupy the villa. The Treaty will be presented to the Austrians in the Chateau.

SHOWS SOME COMMONSENSE.

By Associated Press.

VIENNA, May 14.—"You must remember that as a vanquished state we must not cherish too great hopes," said Chancellor Karl Renner, chief of the Austrian peace mission on leaving this city Monday night for Paris. He added that he would try to obtain the best terms possible.

The train pulled out amid cries from the crowd: "We are determined Germans and shall remain Germans. We want union with the German Empire."

KNOW FATE THIS WEEK.

By Havas Agency.

PARIS, May 14.—Belief that the peace Treaty with Austria would be handed to the delegates of that nation by the end of the present week was expressed today.

The Allied powers to be represented at St. Germain in the negotiations with the Austrians will be less numerous than those at Versailles. These Powers will comprise only the states which, declared war upon, or broke diplomatic relations with Austro-Hungary.

POLAND WANTS FLEET.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 14.—Poland has filed a request with the Peace Conference for a part of the German fleet, "for defensive purposes," it was learned today.

The granting of this request would give Poland the first navy in her history.

WOULD POOL HUN SHIPS.

PARIS, May 14.—Renewed effort are being made by the British delegation to secure an agreement calling for the pooling of former German merchant vessels and their distribution on a basis of tonnage loss during the war. Instead of the plan of the United States retaining those ships interned in America prior to the country entering the war.

SEVEN GERMAN NOTES

Special Star Cable by Fred. S. Ferguson, of United Press.

PARIS, May 14. — The "Big Four" today received three new notes from the German delegates relative to the peace terms. Their nature was not disclosed.

Seven German communications regarding the Treaty have thus far been delivered to the Allies. The request contained in the first two were promptly refused. The second two, dealing with labor and German war prisoners, was referred to a special committee of experts. It was believed a reply to the Labor note might be made today.

Confidence is expressed in high quarters that the Germans will complete their objections to the terms well within the fifteen day time limit, and that the Allies will have made full reply within another ten days.

The same authority admitted the cleverness of the labor note, which may be used as a wedge for more objections, also as a means of winning the sympathy of certain radical elements throughout the world.

The German plan for a League of Nations, which was referred to the Allied league commission, sets forth the following principles, it was learned today:

First—Prevention of international disputes; second, universal disarmament; third, freedom of traffic and general equality of economic rights; fourth, protection of national minorities; fifth, creation of an international workers' bureau; sixth, regulation of colonial questions; seventh, union of existing and future international institutions; eighth, creation of an international parliament.

Another provision of the draft reads:

"The League of Nations shall comprise: (a) All belligerent states taking part in the present war; (b) all neutral states included in The Hague arbitration league; (c) all others to be admitted by vote of two-thirds of the existing members. Entrance is reserved to the Holy See."

The Council of Four yesterday took up the Turkish and Asia Minor problem and certain details of the Austrian treaty.

The Supreme Economic Council considered the measures to be enforced should Germany refuse to sign the peace treaty.

The blockade against Hungary will be maintained strictly as long as the present situation continues.

The preparations for the reception of the Austrian delegation indicates that they will be treated with less severity and be much less restricted than the German delegation. They will be received on their arrival at St. Germain by Prefect Chaleel of the Department of Seine-et-Oise as the representative of the French Government and will be entrusted to the charge of the Inter-Allied military mission under Colonel Henry of France.

The intention to quarter the Turks and Bulgarians in St. Germain on their arrival here has been abandoned owing to lack of accommodation. They will probably be located in Meudon, southwest of Paris.

FAMOUS 24TH IS EXPECTED IN CITY SUNDAY MORNING

Royal Reception Planned for Famous 22nd at Quebec

HALIFAX EN FETE

Greyhound Olympic With Fifth Brigade is Due Thursday

Special to The Star.

QUEBEC, May 14.—Arrangements for an elaborate reception to the 22nd Battalion, now on the way to Halifax in the Olympic, are practically completed here. As far as is definitely known, the 22nd will reach here by train Sunday morning and will be given a royal reception.

Special to The Star from Own Correspondent.

Enroute on train to meet 24th Battalion—May 14.—The 24th battalion, Victoria Rifles, are to be properly welcomed in Halifax when they arrive on the R.M.S., Olympic. I learn tonight that the entire Fifth Brigade, is on board the gigantic ocean greyhound due to arrive in Halifax on Thursday afternoon. The 22nd, the 24th, both of Montreal, the 25th of Nova Scotia, and the 26th of New Brunswick, with their details, are all on board this ship and, thus, the Fifth Brigade of the Third Canadian Division is to be brought back to Canada in one great ship load.

On this train there is Captain Ross Robertson, M.C., and Mons Ribband, who is an original officer of the 14th. He is on his way to Halifax to meet his old battalion. Accompanying him are several N. C. O.'s who have been with the unit and who will assist him in greeting of the boys of the Victoria Rifles. Some of them are going down for the reception committee of the Victoria Rifles.

PERSONNEL OF 24th.

Tonight I was able to learn something of the personnel of the officers of the unit returning. Lieut-Colonel Ritchie, D.S.O., M.C., is in command. He went overseas as Adjutant of the unit. The second in command is Major P. L. Hall, M.C., and Croix de Guerre, who is an original, and went over as a platoon commander. There is also Major E. O. Duclos, M.C., another officer who went over as a platoon commander and has since secured his majority. These are the only three original officers of the unit left. The rest are replacements.

Will Requisition Steel

Washington, May 14.—The Navy Department has decided to exercise its authority under war emergency legislation, and requisition steel for battleship construction. The price to be paid would be fixed later, on a basis of market conditions, and quotations, rather than on an exchange.

TERMS UNACCEPTABLE, CANNOT SIGN DECLARES BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU

Head of German Delegation Makes Definite Statement That Present Peace Treaty Will Not Be Signed—Austria Gets Week to Accept

BERLIN, May 15.—Count von Brockdorff Rantzau, the head of the German peace delegation, in communicating to the other members of the delegation the text of the three notes he sent to Premier Clemenceau, pointed out that the Peace Treaty in its present form could not be accepted and could not be signed because it was impossible to fulfil its terms.

Despatches from Versailles, reporting the count's action, add that he told the German delegation that it would sign nothing it was not intended to fulfil. The delegation, he continued, would endeavor to improve the treaty and make signing possible.

AUSTRIA GIVEN A WEEK TO SIGN.

Special Cable to the Montreal Star by Ed. L. Keen. of United Press.
PARIS, May 15.—The Austrians probably will not be given more than a week for consideration of the terms.

LONDON, May 15.—Philipp Scheidemann, the German premier, has sent through the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Herald, the British labor newspaper, an appeal to the British people to realize "the appalling position Germany is placed in by the peace conditions."

Herr Scheidemann in his appeal takes various points similar to those in speeches of his that have already been reported, and in addition says: "We cannot believe that fellow-human beings, however much under the influence of a wicked war, can really intend to reduce a kindred civilized people to slavery, for that is what these conditions mean."

"We Germans call upon you English not to force us to sign away our upright and the peace of Europe in our hour of weakness."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 15.—The German peace delegates will oppose signing that article of the treaty providing for trial of the former Kaiser, it was learned this afternoon.

Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau was understood to have forwarded a note to the Allies accepting German responsibility for the war, to the extent of agreeing that reparation is necessary, but denying individual responsibility.

LET TREATY MAY 23.

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of United Press.

PARIS, May 15.—The tentative peace treaty is May 23, it was learned today.

The program to be followed, it is assumed, will be similar to that of submitting the German terms, in that ceremony will take place at a plenary session of the Peace Conference, and will be preceded by a secret plenary session in which the

NEW COMPLICATIONS.

SPECIAL STAR CABLE.
PARIS, May 15.—Unexpected complications have arisen in connection with Belgian claims that the river Scheldt be made a free waterway.

It is said that strategic objection to making the Scheldt free find favor in influential British quarters. It is not in the British Admiralty itself. With access to Antwerp blocked, as at present, in any war in which Holland had control of the mouth of the river and was neutral, the capture of Antwerp by Germany, it is argued, would constitute a loss serious menace to the British naval position than if the river were free for Belgian access to the sea.

The Belgians complain that this view takes into account only measures to mitigate the consequences of possible future invasion of Belgium, while provision should be made against the possibility of such invasion, and that her natural interests are thus sacrificed on the altar of naval strategy.

Belgium also claims that it is possible for her to make arrangements with Holland not only for the right to use the Scheldt for military purposes, but also to use Dutch territory on the left bank of the river. Such an agreement, to be effective, should be embodied in a convention recognized by the other Powers concerned in the Treaty of 1839. Great Britain being one of those Powers.

Belgian control of the Scheldt would lead to greatly improved navigation for Antwerp and other river cities.

ADMIRAL KOLCHAK



This photo of the Dictator of all Russia was taken at Omsk a few days after he took up the duties of Director.

DENEKINE'S PROGRAMME To Crush Bolshevism and Reconstruct Russia

Paris, May 13.—(French Wireless Service.)—General Denekine, the head of the Cossack Anti-Bolshevik Government in Southeastern Russia, has communicated his programme to representatives of the Allied Powers. The principal points of the programme follow:

- To continue the struggle against Bolshevism.
- Restoration of law and order.
- Reconstruction of a unified and indivisible Russia.
- Convocation of a constituent assembly based upon a universal suffrage.
- Larger regional autonomy and the establishment of self-governing districts.
- Civil and religious liberty.
- Immediate agrarian reforms.
- Adoption of measures tending to protect workers against exploitation by the capitalists and against government abuses.

BRITAIN TODAY PAID REVERENT HONOR TO DEAD EDITH CAVELL

*With Solemn Military Pomp Body of Martyr
Nurse Was Received in London—Westminster
Abbey Scene of Mingled Pathos and Grandeur*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 15.—Britain today paid solemn tribute to Edith Cavell, the heroic nurse, murdered by the Germans in Brussels, October 12, 1915.

Her body, exhumed from the place where the Germans had buried it, was received with impressive military honors at Victoria Station this morning. After an imposing service at Westminster Abbey, the body was taken to her native town, Norwich Station, for interment.

Crowds blocked the approaches to Victoria Station as the hour approached for the arrival of the special train from Dover, bearing the casket. The throngs were quiet and solemn.

An escort of honor of Grenadier Guards was drawn up at the entrance of the station, the men's heads bowed, their rifles reversed.

MEMORABLE SCENE AS BODY WAS RECEIVED

The coach containing the coffin was draped in purple. As the pallbearers appeared with their honored burden there was a sharp command, a rattle of arms, and the troops came to salute.

The casket was plain oak, with a brass plate inscribed:

"Edith Cavell.

"Born December 4, 1865.

"Died October 12, 1915."

It was draped with the Union Jack. Through a lane of soldiers, standing stiffly at attention, the pallbearers paced slowly to a battle-scarred gun-carriage, which once belonged to Company L, the heroes of the battle of Le Cateau.

The coffin was placed on this historic carriage and six black horses drew it slowly through the ranks of the guard into view of the thousands massed in the streets. All hats were doffed, there was a rumble of drums, and a military band sounded the mournful strains of Chopin's Funeral March.

Vast, silent crowds lined the route to the Abbey and thousands of soldiers were drawn up on both sides of the streets, standing with arms reversed, heads bowed.

THE ABBEY SERVICE.

The congregation at the Abbey included high officials of the government, representatives of foreign countries and men prominent in military walks of life. King George was

At the conclusion of the service, the trumpeters sounded reveille, briskly and cheerfully.

MANY NOTABLES THERE.

Among those in the Abbey were eight members of the Cavell family; the Count de la Laing, representing Belgium; Dowager Queen Alexandra; the Earl of Athlone representing King George; Secretary of State Lansing and Mrs. Lansing; American Ambassador Davis and Mrs. Davis.

The cortege re-formed and marched through Liverpool street to the railway station, where the casket was placed on the train to be taken to Norwich.

Liverpool street also was thronged with spectators.

The casket was again placed on a gun-carriage at Norwich and drew slowly through the streets, the procession led by a group of Red Cross nurses laden with flowers.

The cortege passed the Cavell monument, draped in mourning.

At the cathedral, the Bishop of Norwich met the procession, and officiated at the services, which were even more impressive than those in London, due to the fact that among the mourners were many persons who knew Edith Cavell intimately. The cathedral was overflowing with floral tributes.

THE LAST SCENES.

A joint recital by Mme. Frances Alda and Leo Ornstein is announced for the evening of May 26. The proceeds will be divided between the Kindred Club and the Swiss National Fund, which ministers to the wants of soldiers and their families.

Edith Cavell, who has been received by the Swiss National Fund, which ministers to the wants of soldiers and their families.

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Courier Bringing Treaty to Ottawa

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, May 14.—A copy of the peace terms which have been handed by the Allies to Germany will be officially delivered to the Canadian Government by a special courier, who is now on his way to this country. The courier is expected to land on this side of the Atlantic within the next few days. He will come to Ottawa and hand the document to the proper authority here.

Similarly a special courier will deliver a copy of the treaty terms to the United States Government. The treaty is a document of 80,000 words.

MAY 15 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Count Brockdorff - Rantzau has presented three more notes to the Allies, urging that the treaty terms mean trade paralysis, and will involve wholesale loss of life.

The Council of Four has replied to the Labor note presented by Germany, refusing to discuss it, and pointing out that the requests therein are all provided for in the Peace Treaty.

The Austrian delegates have arrived at St. Germain, and are allowed freedom of movement. The treaty with Austria will be presented to the delegates next Wednesday.

BULGARIA.

Authentic reports state that the Bulgarians are again mobilizing.

RUSSIA.

Admiral Kolchak has captured Samara from the Bolsheviks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The funeral services in honor of Edith Cavell took place before huge crowds today at Westminster Abbey and at Norwich.

THE FAR EAST.

Japan at a sitting of the Council has decided to reorganize the government system of Korea.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

The United States dirigible has reached St. John and the hydroplanes are expected to be on their way for the Azores before nightfall.

King Albert Flies to England

BRUSSELS, May 16.—(Havas Agency.)—King Albert left the Belgian capital in an airplane today for England.

WOOD HALL
N. H. SINGLARI, Prop.
E. 5811.
should direct you to interview
acquisition of your finishing touch
Food start in the dancing art or in
hour. The importance of obtaining
Lesson given by appointment at 8
600 ST. URBAIN STREET
Sinclair's Private Dancing Academy
New Term for Adults.
Hall to Use
Private Lesson
600 Guy Street
JACOBITE HALL
DANCING

RANTZAU DECLARES GERMANY WILL NOT AGREE TO INDEMNITY

Will Acknowledge Need of Paying Compensation, But Not Penalty Based on Her Causing the War

BERLIN, May 16.—The note which Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau head of the German peace mission at Versailles, handed on Tuesday to Premier Clemenceau as president of the Peace Conference, dealing with the question of reparation and responsibility for the war, declared that Germany has obligated herself to give compensation based on Secretary of State Lansing's note of Nov. 5, independently of the question of responsibility for the war.

The German delegation, the note set forth, could not recognize that from any responsibility of the former German Government for the origin of the war there could be deduced on the part of the Allied and Associated Powers the right to claim indemnification for losses suffered through the war.

The note declared, further, that the peace terms provided no proof of Germany's responsibility for the war, and requested that the reports of all the Allied commissions which investigated the responsibility for the war should be communicated to the German delegation.

CHINESE CABINET RESIGNS, PREMIER REFUSES

PARIS, May 16.—The Chinese Cabinet has resigned, but the President has refused to accept the resignation, according to a telegram from Peking to the Peace Conference. The Peace Conference at Shanghai between representatives of northern and southern China, the telegram adds, has broken up.

It is not unlikely the proffered resignation of the Cabinet, which was reorganized on March 3, has some connection with the Chinese feeling over the decision of the Peace Conference concerning Shantung.

PARIS, May 16.—As the result of conferences among the representatives of the Powers, which were being continued today, the text of the German treaty will probably be made public by instalments. It is reported that the financial and boundaries sections of the document will be released tonight.

NEAR EAST TREATIES.

PARIS, May 16.—It is quite probable that the Turkish and Bulgarian peace treaties will be negotiated and signed in Constantinople, Saloniki, or some other convenient city in the Near East, according to Reuters Paris office.

ITALIAN SETTLEMENT NEAR.

Special Star Cable by United Press. PARIS, May 16.—The Italian delegates were optimistic to-day, for the first time since they returned to Paris, as a result of the reported conciliatory attitude of the Allies.

They expressed confidence that the present negotiations would result in a solution of the Adriatic problem within a few days.

Negotiations pending for the ad-

justment of the Adriatic controversy contemplate a direct settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, through American mediation. By this plan the Austrian treaty would not specify the disposition to be made of Dalmatia, Istria or Fiume, beyond detaching them from Austria.

DELIMITING BOUNDARIES.

PARIS, May 16.—The Council of Foreign Ministers continued work to-day on subsidiary details of the Austrian treaty having to do with the new Austrian frontiers.

It is considered as unlikely that the treaty will be ready for presentation to the Austrian plenipotentiaries before Wednesday of next week and probably until later.

The Council of Four yesterday discussed the military, naval and aerial terms of the treaty.

Premier Lloyd George is absent to-day bidding goodbye to a Welsh regiment that is leaving France for home, and the Council of Four will not meet again before Saturday.

PEREMPTORY REFUSAL.

PARIS, May 16.—(Havas)—A peremptory answer to the German note registering objections to the treaty arrangements for the left bank of the Rhine and the Sarre Valley, has been drafted by the special commission on territorial affairs presided over by Andre Tardieu, it was reported this morning. The reply, it was expected, would be submitted to the Council of Four to-day.

The German counter-proposal regarding the Saar basin agrees to surrender of the coal mines, but insists upon retention of political jurisdiction over the region, it was learned from an authoritative source to-day.

OLYMPIC WITH 24TH AND 22ND DISEMBARKING

Liner Docked This Afternoon at Three o'clock

HALIFAX WELCOME

Home-coming Troops Given Enthusiastic Ovation—Official Welcome

HALIFAX, N.S., May 16. — The Olympic docked at three o'clock this afternoon with the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, including the 22nd, 24th, 25th and 26th Battalions. The steamer also brought the 29th battalion of the 6th Brigade, and a host of smaller units and details, including the 5th Battalion Canadian Engineers, the 5th Field Ambulance, No. 2 Stationary Hospital, the 1st Canadian Army Auxiliary Horse, the 1st and 2nd Divisional Ammunition Columns, and 159 men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

CIVIC WELCOME.

The city was gay with bunting in honor of the homecoming of its 26th battalion, and the steamer was accorded an official reception by the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Among the distinguished military passengers on board were Brigadier Generals Tremblay and Embury.

ORIGINALS OF 22ND.

The 22nd battalion returns with a strength of thirty-five officers and 759 other ranks. Of these five officers and sixty-seven men are original members of the battalion. The original officers returning today include Brigadier-General Tremblay, of the 5th Brigade; Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O. and Bar, Legion of Honor, of Montreal, who commanded the regiment for some time previous to being wounded in August of last year, and Major J. P. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C., Legion of Honor, of Montreal; Major H. Chasse, D.S.O., M.C., returned as second in command of the battalion.

Colonel Dubuc stated that in all upwards of 8,000 men passed through the battalion during its period of active service. A delegation made up of relatives of various officers from Quebec and Montreal were on hand to extend a welcome.

According to the train schedule, ten special troop trains and one civilian will be dispatched with her passengers. Of these there are two for Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and St. John, and another for Halifax.



Montreal, May 15, '19.

H

THE LEAGUE'S FIRST MANDATORY



The unshaded section around Smyrna indicates the portion of Asia Minor taken over yesterday by a Greek division under the authority of the League of Nations.

N. C. 3 ON WAY TO AZORES

Went Up at Trepassey at
4.41 O'clock.

OTHERS TO FOLLOW.

Americans Make Second At-
tempt to get Away in
Big Flight.

TREPASSEY, Nfld., May 16

—The N.C.3 left her moorings
for the Transatlantic flight.

The N.C. 3 left her moorings
at 8.41 Greenwich time (4:41
New York time).

TREPASSEY, Nfld., May 16.—
Crews of the three American trans-
Atlantic seaplanes were preparing at
3:30 p.m. (2:20 p.m. New York time)
for the start of their trip to the Az-
ores. Weather reports were favor-
able and it was expected that the
planes would cast off from their
moorings in about an hour.

Special to The Star.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., May 16.—The re-
ported salvaging of the American
dirigible C-5 was apparently a false
alarm.

Lieutenant Little, chief aviation
expert aboard the cruiser Chicago
authorized the statement that noth-
ing whatever had been heard offi-
cially from the destroyer Edwards,
since leaving port last evening, about
the missing dirigible. Lieutenant
Little says the British steamer War
Nigor, which left St. Johns yester-
day morning for Liverpool reported
last night sighting an airship in wa-
ter eighty-five miles east of St.
Johns. The destroyer Edwards was
informed of this and directed to pro-
ceed to the scene.

Lieutenant Little adds that his per-
sonal opinion is that hope of rescu-
ing the machine is very slight, and
that even if they do succeed, she
would be worthless for flying pur-
poses for a long time. He also adds
that the Chicago is now embarking
all airship supplies prior to returning
to New York.

TREPASSEY, Nfld., May 16.—With
the weather along the route to the
Azores the best yet reported, the sea-
planes N.C.1 and N.C.3 will attempt
to start the trans-Atlantic flight at
about three o'clock this afternoon,
Newfoundland time (1:30 p.m. New
York time). Commander Towers an-
nounced this forenoon. The N.C.4,
which arrived last evening from Hal-
fax, is undergoing repairs and will
follow as soon as possible.

WINNIPEG SEES GENERAL STRIKE IN FULL EFFECT

MAY 16 1919 100

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Council of Four did not meet
this morning owing to the tempo-
rary absence of Premier Lloyd
George.

It is expected that the financial
and boundary terms of the Treaty
with Austria will be published to-
night.

The Allies have replied to the
German notes on the Saar Valley
and Rhine bank terms, stating
that they refuse to consider the
suggestion forwarded.

The Austrian Peace terms will
not define the boundaries of Flume,
Istria and Dalmatia, but these ques-
tions will be left to the mediation
of President Wilson.

Poland's request to share in the
division of the captured war ships
has been refused by the Allies.

THE BALKAN AREA.

Serbs and Croats are fighting
at Agram where many have been
killed.

The Allies acting through a Greek
division have occupied Smyrna in
Asia Minor. The step is considered a
preliminary to the occupying of a
section of the coast bounding the
Aegean Sea by Greece as mandatory
for the League.

RUSSIA.

General Petlura is scoring further
successes against the Bolsheviks,
who are growing demoralized and
are fleeing towards Sarny.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

The sea planes are starting for the
Azores at three o'clock. The British
are also preparing for their flight
to Ireland today.

27,000 Workers Quit in Sym- pathy With Metal Men

MINISTER POWERLESS

Bakers, Firemen, Postal Em- ployees and Railway Shop- men Among Those Out

By Canadian Press.

Winnipeg, May 16.—Winnipeg is
now in the throes of the greatest
labor struggle of all her history.
Estimates vary as to the total num-
ber of workers out on strike, these
running from 15,000 to 27,000.

The mayor and city council are
grappling with the problem of main-
taining the essential services of
public utilities, police and fire pro-
tection as the tie-up grows. Ever
walk of industrial and commercial
life in Winnipeg is represented
among the strikers. Wholesale and
retail stores are affected and in
number of cases closed. The large
department stores experienced only
a partial walk-out and are continu-
ing to give service. The biggest of
these, employing some six thousand
hands, lost the assistance of about
700 employees, including engineers,
teamsters, grocery clerks, butchers,
lunch-room waitresses and kitchen
help.

With only the postmaster, his deputy and three stamp clerks remaining on duty, the post-office is tied up—269 postal workers having quit at 11 o'clock this morning. Street railway service is at a complete standstill, while the question of the city granting the jitneys permission to again operate is under advisement. Free automobile rides for pedestrians are again being offered by automobile owners. The fire brigade is out to a man, except for the chief and his deputy and district chiefs, the department being manned by volunteers. Numerous fire alarm calls have been answered during the afternoon and evening, but nothing of a serious nature had to be coped with.

CIVIC CLERKS OUT.

All civic clerks, with few exceptions, are out on strike, and there is not an office at the City Hall where one can even pay a bill.

Light and power and waterworks employees are out, but efforts are being made to continue the water system and to ensure at least enough power for domestic lighting purposes.

The policemen are remaining on duty, not having been called out as yet by the Trades and Labor Council.

More than 4,500 men, including clerks, car checkers, etc., are out on strike in the yards, office and shops of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian National and Grand Trunk Pacific railways.

Bread is difficult to get, even though the bakers are doing their utmost to supply the citizens, in spite of the strikes in their establishments, and the sign on a closed door promising more bread three or four days' hence was not infrequent.

THE MARTYRED NURSE.

No tragedy of the war touched the people closer than the brutal murder of Edith Cavell, in Belgium, and the tribute paid to her memory yesterday by the English nation, as represented on the densely crowded streets of London through which her remains were borne, and in the solemn service at Westminster Abbey, testified to the high place she occupies in the roll of the heroines of the world. A great monument to be erected in her honor is projected in England. The whole civilized world will place a wreath reverently on that monument. By her conduct she dignified the calling of nurse, and in her death at the hands of Germans with diseased minds she displayed courage of a very high order, and the fine spirit of which martyrs are made. It is pleasing to know that her body will lie in a quiet country churchyard in the blossoming English soil. All that remains is to mete out adequate punishment to the German officer who ordered her execution.

FORMER KAISER'S GLORY MERE MYTH IN GERMANY NOW

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Masses Who Paid Humblest Homage Now Shrug Their Shoulders at His Name—Fate Quickly Shifted Scene in Theatre of Lifelong Poseur

Special Cable by Maximilian Harden to New York World and Montreal Star. Copyright, 1919.

BERLIN, May 17.—"William is going to get it in the neck now." A non-com. of the hireling army says this to a sailor near me, showing the paper with a report that William Hohenzollern is to be placed before an international court as a criminal. Cigarette between teeth, the sailor casually glances at the paper, shrugs his shoulders as much as to say, "What does it matter to me?"

This fellow often stood at rigid attention when the Kaiser reviewed his fleet, joined in the three hurrahs, and with the thousands of other sailors looked awe-struck at the all-mighty standing on the all-highest bridge. Admiral's staff in his fist, heroically posed as if before the camera. Today with an extradition trial verdict in sight and His Majesty's sailors inwardly unmoved, where is all the mightiness of the highest war lord, ruler of the Fatherland; where are the victor's garland and the grace of God whence for thirty years he has boasted of having received his crown?

All squandered, talked away, swept away by a flood of blood; no throne, no crown, neither war lord nor father of his country.

But even now he looks heroically into the photographer's lens, bowed in gloom, garlanded as befits such a time of sorrow, yet every inch a Kaiser, whose eye, according to the old habit, firmly sticks to the focus of the camera at Brandenburg Gate.

I leave the sailor and the non-com. here. On the Pariser Square was a stage whereon William loved most to show himself. Here, when foreign sovereigns came to visit, the Chief Burgomasters and Aldermen of Berlin had to approach his gala carriage and deliver addresses, dripping with fawning praise and servility. Here, where his grandfather and father thrice entered as victors, acclaimed by multitudes, he too wanted to hold a triumphant entry. In October, 1914, a court General sent a circular to the inhabitants of the houses in Unter den Linden, demanding that they place at his disposal their street windows, for soon was expected the entry of the victorious army.

In His Time A Man Plays Many Parts; An Example

London, April 28.—Brimful of strange adventures was the life of John William Rucroft, forty-nine, of King Edward's Horse, as it was described, when he was charged at Lancaster Quarter Sessions with breaking into a shop at Morecambe and stealing jewellery value £770. He said that he had:

- Served in the South African war.
- Been a gold miner and prospector in Klondike and Alaska.
- Traded as a copra merchant in the South Sea Islands.
- Been a beachcomber in British Guiana.
- Worked on the Panama Canal.
- Fought under President Castro in Mexico.
- Was in the Boxer riots in China.
- In Jamaica at the time of the great earthquake in 1907.
- Worked on the Trans-Siberian railway.
- Assisted to quell the Sinn Féin rising in Ireland.
- Fought in France and was severely wounded.
- Following the shop-breaking, which was done while he was on sick leave, he sent valuable presents to his sister, gave rings to nurses at Colchester Hospital and other people in the town.
- When arrested he had still £200 worth in his possession, and he helped the police to recover an additional £150 worth.
- Sentence of twelve months' hard labor was passed upon him.

BRITISH FLEET TO OCCUPY TOWN IN EAST PRUSSIA.

London, May 17. — A British fleet is anchored outside of Memel, East Prussia, close to the Russian frontier, and the British are expected to occupy the place in a few days, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting Berlin advices.

Herr Harden continues to tell the Germans that their present fix is wholly their own fault. This is in keeping with his attitude during the war. Harden must be the popular man among his own neo-

THE ORIGINAL OFFICERS OF THE 24TH BATTALION



The above photograph shows original officers who went to France with the 24th Battalion. Reading from left to right the names are (rear, standing) as pt. G. Ross Robertson; (Second row): Capt. H. E. Campbell, Lieut. Skinner, Capt. J. S. Jenkins, Lieut. Murray, Lieut. W. R. Hastings, Lieut. Kennedy; Lieut. Rusty Laing, Lieut. I. R. McNaughton, Lieut. A. S. Mills, Lieut. V. E. Duclos, Lieut. J. Heaton, Lieut. C. G. Green Shields, Lieut. H. C. Wolsley, Lt. H. me ut H. D. Kingstone, Lieut. R. K. Robertson, Lieut. R. Sutherland, Major C. B. Parr, Major R. O. Alexander, Major Claude Hill, Lieut-Col. J. A. Gunn, Lieut O. McMurtry, Major J. A. Ross, Capt. F. T. Bown, Capt. B. H. T. Mackenzie. (Seated on ground): Lieut. P. L. Hall, Lieut. A. L. Walker, Lieut. Cyril Wen and Lieut. W. D. Chambers. All these men are entitled to wear the 1914-15 ribbon.

HAWKER STARTS OCEAN FLIGHT; RAYNHAM HURT

Australian's Gamble With Death To Beat Americans Across Atlantic

RAYMOR PLANE WRECKED

Axle Smashed While Taxying and Machine Wrecked, Both Occupants Being Injured

"WIN OR DIE" ATTEMPT

Hawker Heading Straight For Ireland And Due There 9.55 a.m. Montreal Time —No Protection on Ocean in Case of Fall Provided—Weather Over Sea Shows Improvement — Airman Has Following Wind For 1,000 Miles

St. John's, Nfld., May 19.—Up to two o'clock this morning no word had been received from Harry G. Hawker since he started on his trans-Atlantic flight. Weather reports from the Atlantic were favorable and indicated improvement in some of the storm areas.

Special to The Gazette.
St. John's, Nfld., May 18.—Harry G. Hawker and his navigator, Commander MacKenzie Grieve, started in their Sopwith biplane in the attempt to cross the Atlantic ocean to Ireland at 5.51 p.m. (Greenwich time). This is the most reckless airplane flight in history, and probably the most perilous. No fast destroyers are strung across the ocean to pick them up in a few minutes should they fall. They are not using a seaplane, and if they fall into the sea their rescue depends on the chance of a steamer being close enough to effect a rescue. The aviators themselves call it a "death or

WHAT THEY'VE DONE

A record to be justly proud of—Montreal's good, old "Vics" to the fore, bringing honor and distinction to the metropolis.

Organized under Lt. Col. John Gunn in Oct., 1914.
Sailed on "Cameronia" from Montreal, May 10, 1915.
Landed at Plymouth and proceeded to Sandling Camp, Shorncliffe.
Went to France in Sept., 1915.
Proceeded to Kemmel Front in Belgium.

ENGAGEMENTS:

St. Eloi Craters.	Spring of 1916.
The Somme.	Sept.-Oct., 1916.
Vimy Ridge.	April, 1917.
Hill 70.	August, 1917.
Passchendale.	Oct., 1917.
Arras Sector.	April-May, 1918.
Amiens.	August, 1918.
Bourlon Wood.	Sept., 1918.
Cambrai.	Oct., 1918.

Proceeded to Germany after armistice.
Two months on the Rhine.
Returned to England April, 1919.
Sailed for Canada May 10, 1919, on the anniversary of leaving Canada, thus completing 4 years overseas service.

The 20-hour journey planned by Hawker would land him on the Irish coast at about 1.55 p.m. Greenwich time tomorrow (9.55 a.m. Montreal time). He is flying straight for Ireland, winging his way regardless of shipping lanes.

RIVAL'S HOPES SHATTERED.

When the Sopwith biplane passed from view beyond the hills to the northeast, headed for the open sea it left behind with shattered hopes Hawker's English rival, Frederick P. Raynham, who had hoped to be first across in a Martinsyde plane to win glory and the \$50,000 prize of the London Daily Mail.

Raynham was tuning up the engine of his machine when Hawker flashed over the Englishmen's air-drome, dropping as he went the under carriage of his Sopwith to lighten the load he must carry.

Raynham at Quidi Vidi heard the roar of the Sopwith engine as the plane rose into the air. He ordered the Martinsyde made ready at once, and went into hasty consultation with his navigator, Morgan.

Within one hour the Martinsyde was "taxying" for a start, with Raynham at the control, bumping heavily and rocking from side to side over the rough ground. Suddenly a rear axle buckled and the machine crashed on its side, plowing into the earth. Raynham and Morgan were lifted out of the wreckage streaming with blood. Too heavy a load was said to have caused the collapse of the Martinsyde's under carriage. It was trying to carry 380 gallons of gasoline.

If the daring Australian wins his gamble with death, it will bring him first honors in the non-stop trans-Atlantic race, undying fame and a rich prize. He decided to risk everything when he heard of the arrival of the United States navy's seaplane NC-4 at Horta, and reiterated his statement that he would "Beat the Yankees across."

The Sopwith machine ascended from the Mount Pearl air-drome in the presence of about 100 spectators, who had motored there to witness the "take off," and winged her course toward Ireland.

The machine was very heavily laden, and there was much doubt at first as to whether she could make the ascent, as the wind was not in the best quarter for her to rise with her 6,200 pounds of weight, but after a somewhat long race across the field of about 300 yards she did the trick and soared gracefully skywards.

Several of the onlookers with aviation experience assert she almost crumpled her under carriage before ascending. The assembled spectators raised a hearty cheer as the machine mounted higher, and the airmen waved a farewell. The machine circled skyward until it reached about 2,000 feet, then flew east over the city, which lies five miles from the air-drome, passed the town over Quidi Vidi Lake, on the margin of which the Martinsyde machine was located, and then headed over the white hills to the open sea.

Thousands of citizens were gathered here, expecting the Martinsyde machine also to start, and they saw

the Sopwith plane descend under perfect conditions to a few feet above the ground. After crossing the Martinsyde air-drome and signaling farewell, the Sopwith, passing the White Hills, as the coast here is turned, dropped her wheels with the object of being salvaged by the mechanics who came here to assemble the machine.

Then she continued on over the Atlantic, and within ten minutes the marine signal man at Cabot Tower which surmounts the hill at the north entrance to the harbor, reported her out of sight.

Raynham and Morgan, at Quidi Vidi, took the situation philosophically, and said they could afford to

No Sympath With Bolshe

Railroad Trainmen Have No Friendship With Any But Simon-Pure Americanism

Columbus, O., May 16. — That the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has "no part or sympathy in any plans that pretend the hope of the world is only to be found in its destruction," that the organization is "one hundred per cent. American," and that it "does not subscribe to any theory that proposes to throw everybody into one common slough of despondency for the purpose of experimenting in the hope that out of this general mental and physical misery an average may come that will bring about a general better condition of affairs for the majority of the people," is the railroad men's attitude toward Government, as expressed by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in his address before the convention here.

give the Sopwith pair a substantial start of about two or three hours and still beat them, claiming the Martinsyde machine was about twenty miles an hour faster, but nevertheless, they moved their machine from the northern field, where the hangar is, to the southern field across the road, where ascents were attempted immediately after the Sopwith had passed. They then started the engine, and about 4.11 local time, were ready to essay a start. The Sopwith had started at 3.21, local time.

Raynham and Morgan had previously decided not to attempt to fly until between 5 and 6 o'clock, but no doubt the spectacle of the rival machine passing triumphantly over their heads impelled them to earlier action. They had previously stored in the cockpit Raynham's vacuum bottles of soup and cocoa, packages of sandwiches, and other food. They got into their electrically-heated flying suits while their mechanics set the machinery in motion and made everything ready for the departure.

At 4.15 they entered the machine and started the engine. The wind conditions at the Martinsyde air-drome were entirely different from those at Mount Pearl and the machine had to be headed west. She was moved to the eastern extremity of the ground alongside a small brook which bisects the field, and the crowd of ten thousand was induced to move back a goodly distance on either side, so as to give the machine a free run.

She started and raced gamely along the ground for about 300 yards when, striking a ridge, the under carriage collapsed with the strain of the machine, being tilted over, buried its nose in the ground and completely wrecked itself. For the first moment the crowd was aghast, fearing one of the tragedies so frequent in airflight experiments.

But it was soon seen, though cut and bleeding, the airmen were able to scramble from the wreck of the

machine. They received every attention and it says much for their courage and spirit that both were able to return to their hotel, driving the motor cars which they have used every day, instead of having others drive the cars for them.

"RAYMOR" WAS WRECKED.

Immediately the mishap occurred mechanics in the hangar and others surrounded the machine and kept off a swarm of souvenir hunters who were eager to secure mementoes of the wreck. A cursory inspection of the machine by experts attached to the Martinside and Sopwith expeditions, as well as several other airmen in the gathering, convinced them that the days of the "Raymor" were numbered, so far as the trans-Atlantic flight was concerned.

The undercarriage of the machine, which wrecked both wheels and the axle, were in pieces; the propeller was shattered to bits; the radiator was completely separated from the rest of the engine, and the latter was jarred into a hopeless condition; the fuselage was sprung and the left plane much broken. This latter damage can be repaired, but the damage to the engine is too serious for possible remedy.

Airmen say that the wind was too far abeam for a successful attempt and that when the machine bumped the wind lifted it sideways and the crash followed. The huge crowd promptly saw that the experiment had ended ingloriously and returned to their homes, leaving the field in the possession of the guardians of the wrecked machine.

Experienced airmen said they knew the machine was carrying a heavy load, but not greater than they believed she could ascend with under ordinary conditions, and they ascribed the mishap to the unfavorable wind, coupled with the shock of striking the ridge. They thought even when the under-carriage went, that she could still get off the ground.

All those interested, including the representatives of the other machines now here, promptly expressed their sympathy and made offers of help. But Raynham and Morgan realized, perhaps sooner than anybody else, that their hope of a trans-Atlantic crossing had vanished. Asked what their plans for the future were, they said it was too early yet to decide and that they would require time to consider the matter more fully.

Some think they will order another machine and attempt the flight later if the Sopwith does not reach the Irish coast tomorrow, but meantime Alcock and Brown are on the ground, and their Vickers-Vimy machine is due this week. With good fortune they could ascend from the Mount Pearl aerodrome a week later, and the Handley-Page machine, also being hurried towards completion, will likely attempt the flight early next month. Under these circumstances Raynham and Morgan will probably decide to await the outcome of these impending attempts before reaching a final decision.

Treaty Terms Withheld

Paris, Saturday, May 17.—The Havas agency says it understands the Big Four has decided to postpone for the present publication of the terms of the peace treaty with Germany

HAWKER REPORTED 150 MILES OFF IRISH COAST AT 4 P.M. ENGLISH TIME

Sopwith Airplane Manager Received This News, Presumably by Relayed Wireless Messages—With Commander Grieves, His British Companion, Lieut. Hawker Has Gone Well Beyond His Proposed Time-Limit of 20 Hours

By Associated Press.

HORTA, May 19.—The N.C. 4 was tuning up this afternoon preparatory to its flight to Ponta Del Gada.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, May 19.—The manager of the Sopwith Airplane Company received a report at 5 o'clock this afternoon that Aviator Hawker was 150 miles off Ireland at 4 p.m. today.

LONDON, May 19.—Harry G. Hawker in his airplane has been sighted off Ireland, according to an unofficial report received by the American navy here.

LONDON, May 19.—The Sopwith Airplane Company have received a report that Hawker was 500 miles off the Irish coast at 3 p.m.

The two reports from London concerning the sighting of Hawker are probably not conflicting, as might appear at first glance. It seems likely that the report received by the American naval authorities came from some distance at sea, the expression "off Ireland," not necessarily indicating the aviator's close proximity to land.

KEEN EYES WATCH ALONG IRISH COAST

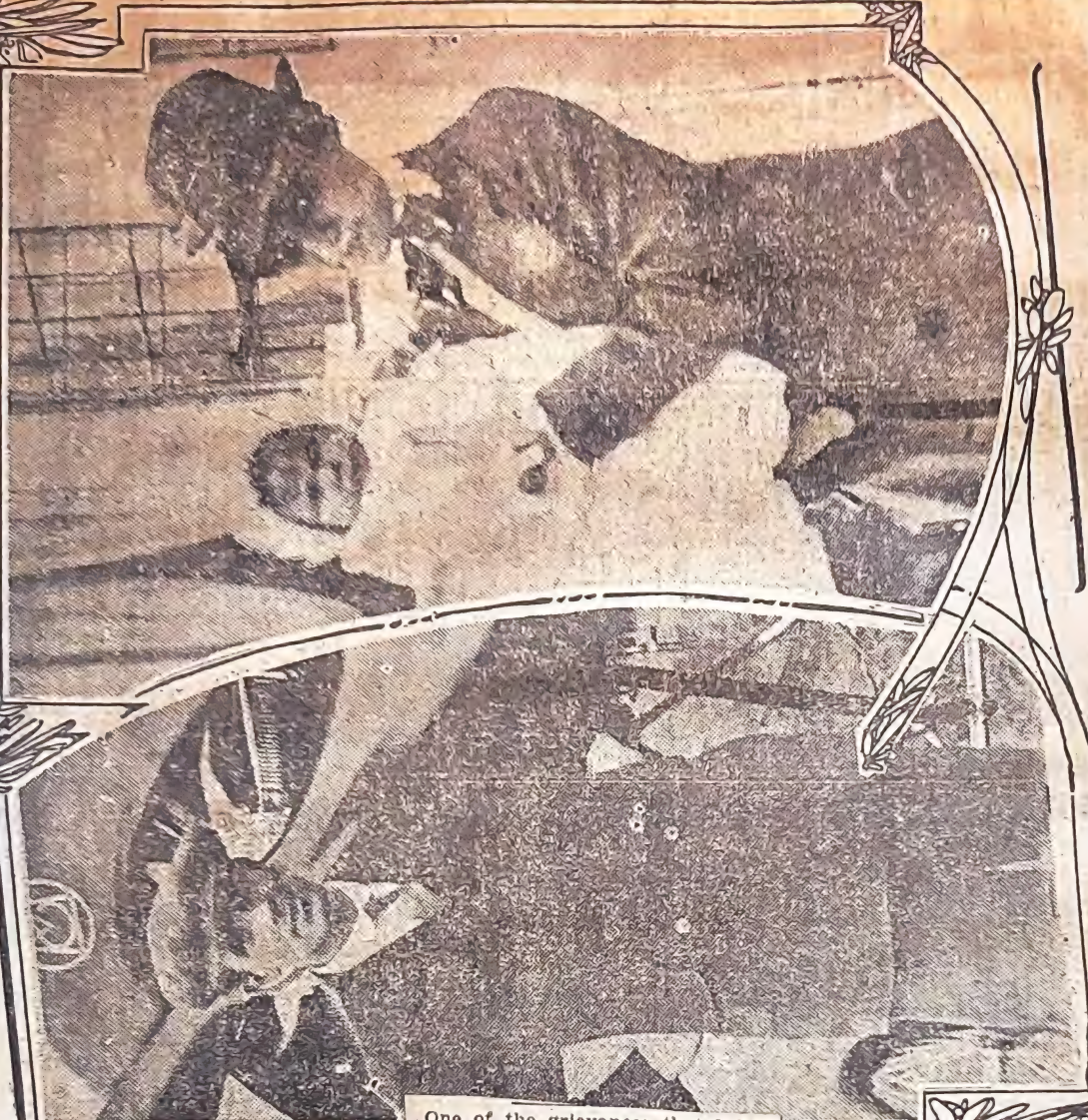
LONDON, May 19.—Naval and military lookouts on the western coast of Ireland reported at 2 o'clock this afternoon that

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of
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ONLY BUSINESS GOING ON BY PERMISSION OF BD OF STRIKERS' SOVIET

MAY 19 1919

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WAITING AT HOME FOR THE NEW COLUMBUS



The photo shows Harry C. Hawker, who, along with Commander Mackenzie Grieve, is expected to land on the shores of Ireland today, gaining the distinction of being the first to cross the Atlantic Ocean, either in a heavier or lighter than air machine. On the right are his wife and young daughter, who will welcome him to his

MAY 19 1919
WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau returned to Versailles today after a brief visit to Spa which caused considerable comment.

President Ebert is quoted as saying that Germany will never sign the present peace treaty.

The Council of Four met today and discussed the future status of German colonial mislons and Bulgarian and Turkish affairs.

Mr. Winston Churchill paid a hurried visit to Paris, presumably in connection with the situation in Afghanistan.

CANADA.

The strike continues at Winnipeg. There is no rioting and the strike committee has assumed the functions of government.

An important delegation of the leading commercial men of France will visit Canada and America during the fall.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

H. G. Hawker, the Australian and Commander Grieve, British, in the Sopwith machine with Rolls-Royce engine are fast approaching the Irish coast.

RUSSIA.

The Soviet Government at Moscow has declared a state of war exists between that Government and Rumania owing to the latter's action in Bessarabia.

One of the grievances that led to rebellious conduct by Canadian soldiers in England was the arresting of men by the British military police for not wearing belts. The belts had been discarded in France by order. All during the war there were similar petty annoyances practised at the expense of soldiers on leave. An officer might be halted or carrying a parcel, when the command was to carry only gloves and cane, while as for privates their progress through the streets meant a succession of salutes, the saluted frequently being uniformed officers, who had never been at the front. Perhaps the belt affair will do away with the abuse of authority, so far as Canadians are concerned.

The country is now authoritatively informed that the supply of fish to the Canadian troops was unsatisfactory, and that fish day was always regarded as a day of ill-omen in the camps. Yet all during the war the praises of fish were sung and the soldiers were pictured as welcoming fish days with delight. What is the public to believe?

PRINCE OVER HUN LINES

Often With Barker When Attached to Canadians

Canadian Associated Press.

London, May 12.—Major W. G. Barker, Canada's famous airman who took the Prince of Wales over London last week, in the course of which journey he looped the loop seven times, and rolled and spun twice, will sail for Canada at the end of the present month, and intends joining Colonel Bishop in civil aviation business. Major Barker has just been gazetted Lieutenant-colonel.

There is no harm in now stating that Major Barker often took the Prince of Wales up during the seven months His Royal Highness was with the Canadians in France. On one occasion, at least, he travelled over the German lines with his distinguished passenger.

The two all-Canadian air squadrons now in England awaiting their return to Canada will shortly be inspected by the Prince of Wales at Shoreham. Canadian airmen probably take the Prince's brother, Prince Albert, to task.

Has Reached Complete Deadlock, But Disorders are Reported — Clergyman Leader Refuses to Allow Uncensored News to Leave City

[There is no telegraph or telephone communication with Winnipeg. Star correspondents, after gathering their news in the city, have to motor to telegraph stations outside to place their reports on the wire. Brandon is 132 miles and Thief River Falls 250 miles from Winnipeg.]

WINNIPEG, May 19.—President Baker, of the Brandon, Manitoba, Trades Council, announced at Union Headquarters here that a general strike would be declared tomorrow at Brandon. The strike will be in sympathy with the general strike in progress here. The situation here today was practically unchanged.

Special to The Star.

NOYES, Minn., May 19.—For the first time on the American continent, Soviet rule has been instituted. Winnipeg, with its 250,000 population, is under the government of a strike committee, following the walkout of 30,000 men on Thursday.

The city government is in the hands of the Labor leaders at the Labor Temple.

The city is paralyzed and isolated, the telephone and telegraph operators out, and there is no mail, no street cars and no fire protection. The police are on duty only by permission of the strike committee. The Labor Council says the strike will continue until Labor has control of production.

Special to The Star.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 19.—City officials and employers are understood today to have ready a proposition for submission to trade unionists here in an effort to break the general strike binding the city since Thursday. The agreement was intended to pave the way for further adjustments after work had been resumed.

Special to The Star.

BRANDON, Man., May 19. — As far as thirty thousand strikers and their sympathizers are concerned a Soviet government exists in Winnipeg. It was instituted without any particular formality at midnight on Saturday on the river front within a stone's throw of the police station and a few blocks removed from the City Hall. There was no violence but considerable cheering by some three thousand strikers.

Rev. W. Ivens, editor of the Labor News, and generally recognized as the brain centre of the Trades Union cause, was the principal speaker and several members of the strike executive followed. The strikers, with as much calmness as if they were discussing an academic thesis, declared that from now the Soviet Government under the direction of the Trades Council will administer the affairs of the city. The cheers that followed were not men's wildly excited cheers but rather the expressions of approval of a matter of fact statement of not sufficient importance to stir the emotions.

MEN DO NOT REALIZE ACT.

Rev. Mr. Ivens said that the new form of Government would shortly regulate all the cities of Canada and that it would be instituted without violence. He added that two representatives from the City Council had been invited to the Trades Hall to sit on the Soviet directory with the members selected by the strike executive. Then the men dispersed in the darkness mumbling among themselves but apparently with no suspicion that they were closely

skirting the road to revolution if they had not actually participated in one phase of real revolt. This without protest from the authorities and with a few policemen standing around the stage was set for the next phase of the industrial sleigh which has paralyzed western Canada's largest city. In fact the news that a Soviet Government would be proclaimed Saturday at midnight had been announced at the Labor Temple Friday night and generally discussed over the city. It provoked much ridicule but some very serious comment and the strikers and their friends seemed to see nothing unusual in the process, for the whole new scheme of Government has been discussed for weeks by Socialistic organs circulated, some openly and others surreptitiously, through the streets of Winnipeg with some protests from returned soldiers but apparently without provoking energetic action, though numerous wires of protests have been sent by citizens' bodies to Ottawa urging that the Mounted Police be instructed to act.

EXPECT NO BLOODSHED.

But in spite of this grim proceeding by the strikers Winnipeg did not get excited. In fact the feeling that bloodshed will be avoided was actually more general on Sunday at noon than in the earlier days of the strike.

While the Soviet Government was being proclaimed at St. James Park the citizens' committee of one thousand was in session at the Industrial Bureau with probably five hun-

(Continued on page five)

High Command For Sir Douglas Haig

London Times-Public Ledger
Cable to Montreal Star.
Copyright.

LONDON, May 16.—Should he desire, Sir Douglas Haig can go to India as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces there.

This is the highest military honor in peace times within the gift of the Government.

HAWKER'S FATE NOW ACCEPTED

Latest London Reports Indicate Little Hope
of Safety

NO TRACE YET

Belief Grows That Daring
Fliers Met with Early
Accident

Special to The Star.

LONDON, May 20.—Up to a late hour this evening no word has been received concerning the two missing aviators, Hawker and Grieve.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 20.—Great depression prevails here amongst airmen and others over the non-receipt of definite news regarding the fate of the Sopwith airman. The general feeling is that the worst has happened.

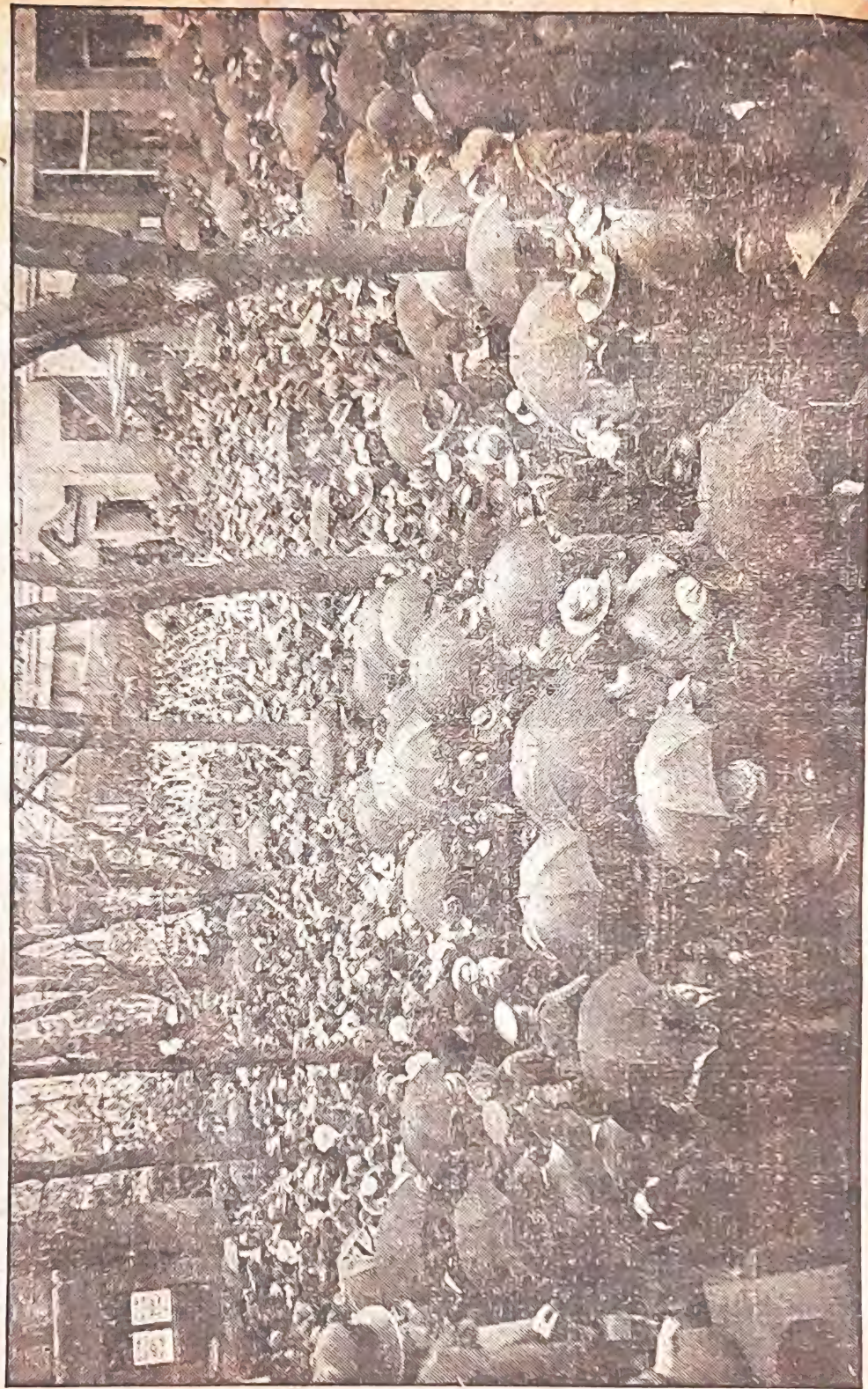
Admiral Kerr, of the Handley-Page staff, arrived today from Harbor Grace for the purpose of securing the Sopwith mechanics to assist in the more speedy erection of his machine. The desired aid will likely be given.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 20.—(240 p.m.)—Neither the Admiralty nor the Air Ministry had received at this hour any news regarding the fate of Harry Hawker's Sopwith airplane in which he flew from Newfoundland with Commander Grieve. All available ships are searching for the machine.

1058

ENORMOUS CROWD JAMMED PEEL STREET NEAR BARRACKS WHEN 24TH BATTALION CAME HOME



This picture was taken near the barracks yesterday afternoon as the 24th Battalion turned from St. Catherine St. into Peel for the final lap of the "long, long trail."

—Photo by British & Colonial Press

WINNIPEG SITUATION MORE OMINOUS: SOVIET CONDITIONS PREVAIL

Winnipeg Free Press, Issued by Permission of Strikers, Declares the Movement an Attempt at Soviet Rule—Trainmen and Shopmen Voting on Strike After Brief Ultimatum to Railway Board—Few Gleams of Light as Yet

Trainmen's Strike Threatens to Cut Off City Entirely From Rest of Dominion Special to The Star.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 20.—By permission of the strike committee to newspaper workers, a small edition of the Free Press was issued today. The paper, distributed gratis, proclaimed the movement an attempt at Soviet rule. This is the most "serious hour in Winnipeg's history," the paper said.

By Canadian Press.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn., May 20.—The outlook for settlement of the general strike in Winnipeg is not good. The signs are ominous. Trainmen of the Canadian National Railways have voted to join the strikers. The Canadian Pacific Railway trainmen are voting today. They will probably go out, tying up the entire western system west of Fort William.

Shopmen of three systems delivered an ultimatum today that if their wages and hours demands are not met by Tuesday (today), the entire railway shop work in Canada will be suspended.

This will mean no wires, no telephones, no mail, no newspapers and no trains, in or out of Winnipeg.

The only statement in sight is that Premier Norris states "the strikers are now willing to negotiate a settlement, leaving out the unionizing of three iron works which was the chief cause of this general strike." This is a surprising change of attitude by the strike committee.

All the wholesale houses, with few exceptions, are closed, nearly all large retail stores are closed or about to close, factories, foundries, etc. Many officers on the verge of collapse. No offices are cleaned out. Millions of dollars of riot insurance have been paid on the last day.

BELIEVE HAWKER CAME TO GRIEF AI OUTSET OF TRIP

British Admiralty Circles Incline to View That Mishap Occurred Soon After Aviators Left Shores of Newfoundland --- Not Even Note of Farewell Was Received --- The Weather Continues Bad, Preventing Search --- Alcott and Brown Now Plan Flight Across Atlantic

London, May 20.—No definite news of the whereabouts of the Sopwith airplane carrying Harry G. Hawker and Lieut.-Commander Mackenzie Grieve having been received here. It was believed in admiralty circles early this afternoon that the daring aviators had come to grief soon after they left the shores of Newfoundland Sunday afternoon.

According to all reports no messages came from the biplane's wireless—not even a note of farewell, and it is believed that Hawker would have sent some message unless he met with an accident soon after the start.

Off the Irish coast the weather is bad to-day and there are no further rumors that the Sopwith machine fell into the sea within sight of the river Shannon.

Washington, May 20.—The naval seaplane NC-4 arrived at Ponta del Gada from Horta at 10.25 a.m.

The official report to the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Jackson showed that the big plane covered the distance of 150 miles in one hour and 24 minutes, or at the rate of more than 85 miles an hour.

No export or freight is being delivered. No deliveries are being made from wholesale houses. Tons of goods are rotting in the warehouses and the sheds of the railways. Solid trains of sleeping cars are filled with people leaving Winnipeg three times daily for the south. Other trains are crowded for Ontario.

The strike council is composed of five members, elected by the Trades and Labor Council and three by each of the ninety-five unions, about three hundred in all.

The railway mail clerks announce their coming out on Wednesday. This will tie up the eastern mail for all points in western Canada. No telegrams go out of Winnipeg except death notices.

The citizens' committee of two hundred wired the Canadian Government not to send a representative. "Winnipeg will settle this strike itself."

The Great War Veterans and the Army and Navy Veterans declare they will not be a party to any strike-breakers joining any establishment. Returned soldiers at a mass meeting expressed sympathy with the strikers. All returned soldiers in the reserve service have been called on to rejoin the regiments. The response is nil.

NO TRACE OF THE DARING AVIATORS

At a Late Hour the British
Admiralty Had No
News

HOPE DWINDLES

Feared Hawker and Com-
panion Came to Grief
Soon After Start

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, May 20.—(2.40 p.m.)—Neither the Admiralty nor the Air Ministry had received at this hour any news regarding the fate of Harry Hawker's Sopwith airplane in which he flew from Newfoundland with Commander Grieve. All available ships are searching for the machine.

STORM OFF IRELAND.
By Associated Press.

LONDON, May 20.—The weather is so bad off the coast of Ireland that airplanes ordered by the Air Ministry to search for Hawker's machine are unable to fly. There were strong southeast winds, rain and fog, at intervals during the night.

All communication centres in London are silent as to the news from Hawker and Lieutenant Commander Grieve. Even the rumors which prevailed yesterday and last night have died out.

In many quarters hope was giving way to grave fears that the men have perished. It was pointed out, however, that they might have been picked up at sea by some small vessel which has not been able to communicate the news.

Despite the lack of news, many maintained a spirit of optimism, hoping there would be something definite in the wireless reports today, from scores of ships of all descriptions which scoured the seas around the British Isles, searching for some trace of the missing men or their machine.

Messages from Castletown wireless station to the Admiralty last night said Hawker had been picked up 40 miles off that point, but these reports have since proved to be erroneous.

It was believed in Admiralty circles early this afternoon that the daring aviators had come to grief soon after they left the shores of Newfoundland Sunday afternoon.

According to all reports no messages came from the biplane's wireless—not even a note of farewell—and it is believed that Hawker would have sent some message unless he met with an accident soon after the start.

NO TRACE OF PLANE.

All reports that Hawker and Grieve had been sighted off the coast of Ireland or that their airplane, in which they made an attempt to fly across the Atlantic has fallen into the sea, off the estuary of the River Shannon, are unconfirmed this morning.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED.

In the House of Commons last night Josiah C. Wedgwood, and other members, severely criticized the Government for omitting to provide means for assisting Hawker in his flight across the Atlantic.

Captain Elliot declared the country would hold the Government had been lamentably remiss and desperately careless of the honor of the country "and the life of a gallant gentleman."

The Sopwith airplane representatives this morning believed the report that Hawker was sighted 150 miles off the Irish coast was merely the result of a fragment of wireless gossip between steamships.

Even the Sopwith people were growing pessimistic, knowing that Hawker's gasoline must be exhausted.

SOVIET HAS NEW CHRONOLOGY.

HELSINGFORS, May 1 (Delayed)—The Soviet Government has introduced a new chronology, whereby the year begins on October 25, the date of the establishment of the Bolshevik regime. The year is to contain 280 working days.

BIG FOUR GERMANS' REQUEST RE PRISONERS

No Parallel Between Treat-
ment of Allied and
Enemy Prisoners

PUNISH CRIMINALS

Justice Not Be Satisfied
If Murders are Re-
prievied

PARIS, May 22.—The Council of Four has delivered its reply to the German note on prisoners of war. The reply indicates that the Allies differentiate between ordinary prisoners and those guilty of crime, and that the latter will be held and punished.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, May 22.—Replying to the German delegates' note regarding prisoners of war, the Big Four to-day announced refusal of Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau's request, that war as well as civilian prisoners convicted of crimes should be released.

The reply cited the case of German prisoners who murdered a French farmer and his wife. They were sentenced to death, but sentence was suspended until peace is signed. "Justice certainly will not be satisfied if the murderers are reprieved," it was declared.

The Germans asked for alleviation of the conditions of prisoners and interned civilians between the date of the signing of peace and their repatriation. The Big Four replied that they were unaware that "alleviation" was possible considering the fact that the Allies scrupulously endeavored to observe the laws and dictates of humanity.

In response to the enemy's declaration that the treaty gives consideration only to graves for Allied soldiers, it was pointed out that provision is made for German graves, which will be properly respected and maintained, and that the bodies of German soldiers will be transferred to Germany so far as practicable.

The Big Four, replying to the request for "complete reciprocity," declared there was no parallel between the treatment of Allied and German prisoners, and that no claim for reciprocity in this respect could arise.

Brockdorff-Rantzau asked that repatriated Germans be furnished with clothing. He was informed that this probably would be impossible.

PARIS, May 22.—The Council of Four of the Peace Conference this morning considered the questions regarding the Saar Valley, raised by a recent German note on this subject. This afternoon the Council will take up the subject of repatriation.

Italian Aviator Ascended Over Four Miles in Air

By Associated Press.
TURIN, Italy, May 22.—
(Havas Agency).—Lieutenant
Prackapa, an Italian aviator,
in an airplane with three pas-
sengers, ascended yesterday to
a height of 7,250 metres (23,-
786 feet).
The ascent was made in 40
minutes.

FLYING RECORD

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A
new time record for airplane
flights was announced today
by the War Department upon
receipt of an official report
that Major A. Gillespie, of
the Army Air Service, had
flown from New York City to
Portland, Maine, yesterday, a
distance of 500 miles in 250
minutes.

GERMAN HELMETS FOR BRITISH SPOONS

Special to The Star.
LONDON, May 24.—A steamship
has arrived in Wales with a cargo
of German helmets for remelting in
the steel works at Allenally into
knives, forks and spoons.

The men who made history marching under one of the many triumphal arches en route to Fletcher's Field, where medals were presented to some of their number by Brig.-Gen. Tremblay, in the presence of thousands of citizens. The march of the men through the streets was to the accompaniment of a continuous roar of cheers—surpassing anything of its kind seen the city before.



MAY 21 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Germany's time for signing the treaty expires at one p.m. tomorrow. She has asked for an extension of time and it is rumored will be given four days, during which time further voluminous notes will be presented.

Bonar Law announced in the British House of Commons last night that the Crown Prince and all the German commanders are liable for trial.

An official statement given out from Berlin by the German Government announces definitely that Germany will not sign the Peace Treaty.

A. F. Kerensky, at one time ruler of revolutionary Russia, has laid a plan before the Allies for the appointment of another commission to solve the Russia problem.

The Turkish question is still engaging the attention of the Allies and it is now said that a compromise will be reached by which the Sultan retains the shadow of his former temporal power at Constantinople.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

No word has reached the outside world regarding the intrepid aviators, Hawker and Grieve.

Owing to storms the N. C. 4 was unable to leave the Azores to-day on the last leg of its trans-Atlantic journey.

THE WINNIPEG STRIKE.

There is little change in the situation at Winnipeg. Thousands of recruits are being enrolled in the Citizens' army. It is feared that an attempt to run the tramways by volunteer aid may precipitate a crisis.

RUSSIA.

The Poles have scored further success against the Bolsheviks in the Banister region.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland Government has resigned.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

MAY 23 1919

The Council of Four has vigorously protested against the unauthorized landing of Italian troops on the south-western coast of Asia Minor and relations between Italy and the other Allies, especially with Greece, have become strained.

There is no indication of a final settlement of the Fiume question or of the delimitation of the Jugo-Slav boundary.

The Council of Four has indicated that the extension granted to Germany of seven days duration is the last which will be favorably considered.

De Valera has made an appeal to Clemenceau asking for representation of Sinn Fein Ireland at the Paris Conference.

CANADA.

At Winnipeg the municipal authorities are gradually gaining the upper hand. The licenses to keep open which were issued by the Strike Committee have been removed, water is being pumped through the mains at full pressure, and wholesale business is being gradually resumed.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British have gained further success in Afghanistan.

SWITZERLAND.

The ex-Emperor Charles, the ex-Empress Zita, a number of arch-dukes and trainloads of baggage, have arrived in Switzerland to take up a permanent home there.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

The N. C. 4 will not start from Ponta Delgada today owing to heavy weather. The British aviator, Pickles, has abandoned his idea of crossing. There is no further news of Hawker.

THE MISSING AVIATORS AND THEIR PLANE

MAY 20 1919



BORDEN WILL NOT ALLOW BOLSHEVISM

But Fought Hard for the Legitimate Objects of Labor at Conference

DUE ON SATURDAY

Is Hurrying Back to Ottawa with All Possible Speed

HALIFAX, N. S., May 21.—The S.S. Aquitania with Sir Robert Borden on board left at 2 o'clock p.m. Monday afternoon and is due here Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning.

Special to Star from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

LONDON, May 21.—Sir Robert Borden is on his way back to Canada with all possible speed, owing to the labor troubles together with the attitude of the western farmers which is regarded as most serious here. Understand arrangements have been made for a special fast train from Ottawa to meet the Aquitania at Halifax. During his stay in London the Premier was overwhelmed by last minute urgent business in connection with Canadian affairs at the peace conference. The absolute independence of the cabinet at Ottawa on Sir Robert Borden demonstrates that he is the only man able to handle the situation.

The struggle made for equal representation of Canadian labor on the industrial council proves Sir Robert's sympathy with the legitimate objects of the workers. Nevertheless, he understands he is firm in a determination to eliminate Bolshevik tendencies and will demand the exportation of foreign agitators who under an alliance deceive the laboring classes. Canada's great opportunity to eradicate the war debt depends on the development of industries, according to British economists, therefore if Canada holds the great position she has gained in European markets, labor and agriculturalists must work together for the common good.

H. N. MOORE.



H. R. Hawker.



Mackenzie Grieve.

MAY 23 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Chinese delegates will sign the peace treaty with a reservation on the Kiaochow matter.

Premier Clemenceau has again declined to make public the full text of the treaty on the grounds that all the Allied Powers are pledged at present to withhold it.

Opposition to the League of Nations in Switzerland is growing.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau has left for Spa. His absence is not regarded as a break with the Allies and he is expected to return on Sunday.

The Council of Four this morning discussed the military terms of the Austrian treaty.

The question of mandatories in Turkey is still under discussion. France and Great Britain are urging the United States to accept a mandate for Constantinople.

Brockdorff-Rantzau and Clemenceau have exchanged notes on the economic situation and their correspondence is published.

SOMETHING ABOUT REV. WILLIAM IVENS

Uncompromising Socialist, Promising Pacifist, and Honest Idealist

TORONTO, May 21. — Rev. William Ivens, who is so prominent in the general strike at Winnipeg, was born in England, about 40 years ago. He came to Canada when very young, and has since lived in Manitoba, where he was educated, taking an Arts course in Manitoba University and a theological course in Wesley College, under circumstances which called for some courage and persistence. For twenty years he was connected with the Manitoba Conference, but a year ago when the stationing committee proposed to transfer him from MacDougall Memorial Church, he refused the new charge and has since that time been an independent minister, holding services in the Labor Temple. He had tried to turn MacDougall into a Labor church with the support of the younger members of the congregation, but the innovation was effectively opposed.

In June, in spite of the opposition of the more radical Laborites, who complained that they did not want a parson, he was elected editor of the re-organized Labor paper. His intimates describe him as a Socialist, an uncompromising pacifist; logical to a fault, a forcible speaker entirely honest, but an enthusiastic idealist.

THE N.C. 4 IS STILL GOING STRONG.



This plane which started out by being the "jinx" of the squadron this morning covered the distance between Horta and Ponta del Gada, Azores. It is expected it will try for the coast of Spain in the very near future. On the left is Commander Read, who hopes to be the first to reach Britain by aeroplane from Newfoundland.

TROOPS IN WINNIPEG HOLD WATERWORKS. AUTHORITIES ACTING

Mayor Gray Declines to Yield Control and Insists on Disappearance of Strike Permit Cards—Trouble Now Nearing a Climax

Special to The Star.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 21, via Noyes, Minn., May 21.—With the "Little Black Devils" holding the city waterworks and city officials determine to give a normal water supply, strike committee or no, a "show down" in the general strike appeared imminent today.

Mayor Gray says a normal water pressure will be given in spite of the Labor Temple orders.

The Council's action followed a hot session late last night, during which the Labor Aldermen, Robinson, Queen and Heaps, said the Trades Council would not be responsible for the result which might follow this drastic action. They said it might precipitate eventualities and force organized Labor to use its full economic strength.

The citizens awoke today realizing that the climax might be reached in a few hours.

More than ten thousand citizens are under arms and quartered in barracks, General Ketchen says he will commandeer fuel for the bakeries and sell it at cost if the cartage men refuse to deliver it.

It is likely that military protection will be sought for the city, if martial law is not proclaimed within a few hours.

Mayor Gray told Ernest Robinson, secretary of the Trades Council, that food and water would be given to citizens at any cost.

All attempts to bring the iron masters and strike committee together proved futile.

The city will probably be completely isolated tonight if the six hundred members of Railroad Running Trades strike, as they say they will. This will paralyze industry in the Dominion.

BOLSHEVISM MUST BE ROOTED OUT, DECLARES MAYOR GRAY, WINNIPEG

Chief Executive of Western Metropolis Makes Determined Stand in Official Proclamation—Calgary Trades Unionists Voting on General Strike in Sympathy With Winnipeg

By Canadian Press.

WINNIPEG, May 22.—In a statement issued today Mayor Gray said:

"The constituted authorities are determined to stamp out the Bolsheviki or Red element in Winnipeg.

"The town is open; all business may go ahead as in the past.

"No one section of the public has any right to dictate food to any other section of the public. This principle will be fully adhered to by the constituted authorities."

Mayor Gray polled a heavy labor vote at the last election.

CALGARY, Alb., May 22.—Calgary labor unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council today started voting on the question of going out on a general strike Monday in sympathy with Winnipeg strikers. Labor leaders predict that local workers will vote in favor of the walkout.

100 workers will walk out if a general strike is called. The result of the strike vote will be announced Friday morning.

CHANGE PERSONNEL ITALY'S DELEGATION

Salandra and Raggi Replaced by Imperiali and Crespi

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

PARIS, May 23.—Count Imperiali, Italian ambassador to Great Britain, and Signor Crespi, Italian food commissioner, have replaced Antonio Salandra and Marquis Salvago-Raggi on the Italian peace delegation, it was officially announced this afternoon.

Salvatore Barzilai, who was reported to have resigned from the delegation, will remain, it was said.

The announced changes in the personnel of the delegation apparently were brought about by Orlando's desire to obtain men who possess the entire confidence of the Italian people, so the latter may be persuaded to accept the reported compromise on Italian territorial claims.

Salvago-Raggi formerly was ambassador to France. He is a personal friend of Foreign Minister Sonnino.

Salandra, who was premier when Italy entered the war, also was regarded as being opposed to any diminution of Italy's progress. Crespi and Imperiali represent a more liberal trend of thought, it is understood.

LIN CABINET AYS GERMANY WILL NOT SIGN

lares Terms Spell De-
struction of Germany
for Generations

OEUFUL PREAMBLE

amer Crown Prince is
Liable to Trial Under
Peace Terms

Special Star Cable.
LONDON, May 21. — Mr. Bonar
Government spokesman,
yesterday, said the former
prince of Germany and pri-
commandants are liable
for the terms of the

Cable.

21.—A report was cir-
cled today that
may be granted an ex-
days to complete their
als to the peace
time was to have ex-
ow.

At London, March 24, 1919,
Capt. E. C. Evans, 42nd Battalion, B.C.,
son of Mr. A. A. Evans, Montreal.
JORGENSEN—In New York on March 21, 1919, the new of 33 years

tion Brockdorff-Rantzau,
German peace delega-
an extension of time
to present her reply
the peace terms.
stated that further
being prepared, and that
be impossible to complete
by one p.m. Thursday, when
time limit is up.

BRITISH FLOTILLA FAIL IN SEARCH FOR AVIATORS

Announced in House of
Commons That Efforts
Unavailing

BRITAIN STIRRED

NC-4 is Again Delayed
by Engine Trouble
Today

Special Star Cable.
LONDON, May 21.—Thomas J. Mc-
Namara, parliamentary secretary for
the Admiralty, announced in the
House of Commons this afternoon
that the flotilla leader and eight de-
stroyers searching for Harry G.
Hawker and Commander Grieve had
found no trace of the missing avia-
tors.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable
to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

LONDON, May 21.—British anxiety
regarding Lieut. Hawker and Com-
mander Grieve, has changed stolid
old London into a troubled mael-
strom of concern which steadily
deepens. The eddies of interest wid-
ened yesterday to the entire British
Empire, newspaper editorials ques-
tioning why the Admiralty failed to
give Hawker's machine protection
similar to that the Americans re-
ceived.

The morning newspapers, almost
without exception, have given up
hope of Hawker being alive. The Air
Ministry was still without any in-
formation regarding Hawker or
Grieve.

ALLIED 'PLANE STRENGTH WAS DOUBLE GERMAN

When Armistice
Allied Machin
bered Two t

Special to The Stand
Washington, May
strength of the Allied
west front when the
signed was greater th
Germans by more th
and Italians outnumb
by four to three in
cording to official rep
Department. In "bal
the Germans were dec
rior, with 170 craft
Allies of which the
23; French 72; British
glans 6 in use. Of th
service British units co
machines, French 3,5
740 and Belgian 153.

PRIZE MONEY FOR LT. HAWKER'S PLANE

Generous Gift is Announced
—Prize Offer is
Continued

London Times-Public Ledger
Cable to The Montreal Star.
Copyright.
LONDON, May 23. — Lord
Northcliffe today authorized
the Daily Mail to pay Mrs.
Hawker \$50,000 for the benefit
of herself and baby daughter,
and to Commander Grieve's
next of kin, in the proportion
which the airman and his
navigator had agreed to share
the prize money between them.
The Daily Mail's flight con-
ditions and the old prize mon-
ey are still open to world
competition.

WAS IT HAWKER'S PLANE.

By Associated Press.
LONDON, May 23.—The cables
Faraday reports that it sighted
the red light of an airplane during
the early hours of Monday last at 50 de-
grees, 28 minutes north latitude and
30 degrees west longitude, approxi-
mately midway between the British
Isles and Newfoundland and in the
course which would have been fol-
lowed by Harry G. Hawker in his at-
tempted flight between the American
continent and Ireland.

Hawker's plane rose at 1.55 p.m.,
on Sunday at Mount Pear, New-
foundland.

NO AMERICAN START.

Special Star Cable by W. R. Har-
graves, of United Press.

PONTA DEL GADA, Azores, May
23.—Stormy weather conditions to-
day again prevented Lieutenant
Commander Read from starting for
Portugal in the Aerican seaplane N.
C. 4.

Every man of the crew was ready for
the get-away, and the machine was
in good condition, but rough seas and
the wind made a start too dangerous
to be attempted.

The N.C. 4, last of the three Ameri-
can planes that started for Europe
from Long Island, was given another
overhauling today to make sure that
it is kept in perfect mechanical shape
ready for a flight the first time wea-
ther permits.

While the Italian and Jugo-Slav
negations are said to have reached
understanding mutually accept-
e, the Italians are facing the dif-
fulty of making a compromise ac-
stable to their people, following six
months of Government-inspired pro-
ganda through which the people
ve been worked up to a white heat
annexation of Fiume.
The necessity to persuade them to
accept anything less constituted a
delicate problem for Premier Orlando.
He was first obliged to obtain the
government's support of the compro-
mise. This is understood to have been
obtained at Wednesday's ministerial
meeting near the Franco-Italian
frontier.

The compromise, it is said, provides
for internationalization of Fiume
under the Italian flag, with a plebis-
cite after fifteen years. In com-
pensation, the Jugo-Slavs would re-
ceive a portion of Balmatia pledged
Italy under the Pact of London,
taining a population of 150,000
s. Italy similarly would be com-
ated by territory along the
atic and Mediterranean.

EMPIRE DAY MESSAGE OF SIR ROBERT BORDEN TO EMPIRE

LONDON, May 24—(Reuter's)—Prior to his depar-
ture for Canada, Sir Robert Borden wrote the following
Empire Day message, which Reuter's has circulated to the
British press:

"During nearly five years of desperate struggle, the
Britannic nations have fought in a cause which transcends
even the destiny of their Empire. With the dawn of peace
and in the task of reconstruction it behooves them to
the Britannic commonwealth worthy of that wider
higher ideal. The stern fight which their stubborn
won was but the prelude to this greater and r

McNicol, Forden ave.
at bridge this after-
noon of Miss Marion Thom

ALLIES SHARPLY REPLY TO GERMANS

Declares Report Grossly
Exaggerated and In-
adequate

TEXTS OF NOTES

Huns Say Signing Treaty
is Their Death Sen-
tence

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 23.—The note from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation at Versailles, regarding the economic effect of the peace treaty, dated at Versailles, May 18, was made public today. The note reads:

"Mr. President: In conformity with my communication of the 9th instant, I have the honor to present to your excellency the report of the economic commission charged with the study of the effect of the conditions of peace on the situation of the German population.

"In the course of the last two generations Germany has become transformed from an agricultural state to an industrial state. As long as she was an agricultural state, Germany could feed 40,000,000 inhabitants. In her quality of an industrial state she could ensure the nourishment of a population of 67,000,000. In 1913 the importation of foodstuffs amounted, in round figures, to 12,000 tons. Before the war a total of 15,000,000 of persons provided for their existence in Germany by foreign trade and by navigation, either in a direct or an indirect manner, by the use of foreign raw material.

"According to the conditions of the treaty of peace, Germany will surrender her merchant tonnage and ships in course of construction suitable for overseas trade. German shipbuilding yards will build for five years in the first instance, tonnage destined for the Allied and Associated governments. Germany will, moreover, renounce her colonies, all her overseas possessions, all her interests and securities in the Allied and Associated countries and in their colonies, dominions and protectorates; will, as an instalment of the payment for part of the reparation, be subject to liquidation, and may be exposed to any other economic war measure which the Allied and Associated powers think fit to maintain or to take during the years of peace.

"By the putting into force of the territorial clauses of the treaty of peace Germany would lose, to the East, the most important regions for the production of corn and potatoes, which would be equivalent to the loss of 21 per cent. of the total crop of these articles of food. Moreover, the intensity of our agricultural production would diminish considerably.

"The putting into execution of the conditions of peace would, therefore, logically bring about the loss of several millions of persons in Germany. This catastrophe would not be long in coming about, seeing that the health of the population has been broken down during the war by the

of famine. No help, however important, or over however long a period it might be distributed, would prevent these deaths en masse. Peace would impose on Germany numberless human sacrifices that this war of four years and a half did not demand of her pride (1,750,000 killed, nearly one million dead, victims of the blockade).

DEATH SENTENCE OF GERMANS

"We do not know, and indeed we doubt whether, the delegates at the Allied and Associated Powers realize the inevitable consequences which will take place in Germany. An industrial state very thickly populated, closely bound up with the economic system of the world, and reduced to the obligation to import enormous quantities of raw material and foodstuffs, suddenly finds herself pushed back in the phase of her development which would correspond to her economic conditions and the numbers of her population as they were half a century ago. Those who will sign this treaty will sign the death sentence of many millions of German men, women and children."

"I thought it my duty before entering upon a discussion of other details of the treaty, to bring to the knowledge of the Allied and Associated delegations this summary, expose of the problem of the German situation.

"I have at the disposal of Your Excellency statistical proofs of the above statements.

"I have the hon, etc.,

"(Signed),

"BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

ALLIES' SHARP REBUKE.

The reply of the Allied and Associated Powers, approved by the council of their principal members on May 22, was also made public.

It reads as follows:

"The Allied and associated powers have received and have given careful attention to the report of the commission appointed by the German Government to examine the economic conditions of the treaty of peace.

"This report appears to them to contain a very inadequate presentation of the facts of the case, to be marked in parts by great exaggeration, and to ignore the fundamental considerations arising both out of the incidence and the results of the war, which explain and justify the terms that it is sought to impose.

"The German note opens with the statement that the industrial resources of Germany were inadequate before the war for the nourishment of a population of 67,000,000 and it argues as though this were the total for which with diminished resources she will still be called upon to provide.

"This is not the case. The total population of Germany will be reduced by about 6,000,000 persons in the non-German territories which it is proposed to transfer. It is the needs of this smaller aggregation that we are called to consider.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

"Complaint is made in the German note that Germany is required to surrender her merchant tonnage, existing or in course of construction, and that a prior claim is made upon her ship-building capacity for a limited term of years. No mention, however, is made of the fact that a considerable portion of the smaller tonnage of Germany is left to her

unimpaired; and it seems to have entirely escaped the notice of her spokesman that the sacrifice of her larger shipping is the inevitable and necessary penalty imposed on her for the ruthless campaign, which, in defiance of all laws and precedent, she waged during the last two years of the war upon the mercantile ship-

"As a partial offset against twelve and three-fourths million tons of shipping sunk, it is proposed to transfer four million tons of German shipping. In other words, the shipping which it is proposed to take from Germany constitutes less than one-third of that which was thus wantonly destroyed. The universal shortage of merchant shipping is the result, not of the terms of peace, but of the action of Germany, and no surprise can reasonably be felt if she is called upon to bear a share—and it is a very moderate share—of a loss for which her own criminal deeds have been responsible.

FORTUNATE FOR HUNS.

"Great stress is laid on the proposal that on the eastern side Germany shall be deprived of the regions specially devoted to the production of wheat and potatoes. This is true. But the note fails altogether to observe that there is nothing in the peace treaty to prevent either the continued production of those commodities in the areas in question, or their importation into Germany. On the contrary, the free admission of these products of the eastern districts is provided for during a period of three years. Moreover, it is fortunate for Germany that those regions have lost none of their productivity owing to the ravages of war. They have escaped the shocking fate, which was dealt out by the German armies to the corresponding territories in Belgium and France on the west, and Poland, Russia, Rumania, and Serbia in the east. There appears to be no reason why their produce should not continue to find a market on German soil.

"Stress is laid upon the proposed restrictions of the import of phosphates. It is however, forgotten that Germany has never produced, but has always imported the phosphates of which she stands in need. Nor is there anything in the terms of peace which will prevent or hinder the importation of phosphates into Germany in the future. Other countries, which do not produce phosphates, are also compelled to import them in common with many other products from the outside and the only difference in the two situations will arise from the relative degree of wealth or impoverishment in the country's concern.

GERMANS "LOVE" WILSON.

BERLIN, May 24.—Professor Hans Delbrueck, a member of the German peace delegation, in a statement to the Versailles correspondent of the Tageblatt attacks President Wilson for having put himself completely in the hands of the French and British by agreeing to deviate from his fourteen points.

"President Wilson," the professor added, "probably imagines he did us a favor in declining to agree to such demands as the cession of the left bank of the Rhine and the dissolution of Germany into several small states. In reality, such demands would have been better than the present conditions because we are so bound by the latter that we can hardly do anything financially.

"It is to be assumed that President Wilson knows European conditions too little to survey their importance and, perhaps, there is in the back of his mind the thought of a conflict between America and Japan, and Germany must be so weakened that she will not be able to be Japan's ally."

MINISTER DECLARES SOVIET IDEA MUST NOT GAIN VICTORY

Ion. Mr. Meighen Says Triumph in Winnipeg
Would Mean Spread of Unrest Throughout the
Dominion

Special to The Star by J. J. Conklin.
Copyright.

THIRTY EIGHT FALLS, May 23.—
All eyes were turned to the Royal Al-
xandra Hotel yesterday where a
conference of the Provincial Govern-
ment representatives, Premier Norris
and Hon. Thos. Johnson, was in pro-
gress with Hon. Arthur Meighen and
Senator Robertson, Minister of La-
bor.

General Ketchen was present and
made a report on the situation.

Mr. Meighen intimated to the local
government that he was principally
concerned with heading off a Soviet
victory in the Winnipeg strike. If it
rums here the minister said there
was the greatest danger of spread-
ing east and west across the contin-
ent. Senator Robertson was gravely
interested in the attitude of the rail-
way men.

It was stated to the minister by
Premier Norris that there were some
fears that the railwaymen might go
out in sympathetic strike. In fact
some in Winnipeg and Brandon had
gone out in sympathy and in error,
but without the sanction of the in-
ternational executive, but the danger
had passed for the time and was only
local in its effect.

The Premier stated that there could
be no doubt of the sympathy of the
men for the strikers, they
ing financial support gener-
d had no support of their lead-
were taking an active part in
n the local and civic govern-
he appeal and right of the
for the most favorable con-
n. There is no doubt of the
trainmen's earnestness in
k the premier asserted
st one to see Senator Rob-
then he arrived was R. A.
veteran of the war and for-
ber of the legislature, who
a report in concise form of
tion, as viewed by the Strike
ee, Mr. Rigg is a man of
sible and sane opinions in all
career. He has been viewed
public as a safe man in a

CONFERENCES CONTINUING.

The conference was continued by
the Dominion ministers with the Ma-
yor and City Council yesterday and
the Senator will see the labor Com-

mitted this morning at ten o'clock.
The Citizens' Committee predicts
a lively session with the Senator
when they come in session, for his
neglect of their wires asking him to
come at once, sent last week and to
which he paid, they say, little atten-
tion. The Committee of 1,000 feel
the neglect of the city by government
very keenly, judged by expressions
heard.

The "Permit" cards have not got
back to the theatres or delivery rigs.
The Strike Committee through Rich-
ard Decline asked the theatres to pu-
up another card with different word-
ing which would be issued by the
Strike Committee but they refused to
do so until it was O.K'd by the lo-
cal government. Nothing has yet
been done to interfere with the
atre employees, stage hands, musi-
cians and moving picture operators
by the strikers and all are at work and
seem satisfied. Business is about 40
per cent. of normal at moving picture
houses and about 25 per cent. at the
drama and vaudeville houses and
growing worse.

A wireless station has been rigged
up on the roof of the Free Press.
The first point reached last night
was in Virginia 3,000 miles away. An
effort will be made to get in despat-
chers as there is no way of the pa-
pers getting in news of the outside
world except by "permit" of the
Strike Committee which they will
not consent to accept. A considerable
number of wires are being received
and sent by private individuals and
a few business houses by that way.
All are of the most urgent character
and are censored by a debate ap-
pointed by the strikers. The Free
Press got out two editions yesterday.
Two small sheets very welcome to
the public. This will be continued
daily and there are hopes of a
paper being issued by Saturday.

A remarkable fact reported by
undertakers is the small death
this week compared to last.
There have been no startlingly great
worry over and an average of
deaths daily compared to
nine last week is the rule.

Members of the Women's Citizens'
Committee gave a partial operation of
phases in the business district yes-
terday.

Now

Now

Now

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Now

Now

CONSIDERING THE PERFORMANCE HE
GAVE



—Baltimore Sun.

ALLIES CAUSE HEAVY LOSSES TO BOLSHEVIKI

Successful in Series of Battles
Along Murmansk Front

MAYNARD GOES SOUTH

Headquarters Now on White
Sea—Reds Preparing De-
fense of Petrograd

Associated Press Cable.
London, May 23.—On the Mur-
mansk front in North Russia, Allied
forces have captured Medvejyagora,
at the northwestern end of Lake
Onego, after a series of actions in
which the Bolshevik rearguard suf-
fered severely, a statement issued by
the British War Office tonight says.
The rapid retreat of the Bolshevik,
it is added, prevented them from
seriously damaging the port works.
The Allies have occupied the heights
surrounding the town.
General Maynard, commanding the
Allied forces on the Murmansk front
in Russia, has removed his head-
quarters 400 miles southward on the
Murmansk coast to Kem, on the
White Sea, at the mouth of the Kem
River, according to Router's reports
from the British Murmansk expedi-
tion.

CITIZENS' ATTORNEYS HINTS IRONMASTERS WILL GRANT DEMANDS

BOLSHEVIK ARE READY TO TALK ALLIED TERMS

Offer Important Concessions to Avert Capture of Petrograd, is Report

LEADERS ARE SAID
TO BE PANICKY

Starvation in Petrograd Imminent and Thousands are Dying of Starvation

By Frank J. Taylor, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Helsingfors, May 22 (via London, May 24)—The Bolsheviks are reported to have offered important concessions to both the Allies and the Anti-Soviet Russians, in an effort to avert capture of Petrograd and the threatened isolation of Moscow.

The advance of the Finns from the north and Estonians from the west is squeezing Petrograd in a vise from which the only apparent escape is by evacuation of the city.

The movement of the Estonians also threatens to cut railway connections between Petrograd and Moscow and the Bolshevik forces apparently must defeat the Estonians quickly or begin their retreat from Petrograd to prevent being

But Strikers Ask Bargain for All, While Citizens Committee Suggests Bargain by Crafts—Government Gives P. O. Employees Till Monday Noon to Return

WINNIPEG, Man., May 24.—The Committee of Eight considering the Winnipeg general strike with a view to settlement adjourned early today without coming to an agreement.

The differences between the union forces and the industrial employers narrowed down to details of a plan of collective bargaining and the responsibility for involving city firemen in the sympathetic walkout.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 24, via St. Paul.—Consideration of the Winnipeg general strike situation last night by a committee of eight men appointed by Mayor Charles F. Gray, resolved itself into a discussion of a possible settlement of the strike on the basis of a collective bargaining plan which would affect the three large industrial plants of Winnipeg and the seven crafts employed by these companies.

The union labor leaders at the conference submitted a demand that their collective bargaining plan provide that the metal workers' union must approve final settlement of any agreement between any or all of the seven crafts and the industrial employers.

Representative of the citizens' committee countered with a proposal that the industrial executives settle individually agreements directly with the craft concerned.

Attorney Andrews, representing the Citizens' Committee, who addressed the conference at 11 o'clock last night told the labor representatives that the sympathetic strike must be called off before the metal trades strike settlement will be considered by the industrial employers. He intimated strongly that a settlement of the metal trades agreement would follow.

An Allied fleet, according to unconfirmed reports received here, is engaging the resurrected Russian Baltic fleet in the Gulf of Finland, not far from Petrograd, in co-operation with the Estonian army.

Growing Panicky.

The Bolshevik leaders in Petrograd are said to be growing panicky and hundreds of their followers are reported to be deserting. More than half a million workers in the factories there have been called to take up arms against the Estonians and Finns, and the Bolsheviks claim they have mobilized 3,000,000 soldiers to oppose their enemies on all fronts.

Starvation in Petrograd is understood to be imminent and various reports have it that thousands are dying daily of privations.

The above despatch was filed just before Taylor left Helsingfors for Berlin. He went into Russia more than two weeks ago, equipped with Bolshevik passports and guarantees of safe conduct. The first word received from him was contained in two telegrams yesterday, one stating he had escaped the Bolsheviks after being robbed of everything, and the other announcing he had reached Helsingfors and was about to leave for Berlin.

LIFE IN WINNIPEG STRANGE PROCESS

Residents Know Little of What Goes on Anywhere These Days

STRAIN SEVERE

Everywhere is Sense of Waiting for the Worst to Happen

Special to The Montreal Star by Blewmann. Copyright.

WINNIPEG, via Thief River Falls, Minn., May 24.—Life in Winnipeg under the amazing conditions of the general strike goes on day after day with few variations. The public knows little or nothing of the various moves and counter-moves of the rival organizations, the open meetings and private conferences that are going on in all parts of their city, nor have they information about developments on this side of the city limits other than the meagre notes about labor developments supplied by the Citizen and the Western Labor News. But for the few papers brought in from the outside on trains the average citizen might as well be in Greenland so far as learning the world news is concerned.

The retail stores and fruit shops and the smaller restaurants and some of the ice cream parlors are well patronized.

BIKES AS MOTORS.

At strike headquarters numerous local meetings are held, oddly worded bulletins issued and tremendous earnestness displayed. A series of bicycles line the approach to the building, just as hundreds of motors a few blocks away indicate the nervous energy of the committee of one thousand which is moving heaven and earth to mitigate the severities of the strike as felt by the innocent third parties.

The guests at the big C.P.R. hotel still have to get their tickets from the counter before they are allowed to enter the dining room and on entering they have to take a huge brass tray, parade the length of a long series of tables where they are helped to cold cereals, sausage, rolls and coffee and then carry the load to the handiest table.

The Chinese domestic help are out, asking \$25 in place of \$18 a month. On the train the colored porter confided that all of his kind were unemployed three months ago.

While being shown around the strike headquarters yesterday by a friend, the latter did not remove the flag he wore indicating that he was against the I.W.W. and Bolshevism. "Did you notice how the lady at the desk watched me?" he asked. "She assumed I was against the strike and kept an eye on me. If I were going to the mass meeting in the park, believe me, I would not wear the flag for fear of provoking violence."

Notwithstanding all the bustle of strike organization, the five billiard tables at strike headquarters were kept engaged and an interested crowd looked on. It was one form of waiting. Everybody in Winnipeg is waiting, and once in a while something happens to cause jaws to set or faces to blanch as a vision of possible hideous red terror which moderate people on both sides seem to dread, is brought to mind.

GERMANS DID NOT ASK MORE DELAY

Recognition of Kolchak the
Big Question of the
Hour

STRAFING WILSON

Member of German Peace
Delegation Makes Bit-
ter Attack on Pres't.

PARIS, May 24.—French Wireless—Reports were in circulation in Peace Conference circles Thursday that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau was not satisfied with the delay of one week granted the German delegation in which to make its answer to the peace treaty and that he had asked for an additional week. It was said officially today, however, that the Germans had not asked for any further delay.

RECOGNITION OF KOLCHAK.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 24.—The Russian situation is attracting great attention in conference circles. The Council of Four discussed the proposition of recognizing the Kolchak Government at Omsk today, but did not reach a decision.

The French and British press are favorable to the proposal that the Allied Governments extend recognition to the Kolchak regime, and the Russian commission in Paris is confident that this recognition will be announced shortly. The Entente delegates are apparently united in the view that there must be some Russian Government recognized so that negotiations can be opened before the Peace Conference closes.

CANADA'S PREMIER RETURNS.

MAY 26 1919



Sir Robert Borden who has resumed the reins of office at a critical time.

In Time of War.

Sorrow, that watches while the body sleeps,
Parted the curtains of the cruel dawn
And glided noiselessly to her sad seat
Beside my pillow—"Art thou there," I muttered,
"Spirit of silent grief; mute prophetess
That, on the marble furrows of thy brow,
Wearest the print of wisdom and of peace?
Art thou still at my side, thou antique nurse
And sybil of the mind—who easily
Enterest the prisons of humanity
With footfall soft, and walkest in the glooms
Where none save thee may come? Shield me
today!

And, when the sun's insufferable finger
Moves o'er the wainscot, and his dreaded ray
Sears the unsheathed soul, O mighty Spirit,
Darken mine eyes till night be come again!"

—John J. Chapman.

GERMAN ANSWER DELAYED.

PARIS, May 24.—The German military train on its way to Versailles with a printing outfit has been delayed by an accident, retarding the printing of the German observations on the peace treaty.

It is understood these observations will constitute a book as large as the treaty itself, and it is estimated that it will require five days to read and digest them. The Germans have assured the Allies that they will endeavor to complete the printing within the new time limit.

CHINESE LIKELY TO SIGN.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Confirmation of the report from Paris that the Chinese plenipotentiaries are disposed to sign the peace treaty has reached Washington. It was pointed out in Chinese circles today that by signing this treaty the Chinese delegates would prevent China from being excluded from the League of Nations and would ensure the protection of the League against unjust treatment.

BRING VICTORIA DAY.

V.C. HERO BELONGS TO SILENT NAVY

Officer from Mystery Ship Here But Keeps Up Traditions

Aboard the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services freighter, War Peridot, which arrived in port from London on Sunday afternoon, is First Officer Stewart, who accomplished great things during the war against the German submarine pirates as second in command of a "Q" boat, and whose gallant services earned him the V.C. and the D.S.O. Mr. Stewart served under the famous Commander Gordon Campbell, and between them the two officers accounted for numerous enemy under-sea craft during 1916, 1917 and 1918.

The "Q" boats, or "mystery" ships, as they were called during the war by the uninitiated public, were, to the casual eye, ordinary cargo steamers, the counterpart of thousands such as are to be seen carrying the world's freight in every quarter of the globe. But beneath the innocent looking superstructure and masts of these craft lurked deadly guns, which at a moment's notice could be brought into use against any unwary submarine which had been lured close enough in search of prey.

It was aboard one of these craft that Mr. Stewart performed the meritorious services that earned him the highest distinction the Navy can bestow. Seen in his cabin aboard the War Peridot this morning by a Star representative, First Officer Stewart was more than reticent concerning his experiences, for true to the traditions of the Navy, he refused to make any statement

WON V.C. ON "Q" BOAT



First Officer Stewart, of the War Peridot, now in port, who won the V.C. and D.S.O. as second in command of a mystery ship during the war.

The picture shows the base of the Queen Victoria Monument in Victoria Square, with the beautiful wreaths that were put around it by representatives of the various National Societies of Montreal, on Saturday morning in honor of Victoria Day.

RESUME ITALIAN SETTLEMENT.

by Associated Press.
PARIS, May 26.—There were indications today in Peace Conference circles that the negotiations for the settlement of the Italian problem were being resumed after a week's suspension. It was understood that a strong effort is being made by the French, British and Italians to have the Treaty of London, signed by those Powers in 1916, just before Italy's entrance into the war, form the basis of the settlement.

AGREEMENT RE HUN SHIPS.

Special Star Cable.
WASHINGTON, May 26.—President Wilson has reached an agreement with the Allied statesmen at Paris, whereby the United States will retain the German ships seized in American ports, it was learned today.

READY TO TRY IT AGAIN.



This photo of Lieut.-Commander Mackenzie Grieve (left) and Harry G. Hawker was taken a day or so before they started out from Newfoundland on their amazing adventure. A week ago today the world was asking: "Will they make it?" On Tuesday when nothing definite could be ascertained as to their whereabouts it was thought they had been lost, and this fear grew to what was looked upon by everyone as a certainty as the days sped on. A week after they had started out, almost to the hour, a small tramp vessel, without wireless, passing the Hebrides Islands wiggled that it had picked the two aviators up about 1,000 miles from Newfoundland, where they were forced to alight owing to mishap to the water system of their Sopwith plane.

BRITAIN PREPARES JOYFUL WELCOME FOR SOPWITH CREW

*Whole Nation Jubilant Because of the Rescue of
the Two Daring Fliers—Their Safety is Officially
Confirmed—Had Covered 1,100 Miles*

By Associated Press.

LONDON, May 26.—The official statement confirming the news despatches of the rescue of Lieut. Hawker and Lieut.-Commander Mackenzie Grieve is as follows:

"Harry G. Hawker and Lieut.-Commander Grieve were rescued in latitude 50 degrees and 20 minutes north and longitude 29 degrees 30 minutes west. They alighted close to a steamer, owing to a defect in the water circulation of their motor. Both men are in perfect health. The airplane was not saved."

Harry G. Hawker and his navigator, Commander Mackenzie Grieve, left Mount Pearl airdrome, near St. John's, Nfld., in their attempt to fly across the Atlantic, at 5:51 p.m. Greenwich time, or 1:55 p.m. Newfoundland time, on Sunday, May 18.

They travelled in a Sopwith biplane, carrying a weight of some 6,000 pounds.

They were sighted in mid-ocean last Monday by the cableship Faraday, and nothing further had been heard of them until yesterday when they were landed at the Orkney Islands by a British warship from the Danish tramp steamer Mary.

JUBILANT WELCOME AWAITS TWO DARING AVIATORS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, May 26.—Harry Hawker and Mackenzie Grieve set foot on British soil today nearly a week after they had been given up for lost in their attempt to fly from Newfoundland to Ireland in a Sopwith airplane.

The aviators, who are the greatest national heroes of the moment, landed at Thurso, Scotland, from the British destroyer Revenge. The Revenge took them from the Danish tramp steamer Mary, which picked them up in mid-ocean early last Monday, after they had been forced to descend in the sea.

The conditions for the recognition are that regarding the future of Russia, these governments agree to convolve and accept the verdict of a genuine constituent assembly. Likewise, that the future of Nations government and independence are after the boy accept of the former empire are in told. The Constituent Assembly in to determine the future form of government for Russia.

APPROVE AUSTRIAN CREDENTIALS.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 26.—The credentials of the Austrian peace delegation at St. Germain-on-laye have been approved by the credentials commission of the Peace Congress and the Austrian delegates have sent their first note to the Allied and Associated Powers dealing with the treaty terms. The note has to do with Constantinian affairs.

URGE QUICK PEACE.

BASLE, May 26.—Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian chancellor, in an appeal to Premier Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference Saturday for the expediting of peace negotiations with Austria, according to a Vienna despatch to the chancellor is declared to have pointed out that the delay was having a bad effect on the German-Austrian population, causing fear that disorders might break out.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The counter-proposals made by the Germans will be considered tomorrow. Germany asks that she be allowed an army of 200,000 men.

General Count von Max Montgelas has stated that the German plenipotentiaries will not sign the treaty.

The credentials of the Austrian delegates have been approved.

RUSSIA

The Estonians broke through the Bolsheviks line on the entire Pskov front taking 1,000 prisoners and several machine guns.

Lenine is said to be in favor of an armistice with Admiral Kolchak. The Allies are not advancing on Petrograd owing to the difficulty of feeding the people of that city which they can capture when they choose.

The Council of Four has recognized the governments of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine, on condition that a Constituent Assembly be immediately summoned.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Hawker and Grieve are receiving a royal welcome in Britain.

The N. C. 4 is still delayed at the Azores through rough weather.

The biggest airplane in the world, a Tarrant tri-plane, weighing twenty tons and carrying six engines, was wrecked today.

JAVA

A volcano in Java has resulted in terrible damage and the loss of 15,000 lives.

UNITED STATES.

A Bolshevik newspaper has been started in New York.

The League of Nations is being discussed in the Senate today.

CANADA

Sir Robert Borden reached Ottawa today and immediately plunged into work.

The strike situation at Winnipeg is still grave with prospects of its spreading to other western cities.

SCOTLAND FOR LONDON THIS AFTERNOON

by United Press.
 May 26.—Hawker and Grieve were expected to start this afternoon for London, where they will be given a royal welcome. The news spread like wildfire over the land that Hawker and Grieve had been saved.

Grieve, immediately upon landing, sent the following message to his parents:

"Safe. Will wire later."

When news of the rescue was first received, the Sepwith Airplane company telegraphed Thurso for confirmation. Later it was confirmed by an airplane courier.

"We had given him up for lost," declared Mrs. Grieve when she heard the news of her husband's rescue. She was too overcome to say more. Grieve's native town Fraxford, took a carnival appearance.

As the news spread there was great enthusiasm throughout Britain. There were remarkable scenes in the streets, in concert halls and in moving picture theatres when the announcement for the rescue was made. Crowds cheered and tossed hats in the air.

A throng gathered around the home of Hawker in Surbiton, near London. The town was he-flagged, as it has not been since the war.

PRAISE IN CHURCHES.

At the church, the evening service was one of thanksgiving. "For this is my son who was dead and is alive again, who was lost and is found," was the text of the Rev. T. J. Wood. There were special prayers and psalms of thanksgiving, and the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessing flow" was sung.

The rescue was announced from many other pulpits.

Mrs. Hawker received a telegram of congratulation from the King and Queen, who a few days earlier had sent her a telegram of condolence on the supposed death of her husband.

"Sunday is my lucky day," Mrs. Hawker declared, as crowds gathered around her house.

She was almost unable to talk at first, but later recovered her self-possession sufficiently to say a few words to the newspaper men.

"I said Saturday, we'd have good news on Sunday. I just felt it. This is the luckiest Sunday of all. I don't know my husband's intentions, but I wouldn't be surprised if he tries the flight again. A failure like this won't stop him. It will only make him the more determined. If he does try again he'll get across next time. I've had a presentiment throughout I would see my husband again, and have always been confident, although everybody doubted."

with me. I am overjoyed. I'm too overcome to say more."

Outside the house a notice was posted: "Mr. Hawker has been found." It was this that first brought the news to Surbiton, and started the eager crowds shouldering and pressing close around the doorstep of the famous airman.

According to despatches received here from Thurso, that village prepared to give Hawker and Grieve a big popular demonstration when they started for London.

GEN. SEELEY'S TRIBUTE.

"The courage of Hawker and Grieve places them in the first rank of the pioneers of the air," declared General Seeley, of the Air Ministry. "I can hardly give expression to my rejoicing that their gallant attempt to cross the Atlantic has not cost brave lives. The distance covered shows that, given fine weather, it will soon be possible to cross the ocean by airplane, but their experience prove the trip is still hazardous even for the most perfect aircraft. It is better to wait a little while and not take such big risks until better arrangements can be made."

Officials at the Admiralty believed that the clogged feed pipe that forced Hawker to descend within easy reach of the steamer Mary, which saved him, was a blessing in disguise. Had he continued on his voyage, they pointed out, he would have run into a hurricane which probably would have dashed his machine into the sea far from aid. This storm would have been encountered by Hawker about two hours after he passed the spot where he came down.

The first direct word received here from Hawker was a message to the London Daily Mail which offered the \$50,000 prize for the first trans-Atlantic flight. This message was sent from on board H.M.S. Revenge in Scapa Flow (where the German fleet is interned) and said:

"The machine stopped owing to the filter feed pipe from the radiator to the water pump being blocked with refuse, like solder, shifting loose in the radiator. It was no fault of the motor which was perfect from start to finish. There was no trouble in alighting on the water. A dory picked us up after an hour and a half."

The message of condolence which the King sent to Mrs. Hawker only a few hours before news of the rescue, said: "I feel the nation has lost one of its most able and most daring pilots. He sacrificed his life to the honor of British flying."

As soon as word of the rescue was confirmed, the King hastened to send his telegram of congratulation.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN LANDS AT DAWN; RUSHES TO OTTAWA

No Time to Accept Civic Reception at Halifax City

GERMANS WILL SIGN

Premier Has Little to Say But Hints at Important News Later

Special to The Star by Our Own Correspondent.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 26. — There was pomp and circumstance enough in the last months of Sir Robert Borden's life on the other side of the Atlantic. There was a total lack of it in his return.

Before the sun, climbing over the Dartmouth shore had turned the Halifax harbor from pearl to opal, a government naval tender slipped alongside the towering black, white and red bulk of the Aquitania and spirited Sir Robert and the first detachment of his little party away. Uncertainty as to the Premier's movements prevailed until almost the last minute. The Aquitania ran into a fog bank off Camperdown. The Cunard representatives were optimistic enough to believe that she might anchor in the lower harbor—you do not berth a forty-five thousand ton liner in the dark—but by one o'clock on Sunday morning she was still an hour from her anchorage and the plan of sending a tender out to her that night was abandoned.

The first streaks of dawn, however, showed that something had happened in the lower harbor. Apparently a small town had been established overnight in the surface of the water just below George Island and from a point three hundred feet above the water line a Morse lamp stuttered instructions to a whole fleet of tugs which had on hand the task of easing this floating settlement into her berth a mile or so farther up.

By Associated Press.

Paris, May 26.—The Council of Four of the Peace Conference has decided conditionally to recognize the anti-Bolshevik governments of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine, according to Reuter's Agency here.

Rumors and scares over prospective occupation by the Allies has been on the increase recently in western Germany.

In nearly all the newspapers reaching Coblenz, from unoccupied Germany in the last few days, there has been some mention made of Allied soldiers marching eastward from the Rhine in the event the Germans refuse to accept the peace terms. The population is cautioned against demonstrations if the troops appear.

According to information reaching army headquarters from various parts of this area, the belief is in-

ALLIES RECOGNIZE
 KOLCHAK REGIME
 CONDITIONALLY
 Denikine
 and
 Must Accept
 Genuine
 Constituent Assembly
 FIRST AUSTRO NOTE

Credentials of Austrian
 Delegation Accepted—
 Peace About June 15

PARIS, May 26.—It is probable that the presentation of the peace terms to the Austrian delegation will be delayed until next week, according to Reuter's Limited. Delays in completing the draft of certain sections are said to be responsible.

PARIS, May 26.—The German peace delegation today sent three new notes to the secretariat of the Peace Conference. The notes deal respectively with reparations and responsibility, German property in Allied countries and German religious missions abroad.

CALGARY, SASKATOON, EDMONTON GOING OUT, REGINA VOTING TODAY

Senator Robertson Says Situation More Nearly Normal in Winnipeg—Correspondents Declare Day May Bring Peace or a Rapid Spread of Strike Throughout Country

REGINA, Sask., May 26.—Regina Trades and Labor Council tonight to take action on the Winnipeg strike situation. A strike is well organized it is anticipated a strike vote will be taken.

WINNIPEG, May 26.—Shortly after a statement from Hon. Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, was made publicly today that Federal employees on strike here have an opportunity to determine whether "the Government is going," word was received from Calgary, Saskatoon and Edmonton, that sympathetic strikes will be called at those cities today in support of the Government's attitude.

In spite of the statements of Winnipeg strike leaders that the Railwaymen are going out, the Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Trainmen's organization is also Chairman of the Legislative Board of the Trainmen of Canada. He says no strike vote has been, or is likely to be taken by them, and that the organization does not favor sympathetic strikes, though believing in the eight-hour day.

CONDITIONS NEARER NORMAL

STATEMENT OF HON. G. D. ROBERTSON
to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

WAWA, May 26.—Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, reported to the government today that the strike situation in Winnipeg is steadily improving and conditions becoming more normal. The telephone service is assumed.

Senator Robertson stated that yesterday afternoon he addressed a group of the striking postal employees, and expressed confidence that after part of them will return to work this afternoon.

COLORS PRESENTED TO CANADIANS



The Duke of Connaught, at Whitley Camp, recently presented colors to three Canadian battalions of the Second Canadian Division, before their departure for Canada. The Duke is talking to Major-Gen. Sir H. E. Burdall, O.C., of the Second Division. On the right is Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, and on the left Brig.-Gen. Rennie, commanding the Brigade.

LENINE-TROTSKY TO PUBLISH PAPER IN NEW YORK CITY

Will Be Issued Under Direction of Russian Bolshevik Govt.

PROPAGANDA SHEET

New Organ Will Be Known as Soviet Russia

Special to Star from Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Nicolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, and Leon Trotsky, the Minister of War, together with other officials of the Russian Bolshevik government, will begin next Monday the publication in this city of a sixteen page weekly newspaper, the purpose of which will be to spread propaganda favorable to the Bolsheviks. This announcement is made in today's issue of the propaganda sheet issued weekly from the headquarters of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the unrecognized "Bolshevik ambassador" to the United States. The paper is to be known as Soviet Russia.

"Every friend of Russia, as well as every person interested in international affairs," says the announcement, will subscribe to this weekly. Soviet Russia will contain news items, editorials, original articles and unpublished documents. The publication will be perused with interest by the Department of Justice.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED OF 10,000 CALGARY UNION WORKERS JOIN STRIKE

Civic Employees and Police Officers With Many Other Trades Remain at Tasks—No Change in Winnipeg Situation Over Night, Both Sides Standing Firm—Toronto Trades Unionists 45,000 Strong Threaten to Go Out Tomorrow

By Canadian Press.

CALGARY, Alta., May 27.—Only fifteen hundred workers were said to have answered the general strike call here yesterday, the men representing the postal workers, Dominion Express employees, flour and cereal employees, and the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Ogden shops and roundhouse.

By a vote of 119 to 45, the street railway men refused to "quit work." Other unions which have signified their intention of remaining at work are the railway clerks, bakers, city hall employees, teamsters, outside civic employees and barbers.

WORKS SEVERE HARDSHIP ON RETURNED MEN AND RELATIVES

As Calgary is the distributing centre for the whole of the province in the matter of remittances for relatives of soldiers it is said that thousands of checks will be held up by the strike of the postal employees.

Eight thousand miners in District No. 18 struck Saturday afternoon. That city's mine at Lethbridge was reported to be still operating, returned soldiers there refusing to strike.

Federated trades which have not made known their decision in regard to the strike call include printers, printing pressmen, stereotypers, telephone operators, bricklayers and

masons, carpenters, sheet metal workers, commercial telegraphers, broker house workers, freight handlers, moving picture operators, plumbers and steamfitters.

Business and professional men and also workers in various trades opposed to the general strike took preliminary steps last night for the organization of a citizens' committee similar to the Winnipeg citizens' committee. The committee plans to guard against any possible violence and to support municipal, provincial and federal authorities. Acting Postmaster J. J. Corley has issued a call for volunteer postal workers.

With regard to the Kaiser, the others held responsible by the Allies, the counter proposals suggest reciprocal trials of persons accused on both sides.

A mutual reparations committee, with a neutral president, is proposed to decide specific cases and disputes.

The Germans ask the right to resume overseas trade, to possess a merchant marine, and that Germany be permitted to tax German fortunes which have been removed to other lands.

APPREHENSION IN GERMANY DEEPENS AS TIME NEARS

Foch Returns from Rhine Inspection—Activity at Coblenz

AUSTRIA ASKS HASTE

Italy Again Stubborn—Safeguard New States Decided Upon

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Safeguards against religious discriminations in new states created as the result of the great war have been decided upon by the Paris Peace Conference.

PARIS, May 27.—(Havas Agency) Marshal Foch, the Allied generalissimo, who has just completed a trip of inspection along the Rhine, had a conference yesterday with Premier Clemenceau, who is also Minister of War.

By Canadian Press.

COBLENZ, May 27.—General Fayolle, group commander of two French armies, of occupation, arrived here yesterday for a conference with Lieutenant-General Hunter Liggett, regarding the emergency plans of the Allies in the event the Germans refuse to sign the terms of peace.

The activity among the troops within the bridgehead area has been more marked during the last few days than at any time since they reached the Rhine.

Adopt Religious Safeguards.

Washington, May 27.—Safeguards against religious demonstrations in new states created as the result of the great war have been decided upon by the Paris peace conference.

Lloyd George May
Come to America

Paris, May 27.—Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, it is understood, is considering favorably a proposal from the American peace delegation that he visit America this year. The Premier would go to the United States especially to attend the first meeting of the League of Nations in Washington in October.

FOCH ENDS TRIP ALONG THE RHINE

Interview With French
Minister Of War Taken
To Mean He Is Ready
For Anything Huns
May Try

Paris, May 27.—Marshal Foch, the allied generalissimo, who has just completed a trip of inspection along the Rhine, had a conference yesterday with Premier Clemenceau, who is also Minister of War.

Ready for Luxembourg.

Luxembourg, May 27.—The Council of Four has advised the Government of Luxembourg that the Council is ready to receive a delegation from Luxembourg to submit views concerning the immediate future of the Grand Duchy, according to a statement issued to the press. The Government was assured that the Allied and Associated Powers desire most sincerely to be of service to the people of Luxembourg.

MAY 27 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

Marshal Foch has returned from a trip of inspection along the Rhine and today conferred with Premier Clemenceau, who is Minister of War.

The Council of Four has announced that it will receive delegates from Luxemburg about the future disposition of their country.

Italy is again at variance with the other Entente Powers and threatens to withdraw from the conference once more.

Germany's counter-proposals will be presented to the Allies tomorrow.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Hawker and Grieve are receiving a royal reception along the railway route from Scotland to London. They are invited to be present at Buckingham Palace tomorrow.

The N. C.-4 left the Azores for Portugal this morning and is now well on its way.

THE STRIKE.

Only 1,500 people have answered the strike call at Calgary and few more at Edmonton. The unrest has spread and Victoria is taking a strike vote tonight. Regina has decided to strike and also Saskatoon. The situation in Winnipeg and Toronto is unchanged.

CENTRAL POWERS.

The movement for the separation of Rhenish Prussia from Germany is gaining adherents.

Chancellor Scheidemann has issued another protest against the reparation terms.

RUSSIA.

Petrograd is under bombardment from the Estonians. Panic reigns in the city.

UNITED STATES.

Premier Lloyd George has been invited to visit the United States for the first meeting of the League of Nations and it is likely that he will accept.

Told Berlin That Germany Began War

Special Star Cable.

BERLIN, May 28.—Captain von Berfeld, who published the famous memoirs of Lichnowsky, was permitted to speak here last night and declared Germany guilty of starting the war.

Lichnowsky, former ambassador to Great Britain, put the guilt on Germany in the papers which were published by Berfeld.

NC-4 READY FOR PLYMOUTH TRIP

Yesterday's Leg Made Under
der Excellent Conditions,
Engine Worked Well

FINE RECEPTION

Aviators Decorated by Portuguese Govt.—British
Flight Proposed

Special to Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Since the Rockaway Beach, N. Y., May 26, N. C. 4 has covered 3,120 miles in 48 hours and 32 minutes actual flying time. Following are the legs covered and the official flight time for each leg:

Rockaway to Halifax (540 miles) 7 hours 47 minutes.
Halifax to Trepassy (420 miles) 8 hours 59 minutes.
Trepassy to Nova (1,200 miles) 15 hours 18 minutes.
Nova to Ponta del Gada (150 miles) 1 hour 44 minutes.
Ponta del Gada to Lisbon (1,500 miles) 9 hours 44 minutes.

READY TO START FOR ENGLAND.

Special Star Cable.

LISBON, May 28.—The Americans who flew across the Atlantic were ready today for the hop of more than 700 miles from Lisbon to Plymouth, England. This jump will complete their historic air voyage, which started from Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read, first man successfully to navigate the air lanes all the way across the sea, was up and about early this morning looking for prospects of getting away for England at once. Much depended on the condition of the weather and the motors.

TORONTO WALKOUT HELD OVER; WINNIPEG SHOWS SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

Sir Robert Borden Will Meet Queen City Delegation Tomorrow Morning—Ministers in West More Optimistic on Outlook—Section of Prince Albert Trades Went Out Today.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 28.—A mass meeting of Port Arthur union men passed a resolution to pledge their full moral support to their brothers in Winnipeg. This may develop into a general sympathetic strike about Monday next.

Special to Star.

VANCOUVER, B.C., May 28.—Vancouver postal-workers were resolved today to stay at their posts. They voted unanimously against a sympathetic strike as an aid to Winnipeg workers. A meeting of the Trades and Labor Council is to be held tonight.

Other cities in the province were quiet today and no strike movement was reported.

By Canadian Press.

WINNIPEG, May 28.—Efforts of leaders of the general strike movement in Winnipeg to enlist sympathy from unions in other cities was the outstanding development in the local situation this morning. Ernest Robinson, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, said that communications have been received from unions throughout Canada and at least one important union in Great Britain.

Federal Government officials, who have denounced the strike leaders as revolutionists, said they were not alarmed at the efforts of the local leaders to obtain sympathetic support. They pointed out that ten days ago the strikers' newspaper officially announced that the Calgary strike would be general. At the Council meeting Monday night a Labor representative said the Calgary walkout was general. Press despatches yesterday and today contradict this.

The new post-office force which replaced the striking clerks was increased today. Railway service to and from Winnipeg is normal.

THE PETROGRAD SQUEEZE



- 1—Finn-Esthonian advances peril Petrograd.
- 2—Fires and explosions in Petrograd. Bolshevik government believed destroying munitions. Report revolt.
- 3—Gen. Maynard advancing on Petrograd from region of Lake Onega.
- 4—Bolsheviki unable to check advance of Kolchak west of Urals.
- 5—Allies to operate American motor launches on Lakes Onega and Ladoga.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE CONFERENCE.

The Austrian treaty will be handed to the delegates on Friday at noon, according to present arrangements. It is probable that the clause relating to the disposition of Fiume will be omitted from the first draft.

Chances of an agreement with Italy on the question of the Adriatic boundaries improved last night.

Premier Paderewski has informed the Council of Four that he fears an attack of the Germans on Poland.

The draft of the International agreement has been agreed upon.

The counter-proposals by Germany are being presented today. They ask for a peace on the basis of the Fourteen Points, and have put in a counter claim of nearly thirteen billion marks on account of the blockade.

THE STRIKE.

There is little change in the situation at Winnipeg. At Calgary business is not appreciably dislocated; at Edmonton conditions are more serious. The deadlock over the question of collective bargaining continues.

BELGIUM.

Every Belgian soldier has been recalled from leave and the frontiers closed as the hour of the end of the armistice approaches.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Hawker and Grieve were received by the King this morning. They are receiving a royal welcome in England.

N. C. 4 is expected to start its last leg of its journey.

STATES.

of Devonshire and Gen. Smuts are spoken of as Ambassadors at Wash-

HUNS DECLINE TO GIVE UP KAISER

Also Demand Admission to League and Mandate Over Colonies

AGREE AS TO ARMY

Assert No Changes in Territories Without Plebiscite

Special Star Cable by Carl D. Groat of the United Press.

BERLIN, May 28.—The German counter proposals to the Peace treaty as made public here, refuse to surrender the Kaiser and demand immediate admission of Germany to the League of Nations with a mandate over her former colonies.

The counter proposals agree to the limitation of the German army to 100,000 men, and offer to disarm the large German naval vessels, though insisting on retaining some commercial vessels.

They further assert that no changes in German territorial limits should be made without plebiscites in the territories affected. Such plebiscites are asked especially in upper Silesia, East Prussia, West Prussia, Memel and Danzig.

The Germans agree that Danzig shall be a free port with the river Vistula (on which Danzig is situated) internationalized.

KOLCHAK PLANS REAL DEMOCRACY

Nevertheless President Wilson Urges Curb to Possible Ambition

WANTED PROVISIO

Bolshevism's Dying Struggle Likely to Be Brutal Fight

London Daily Telegraph—Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star Copyright in United States and By Dr. E. J. Dillon.

PARIS, May 28.—It is understood that during the discussion by the Council of Four of the condition under which Admiral Kolchak's Government should be recognized President Wilson favored a proviso that Admiral Kolchak should abstain from dictatorial methods and introduce a representative Government.

I am informed that Admiral Kolchak deprecates the imposition of any conditions resembling foreign interference with the internal affairs of Russia, which, at the present conjuncture, would be humiliating and superfluous, for Admiral Kolchak recently issued a proclamation recognizing the sovereignty of the people and the constituent Assembly as its organ; also proclaiming the necessity of giving land to the peasants under conditions to be formulated by the Constituent Assembly, the majority of whose members will probably consist of peasants. He also declared himself disposed to invest the peasants who so desire with private or communal ownership of the farms according to their expressed desires.

It is asked that the Entente withdraw from occupied territories within four months.

The counter proposals state that Germany is willing to pay twenty billion marks (approximately five billion dollars) by 1926, and an annual sum thereafter, but that the total they will pay must not exceed one hundred billion marks (approximately twenty-five billion dollars.).

British Bombing Rebel Afghans

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, May 28.—A news agency despatch from Simla, India, reported today that British airplanes had bombed munition factories used by Afghan rebels at Kabul and Jelalabad, and also bombed tribes in the Gendao Valley, scattering them.

LONDON TIMES' NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO GEN. CURRIE

Declares Empire and Canada Cannot Permit His Retirement

UNITY OF EMPIRE

Winnipeg Troubles Illustration of New Social Order

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, May 28. General Currie's future has become a matter of discussion, especially in view of the series of speeches, notably that delivered at the Mansion House before a most influential gathering of British royalties, statesmen, soldiers and civic authorities.

General Currie himself tells friends that he refused offers to stand for the Dominion Parliament and that he has no political aspirations, but many Englishmen as well as Canadians here, ask whether Canada and the Empire can afford in these most anxious times, to leave unused such high qualities of statesmanship and organization as General Currie displays.

The Times, in its first editorial devoted to General Currie says his Mansion House speech is a model for such an occasion.

"Perhaps there never has been a civic occasion more distinguished by this felicity of a soldier's way of acknowledging a toast to his health. London and the British people may tell General Currie, without flattery, that his personality and astonishing gift for putting into clear and vigorous words what his men have been thinking in Europe and will be thinking when they return home, made yesterday's Mansion House gathering a real Imperial event. He threw a searchlight upon the hidden future of the states of the Empire."

Echoing General Currie, the Times declares the Dominions have earned for themselves the status of nations.

"Every suggestion of inferiority must be removed and machinery should be created which, in General Currie's words, will make out of the Empire a constellation of nations, free and equal, united by goodwill, with common ideals, and reciprocal confidence, under one flag and one King."

REPROVES BRITISH STATESMEN.

The Times chides the British statesmen and parliamentarians with hesitancy in doing more than lip-service to these truths. It agrees with Gen. Currie that although "France is still the crucible in which the metal of ideas is smelted, tested and refined, Britain has been, and the Empire is now, a workshop where political ideas of freedom and democracy are forged, welded and made workable. This is why the association of the Dominions with Britain, in true quality of partnership, cannot be left to be a mere thing of phrases."

The strike troubles in Winnipeg are an illustration that the pressure of the new order of reconstruction is the immediate task here and in the Dominions, but it adds the Times says: "The time will come when the foundations of the new order will have been laid, and the state of the Empire must turn to Imperial reconstruction."

"1920 is the appointed year for the momentous Imperial Conference. Let us take care that the Dominions are not ready for it before we are ready."

General Watson sails for Canada on June 11. The date of Gen. Currie's return has not yet been fixed. WINDERMERE.

GERMANS REFUSE TO ACCEPT BLAME FOR STARTING WAR

Counter-Proposals Will Deny Responsibility—Presenting Claims

DEFER FIUME ISSUE

Belgium Closes Frontiers and Mobilizes to Enforce Terms

By Canadian Press.

VERSAILLES, May 28.—The German peace delegation here, it was learned today, will present a counter-claim of 12,860,000,000 marks for damage from the Allied blockade as an offset to the reparation demands of the Allied powers.

ALLIES TO CONTROL GERMAN DYES.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, May 28.—A hitherto unpublished portion of the economic section of the Peace Treaty gives the Allies virtual control of the German dye industry, it was learned today. This control will continue five years.

BELGIAN FRONTIERS CLOSED.

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, May 28.—A dispatch received here from Eindhoven states that the Belgian frontiers have been closed and that all Belgian soldiers have been recalled from leave. It is reported that general mobilization will be ordered at the termination of the period given the Germans to sign the treaty of peace.

DENY RESPONSIBILITY.

Special Star Cable.

BASLE, May 28.—The German counter proposals will deny German responsibility for the war, according to a dispatch received here today from Berlin. These advices said the German note accepts responsibility for damage in northern France and Belgium because of the violation of Belgium neutrality, not because Germany alone was responsible for starting hostilities.

The note also, it was reported, declares President Wilson promised the German people would not be held responsible for acts of their irresponsible rulers. It protests the secrecy of the report of the Allied commission on responsibility for the war.

INSIST ON WILSON'S POINTS.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 28.—The German counter-proposals to the terms of the Treaty of Peace will, in the opening section, argue for the existence of Germany's contractual right to a peace based on President Wilson's fourteen points, as the Entente nations agreed to adhere on that basis.

The second section will deal with the contradiction between the draft of the treaty and previous assurances from Entente statesmen and the general ideals of international right.

The counter-proposals will declare that the terms of peace completely ignore the fact that Germany has replaced an "Imperialistic and irresponsible government" by a strictly democratic one and that Germany in her proposal for a league of nations has adhered to the principle of a limitation of armaments.

MAY 29 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The problem of the eastern Adriatic and Fiume has been settled. Fiume becomes an independent city. Italy gets several more of the Dalmatian Islands, but not Zara nor Sebenico.

The German counter-proposals were presented to the Allies in sections this morning. They are printed in German and practically take issue on every important item of the Treaty.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau has left for Spa and it is not considered likely that he will return to Paris.

CANADA.

Vancouver is voting today on a general strike; the result will be made known Sunday. The railway workers at Calgary have voted to strike, the electrical workers and telephone trades are to remain at work. Conditions at Edmonton are more serious and there is a shortage of milk. The commercial telegraphers of Alberta will not strike. The big conciliation meeting is now in session at Ottawa. At Fernie, B.C., there is a general strike.

It is unlikely that Germans now interned in Canada will be released for some time.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

The N.C. 4 expects to start for Plymouth, England tomorrow. An official reception is being arranged in Great Britain.

RUSSIA.

Lenine has written a strong letter denouncing Bela Kun.

The British Relief army paraded today in Archangel.

CENTRAL POWERS.

An accidental explosion at Coblenz is believed to have resulted in the loss of the lives of 80 United States soldiers.

German newspapers express disappointment over the counter-claims.

Rumors of a mysterious journey of the Crown Prince are exciting interest.

LAKE INROADS ON WEAKENING SOVIET HORDE

Kolchak Force is Storming
Stronghold of Orenburg

UPRISING IN INTERIOR

Bolshevik Commissioners Kill-
ed and Reds Dispersed In
Shunga District

Associated Press Cable.

London, May 29.—Siberian troops of the Kolchak Government were storming Orenburg, one of the last Bolshevik strongholds in southeastern Russia, and an important railway junction, on May 21, according to a telegram received here from Omsk today.

The Bolsheviks are faced by further internal troubles, and the official statement received here by wireless from Moscow today, refers to the "internal front where an advance against Vinnitsa has been stopped."

There has also been an uprising against the Soviet in the district of Shunga, around Lake Onega, northwest of Petrograd. According to a telegram received here from Kem, the Bolshevik commissioners in the Shunga district were killed and the Red Guards dispersed. Confirmation of this report is contained in the Russian wireless statement, which says "the enemy has occupied the village of Rimsky on the eastern shore of Lake Onega."

The Bolshevik statement also admits that the Bolshevik troops continue to retire in the Petrograd region before the Estonians.

Vinnitsa is in the Ukraine, southwest of Kiev. It is in the rear of the Bolshevik forces engaged against the Rumanians in Besarabia.

UNITS REACH ARCHANGEL.

Archangel, Monday, May 26. — (By the Associated Press)—The American cruiser Des Moines arrived here today simultaneously with transports bringing new British volunteer army units to relieve the American and other troops who have been fighting since last August.

HUNS DELIVERED COUNTER TERMS TO ALLIES TODAY

Berlin Conservative Press
Condemn Military and
Financial Sections

ADRIATIC AGREEMENT

Settlement Said to Be Cer-
tain—Fiume Becomes
Independent

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, May 29.—The first section of the German counter-proposals to the peace treaty has been delivered to the Foreign Office, it was announced today.

The first section comprised one-third of the total German answer, and was 120,000 words in length.

The remainder of the counter-proposals will be delivered this afternoon.

Translation of the first section was begun immediately.

By Associated Press.

CONFIRM FIUME SETTLEMENT.

PARIS, May 29.—It was stated in high quarters this morning that a settlement of the Adriatic question is now a certainty, as a result of the negotiations of yesterday and last evening. Under this settlement Fiume becomes an independent city.

The Italians will receive certain of the Dalmatian islands, but it is understood that they will not get Zara or Sebenico.

GERMANS VIEW OF SAAR.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 29. — In the section treating on territorial questions the German counter-proposals to the terms presented by the Allies says, according to a synopsis reaching Paris, by the way of Basle, that "the territory of the Saar, inhabited by 600,000 persons, is to be detached from the German Empire solely because of claims upon its coal."

It is pointed out that during fifteen years the territory is to be subject to the control of a commission "in the nomination of which the population has no choice."

Regarding Schleswig-Holstein the German reply remarks, that the frontier which will be voted upon under the stipulations of the treaty "goes much farther even than the Danish Government desires."

HUNS INDEMNITY PROPOSAL.

According to a semi-official statement the full indemnity which Germany offers to pay in her counter-proposals to the peace terms will include sums going to Belgium against advances by the Allies and also the value of all military and civil property surrendered by Germany since the armistice.

It is further conditioned upon territorial arrangements. That is, if the imperial territory is reduced, the sum to be paid must be correspondingly distributed, Alsace - Lorraine and Posen for instance bearing their proportionate shares.

BERLIN PRESS CONDEMN NEW PROPOSALS.

The conservative press of Berlin condemns the counter-proposals to the peace terms submitted by Germany, especially the financial and military concessions which are granted.

The pan-German Gazette brands the reply as "suicide" and the Post says:

"The German people are doomed to slavery between two masters until a new Germany arrives to break the chains."

The Kreuzzeitung is skeptical of the success of the counter-proposals despite what it calls "Count von Brockdorff - Rantzau's submissiveness," and the Tagliche Rundschau says: "The German reply is fully as depressing as the Entente terms."

HUN PROPAGANDIST ACTIVE.

The semi-official Wolff Bureau is circulating a story under an Amsterdam date, which asserts the United States is "becoming increasingly dissatisfied with developments at Versailles," and that there is an "unmistakable strengthening of the inclination for an understanding with Germany through a modification of the peace terms."

A correspondent of a German newspaper at Versailles claims the Poles are "especially favored by the Entente, because they propose to take over Russia's debt to France which totals 20,000,000 francs."

AUSTRIANS DISCONTENTED.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

VIENNA, May 29.—Whatever information Chancellor Renner and his colleagues of the Austrian Cabinet had, the public certainly had formed quite extravagantly optimistic ideas of the leniency of the probable peace terms, and though reports hitherto received are quite unauthentic, their purport is universally disagreeable and is causing widespread discontent and disappointment.

It appears now to be taken for granted that the Italians will get the desired frontier in southern Tyrol, but the Austrians hope that the German-speaking portions of western Hungary will be handed over to them as compensation and, further, as protection of these districts against outrages of the Budapest Bolsheviks.

In spite of an official denial of any desire of western Hungary to unite with German-Austria, Bela Kun has recently withdrawn many of the Red Guards from this country and has ordered the remainder to behave decently towards the population, thus, tacitly acknowledging the force of the movement for union with Austria.

The really important thing, however, is the publication of the peace terms, signing of peace, and the restarting of commercial and economic life in this and adjoining countries. So long as the terms are not published and signed, and so long as newspapers, trade unions and university professors are given scope to protesting against the severity of the German terms, just so long will the Austrians also attempt to imitate German truculence and not set seriously about the duty of re-building

the nation's life. If the terms are to be stiff, the sooner the much-talked-of strong financial and economic commission arrives here, the better. To do nothing to help Austria, is the surest way to reproduce here what has already happened in Budapest. I do not suppose that Herr

MAY 30 1919

WORLD NEWS

TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Council of Four did not today but the situation of counter-proposals is now in the hands of the Entente Powers. Premier Orlando visited President Wilson yesterday to confer over the Fiume settlement.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

The N. C.-4 left Lisbon this morning but was forced to land 100 miles north of that place owing to engine trouble. The journey to Plymouth will likely be resumed tomorrow.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Certain trades quit work at Toronto this morning according to schedule. Public utilities are working normally and the strike is by no means general as yet. At Winnipeg there seem increasingly bright prospects of a settlement. The street cars may be operated at Winnipeg today or tomorrow, but the police are quitting at 1 p. m. Edmonton is more normal and Calgary is not seriously affected. Sensational developments at Winnipeg are predicted.

TURKEY.

Greek troops landed yesterday at Avlail about 66 miles N. E. of Smyrna.

RUSSIA.

The fall of Peetrograd may come any day. Plans for feeding the 300,000 starving men, women and children in Riga are being completed. There was serious fighting in South Kurwistan and it is feared that the small British force has suffered severely.

ALLIES TO RECOGNIZE HIM



ADMIRAL KOLCHAK.

The Council of Four of the peace conference has decided conditionally to recognize the anti-Bolshevist governments of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine, according to Reuter's Agency.

The conditions for the recognition are that, regarding the future of Russia, these governments agree to convoke and accept the verdict of a genuine constituent assembly; likewise that the League of Nations covenant and its consequences as affecting the boundaries of the former empire are accepted.

The constituent assembly is to determine the future form of government for Russia.

GERMAN—THAT'S ALL!

"IN reply to your letter of June 6, 1914." In these words a German firm begins a business communication to a New York firm which in outlook and sentiment seems to crystallize the German mentality. It is unmatched in its superb blandness and in cold-blooded Teutonic efficiency. "Certain little matters have dislocated the routine of our office system" (one can almost hear the monotonous tones of the first-assistant-director-general) "but explanations are surely unnecessary." Perhaps the chief correspondence clerk exchanged the pen for the bayonet or the head bookkeeper doffed his fustian jacket for the skull and cross-bones tunic of a U-boat pirate or maybe the chief collector was busy at Louvain where collections were heavy. But all this is now passed and we must get back to business. "Ach Hans! How the correspondence has been neglected. Let us at once a beginning make." That there should be any prejudice against him does not penetrate the Teuton mind. The humor of it, its magnificent impudence is lost on the German consciousness. Yesterday a soldier, ah! yes, but today:—

"In reply to your letter of June 6, 1914."

Brest, May 30. — The U.S.S. George Washington, late this afternoon, picked up this wireless message: "N.C.-4 landed for to-day. Will continue to-morrow." The message was sent by a destroyer but did not give the position of the landing. The naval officials here are of the opinion that the seaplane will remain in the Mondego river over night.

Brest, May 30. — The N.C.-4 was forced to alight on the sea about 100 miles north of Lisbon to-day when she attempted to make the last leg of her flight to Plymouth, where a great welcome awaited her. The flight began under very auspicious circumstances but after a time the airship was forced to descend, probably by engine trouble.

When the United States seaplane No. 4 left Lisbon this morning, the weather was cloudy. There was a barometrical depression over the Bay of Biscay, but the weather was clear over the English Channel with a light southerly breeze.

The seaplane passed Station A at eight o'clock this morning and Station B at 9.20 o'clock. She was flying at an altitude of about 2,000 feet in calm, beautiful flying weather. She is expected to make Ouessant light, on the western-most extremity of the islands off the Coast of Brittany at 11.30 o'clock.

After the N.C.-4 was seen by Station B she went missing and was not seen again. The search party consisting of the British seaplane No. 10 and the French seaplane No. 11, both of which were sent out to look for her, have not yet returned. The British seaplane No. 10 was seen at 11.30 o'clock flying over the coast of Brittany. The French seaplane No. 11 was seen at 12.30 o'clock flying over the coast of Brittany. The British seaplane No. 10 was seen at 1.30 o'clock flying over the coast of Brittany. The French seaplane No. 11 was seen at 2.30 o'clock flying over the coast of Brittany.

auer and the bulk of the Social Democratic party any more desire Bolshevism than Herr Garbal and the socialists of Budapest. Seeing the hopelessly irresolute attitude of the Entente towards Budapest, if they decided in a fit of exasperation to try and join Hungary and Russia, the main blame would certainly fall upon Paris, and this is a contingency which must not be dismissed as altogether impossible.

FORMER PRINCE CAUSES CONCERN

Left Wieringen Unexpectedly Today in Cloud of Dust

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

THE HAGUE, May 29.—The German ex-Crown Prince unexpectedly left Wieringen to-day with two Dutch civil officials by motor car to a post boat, which conveyed the party to Ewycksluis, a total distance of ten miles, where another automobile containing two other men was waiting. The five of them disappeared in a cloud of dust.

They had probably gone fishing or hunting, yet the movements of the former Crown Prince, in the present state of Germany are always viewed with suspicion.

LENINE IS JEALOUS Moscow, Not Budapest, Is Centre of Revolution

London, May 28.—(By the Associated Press)—"Budapest cannot become the centre of world revolution. Moscow remains the only centre of the social revolutionary. All other centres must obey Moscow. The Hungarian revolution has deeply disappointed Russia, for which Bela Kun is most of all to blame."

This statement was made by Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, according to a Russian Government wireless despatch received here.

C-4 FORCED DOWN TO SEA EARLY TO-DAY

Flight To Plymouth Fails After Naval Plane Had Made 100 Miles Of Trip

KAISER BILL AND PAL TAKE A STROLL



WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN STROLLING THROUGH A HOLLAND VILLAGE WITH A COMPANION
FROM CENTRAL NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

Here we have him; none other than our old enemy, Kaiser Bill, taking a stroll through Holland village accompanied by a companion. At first glance it doesn't appear as though William is very much worried over conditions, but his companion does not appear to be any too happy. Perhaps they are discussing the future.

GRENADIER GUARDS SAIL FOR CANADA

87th Battalion Expected to Leave Liverpool Tomorrow For Halifax on the S. S. "Mauretania"

The 87th Battalion Grenadier Guards of Canada is expected to arrive at Halifax about June 5th or 6th.

Private cables received here to-day declare that the unit will sail from Liverpool by the Mauretania to-morrow.

Preparations are being made in Montreal by returned officers of the unit to give the Battalion a rousing welcome.

A special committee has been formed in conjunction with the civic reception committee, and it is the aim of the members to give the 87th the biggest reception any unit has yet received.

The Battalion was organized and raised by Brig.-Gen. Meighen and taken overseas by Lieut.-Col. Rexford. It is now commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robert Bickerdike, Jr., who was recently promoted to the rank he now holds.

Almost a thousand men are expected to arrive with the battalion, and the majority are Montrealers. It will be the strongest unit to return to Montreal.

The battalion will entrain for Montreal immediately after arriving at Halifax, and will be brought to Place Viger station.

HAWKER'S 'PLANE NOW RECOVERED

Steamer Brings it Into Falmouth Harbor Badly Damaged

RECORDS INTACT

Had Apparently Floated Several Hundred Miles—Hawker Overjoyed

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, May 30. — The American steamer Lake Charlotteville arrived at Falmouth at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon with Hawker's machine on board. It was badly damaged. The plane was found on May 28, tall up, 1200 miles from Newfoundland.

SLIGHT CHANGES TO TERMS MAY BE MADE BY ALLIES

These Would Limit Economic, Reparation and Territorial

TWO NEW NOTES

Huns Submit Turkish and Real Estate Proposals

It will be landed by naval authorities, who will take charge of it until the Sopwith representative arrives. Hawker's mails are intact.

The airplane is to be sent to London and will be on view on the roof of Selfridge's establishment in Oxford street.

Hawker expressed his delight at the finding of the machine.

"Its recovery," he said, "will be of the greatest value, for on it are many records which will be of great assistance. Some appliances of most delicate construction and adjustment are attached to the machine, and these we hope will give first class information for future flights."

PARIS, May 30.—(Havas Agency)—Premier Clemenceau had a conference yesterday with Marshal Petain, the commander-in-chief of the French army. The conference lasted half an hour.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 30.—The Council of Four did not meet today. Peace making activities were suspended for the day pending the translation of the German proposals, and the study of the Austrian peace terms by the delegates representing the smaller states.

The translation of the German counter-proposals, is going on so slowly that it seems improbable that the Council of Four will be able to have the complete English and French texts for consideration until Saturday.

HUNS SUBMIT NEW NOTES.

By Associated Press.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—Two new notes were delivered to the secretariat of the Peace Conference by the German delegates today. At the same time, the Germans handed over French and English translations of the first section of the counter-proposals which were delivered yesterday in German only.

The first of the two new notes concerned German property in Allied countries. The second has to do with the Turkish public debt.

When Count von Brockdorff Rantzau, head of the German peace mission, learned that the text of the counter-proposals submitted today by the Germans had been called to American newspapers, he immediately telegraphed a protest to Berlin declaring it to be a most discourteous act toward the Entente chancelleries. He received a reply to night explaining that there had been a misunderstanding.

The Count then notified Colonel Henry, liaison officer between the German and Allied missions, of the contents of the reply he had received from Berlin.

MAY MODIFY FINANCIAL TERMS.

Special Cable by Fred S. Ferguson, of the United Press.

PARIS, May 30.—Such modifications of the peace treaty as may be made in response to Germany's final counter-proposals, probably will be limited to the economic, reparation and territorial sections, it was learned from an authoritative source today.

Germany's contentions regarding a plebiscite for Upper Silesia are understood to be the subject of special consideration by the Allies. There are many responsible persons, too, who admit the economic provisions are at least "pretty stiff." The reparations plan also has been freely criticized. Many of the Allied peace delegates are known to feel, as the Germans declare, that the reparations clause should name a specific amount rather than take on the nature of a blank cheque—although there is no disposition to agree with the enemy that the amount should be only \$25,000,000,000.

MUST CONSIDER COLONIES LOST.

There appears to be little likelihood that Germany will be immediately admitted to the League of Nations, as the counter-proposals demand. In this connection it can be stated authoritatively that there is absolutely no chance of her ever entering the League with a mandate over her former colonies—she must consider her colonies lost irrevocably.

The Germans' refusal to give up the former Kaiser may or may not bring a renewed demand. Belgium has indicated an unwillingness to act as prosecuting witness in demanding extradition, and if Germany will not request the return of William, no indication has been given as to what plan will be followed by bringing this about.

While only three copies of the counter-proposals were delivered to the Allies yesterday, it was understood that 250 additional copies would be turned in today. The document contains about 180 pages, totalling 80,000 words.

FRENCH COMMENT BITTER.

The Paris newspapers were bitter today in their denunciation of the German communication.

"Lies and duplicity," declared the Echo de Paris. "Refusal to deliver the Kaiser for trial shows the solidarity of the new and old regime."

"They attempt to avoid the consequences of the war, morally and materially," said the Matin. "We do not believe the American assertion that important modifications will be made."

"The Germans aim to prolong the poor parlers and provoke oral debate," the Petit Parisien says.

"The Germans are trying to provoke conflicts between the Allies and dictate victors' conditions for the vanquished," in the opinion of the Petit Journal. "The only reply is to show them our ruined towns, the bodies of our dead, and the Belgian Grey Book."

"It is put bargaining," the Verite commented.

Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, called upon President Wilson this morning for a conference over the details of the Adriatic settlement. It is understood that this settlement is rapidly approaching final shape.

HINDENBURG TO TAKE LONG REST WITH SWISS.

London, May 30.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg expects to go to Switzerland shortly, according to a Berlin despatch given out by the Wireless Press. He intends to take a long rest in that country, the message states.

MAY 31 1919

HAWKER MISUNDERSTOOD

Does Not Criticize U.S. Flights, But Praises Them

London, May 30.—Harry G. Hawker, in an interview in the Evening Globe regarding American press comments on the speech he made at a luncheon to newspaper men Wednesday, said:

"The Americans misunderstood my point. I was not criticizing their attempt. It is impossible to compare the two flights. We did not wish to have battleships supplied by the Government along the route."

"My remarks were intended for those who were criticizing the Government for not supplying them. I wish the Americans the very best of luck. Their flights have been beautifully organized jobs from beginning to end."

"I am very sorry indeed that the American press has misunderstood me. Nothing was farther from my mind than to criticize the Americans."

ONLY SKELETON OF TREATY WAS FORTHCOMING

Remarkable For Its Omissions and Reservations

AUSTRIA'S NEW BORDERS

Constitution Must Include "Bill of Rights" Protecting Minorities

Associated Press Cable.

Paris, May 30.—A summary of the skeleton of the Austrian treaty submitted to the smaller nations Thursday for examination, is remarkable chiefly for its omissions and reservations. Subject heading after subject heading is followed either by a non-committal display of blank paper, resembling a censored French newspaper's discussion of the controversial part of the day's diplomatic developments, or by the statement "this clause reserved."

This applies particularly to the definition of the southern frontier, the reparation clauses and the question of Italian rights under the political clauses. The greater part of the summary, in fact, is devoted to those clauses which are practically identical with the German treaty.

The new clauses are chiefly those dealing with frontiers, finance and the internal affairs of the new states and of Austria itself. Under the latter heading come the disputed provisos for the protection of racial minorities in the new states, against which it is understood the representatives of the new states may address a protest to the Council of Four and also ask for revision of the financial clauses, particularly that part requiring the new states to compensate Austria for public property.

Austria also is bound by the treaty to respect the rights and privileges of racial minorities in what is left to her of her ancient domains, including the right to use their own languages, although Austria is expressly authorized to make the teaching of German obligatory.

The treaty will consist of a preamble and fourteen parts, the preamble and section one embodying the covenant of the League of Nations, as in the treaty with Germany.

NEW FRONTIERS FIXED.

Part two deals with frontiers. That with Czecho-Slovakia follows practically the old Bohemian frontier, although with the reservation of a possibility of making minor changes

WINNIPEG OPPONENTS NOW IN ARBITRATION CONFERENCE RE STRIKE

Meetings Begun Last Night and Winnipeg Reports Say Gradual Settlement of Trouble is Actually Taking Place—Edmonton Public Services All Resumed

By Canadian Press.

WINNIPEG, May 31.—With arbitration conferences actually under way on the basic industrial dispute of the general strike—the walkout of the metal trades—and hundreds of employees returning to work, gradual settlement of the civic and industrial tie-up, which has been almost complete since May 15, was beginning today, according to Government officials.

Edmonton despatches indicated resumption of public service functions is now complete there, although strike headquarters asserted workers in thirty-two trades were still out.

Votes on a general strike now being taken at Vancouver and Victoria will be completed and announced within a few days.

When members of the railroad brotherhoods succeeded in beginning the first arbitration conference, efforts to replace striking workers generally slackened, except in the police, fire and postal services.

GERMANS REFUSE TO SIGN; ALLIES WILL NOT MODIFY

Hun Foreign Office Emphatic Against Signing

ALLIES FIRM

Will Accept No Important Changes to Peace Terms

By Associated Press.

PARIS, May 31.—Premier Clemenceau, as president of the Peace Conference, today replied to the last two German notes. The official statements on the replies have not yet been issued.

BERLIN, May 31.—The German Foreign Office reiterated categorically and emphatically today a statement made on behalf of the Cabinet on May 20, that "Germany declines to sign the terms laid before it."

In the meantime, the statement, which was given originally to the Associated Press has been circulated throughout Germany by official Wolff Bureau with credit to the Associated Press.

The original statement was translated from the German into English after the German version had been the subject of a long debate at the Foreign Office. It was then sent from the Foreign Office to the correspondent by special messenger. The English version was then submitted to the Foreign Office for approval. It was stamped by an official with a fluent knowledge of English.

It has been noted that the preamble to the German counter-proposals contained many phrases similar to those of the statement of May 20.

At Versailles Or Berlin

London, May 30.—Premier Lloyd George, in his speech to the Welsh division at Amiens last Sunday, declared, according to the South Wales Daily News:

"We say to the Germans: 'Gentlemen, you must sign. If you don't do so at Versailles, you shall do so in Berlin. We are not going

A V.C. WINNER



SERGT. HERMAN JAMES GOOD, V.C.

Sergt. Good was born at Bathurst, N.B., enlisted at Sussex, N.B., on June 29, 1915, and won his V.C. whilst serving with the 13th Montreal Battalion. He is a son of Walter Good, who resides at Bathurst. This gallant soldier was decorated by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on March 29 last.

CASUALTIES IN C.E.F.

Up to May Total 212,812;
Killed Or Died 63,347

Ottawa, May 30.—When an item of \$25,000,000 for soldiers' pensions was before the House of Commons to-night, Hon. Mr. Rowell stated that up to May the total casualties in the Canadian Expeditionary Force was 212,812. Of these 63,347 were killed or died from disease, etc., and the remaining 148,835 were wounded.

Canadians Marching Through London

The London Times story of London's compliment to Colonial troops, makes interesting reading.

"The Canadians had the lead. Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur W. Currie, commanding the Canadian Corps and Staff, rode by; and when he had given the salute he dismounted and was conducted to the dais where he stood with the King while his men marched past.

The Canadian Cavalry Brigade, with horse artillery and machine gunners, followed the Staff, the men of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse, the Fort Garry Horse, and other famous mounted troops marching on foot in the triumph, as most of them had served on foot in the war. Then came the 2nd Canadian Division, and then the 4th Canadian Division, with the infinite variety that goes to make up a military force—guns and gunners, engineers, ambulance men, and the rest. They marched magnificently, these Canadians, with a spring and a snap that is very different from the loose-limbed swing of the Australians. And as this color and that was borne proudly by in the sunshine the King and all the soldiers saluted, while ladies stood up and civilians doffed their hats in honor. There were great names on some of these colors, and there are more to be added to them. But the story was told in The Times of last Saturday, and we need not dwell now on the achievements of these men whom we watched, and of their predecessors in the war. If there were not many ribboned breasts that is chiefly because most of those who have served longest have gone to their homes by now. But there were an eloquent number of "wound-ed" stripes.

JUN 1 1919

BELGIAN-DUTCH DISPUTE.

PARIS, June 4.—Havas Agency.—Jonkheer Van Karnebeek, Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, appeared before the Council of Foreign Ministers yesterday and delivered the reply of the Netherlands Government to the suggestion of Belgium for a revision of the treaties of 1839. It is indicated that an agreement on the subject has not been reached, and that the discussion will be continued tomorrow.

PARIS, June 4.—A report has reached peace conference circles that Gustav Noske, the German Minister of Defence recently made a tour of the German Coast defences and directed the personnel to be prepared for emergencies.

Special Star Cable.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

JUN 2 1919

GENERAL.

Austria must

- Accept the League of Nations covenant and the Labor charter.
- Renounce all rights and territorial claims outside Europe.
- Demobilize her entire naval aerial force.
- Admit the right of trial of leaders guilty of violating customs of war.
- Surrender her entire war navy.

BOUNDARIES.

The Fiume and eastern Adriatic boundary is not entered in the Treaty.

By allocation of territory to Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia, Austria reduces her population to one-third and area to one-fourth its former size.

Bavarian, Hungarian and Swiss borders remain unchanged.

POLITICAL.

Austria must

- Recognize the independence of Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia and the national boundaries of pre-war Russia.
- Renounce Brest-Litovsk, Rumanian and all treaties made since November, 1918.

Accept, in advance, Allies' arrangements with regard to Turkey, Bulgaria and Schleswig-Holstein.

Agree not to send naval or military attaches to foreign courts, nor allow her citizens to enlist in foreign armies.

Provide internal reforms to provide complete liberty, especially in language and religion to every inhabitant.

MILITARY.

Military Clauses reserved.

NAVAL.

All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and vessels of the Danube flotilla to be surrendered.

Twenty-one auxiliary cruisers to be transformed into merchant ships.

All war vessels now constructing to be broken up and salvage only used for industrial purposes.

All naval armaments, ammunition and war material to be surrendered.

Wireless station at Vienna not to be used except for commercial purposes. No other high power wireless station to be erected at present.

In all other clauses the terms are practically similar to those of the German treaty. Reparation, financial clauses are reserved.

AUSTRIA TO ACCEPT CONDITIONS

Chancellor Renner Admits
Nation Must Yield—
Pleads for Mercy

MUST REPLY QUICKLY

Fifteen Days is Limit—
Left Six Millions in
Population

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood,
of United Press.

ST. GERMAIN, June 2.—The Peace treaty was handed to the Austrian delegates at 12.39 p.m. today.

The complete sections consist principally of political and territorial clauses, together with the League of Nations covenant, which is identical with that in the German treaty, according to advance information.

While the Treaty indicates generally the territory which Austria loses, the precise boundaries will be fixed later either by the Allies or a mixed commission. It provides that Austria shall retain the northern boundaries she had in 1914, with the Czecho-Slovak boundaries on the northwest, while on the south she will be assigned the boundaries fixed under the treaties of 1916, except the regions of Marburg and Klagenfurt, the allegiance of which will be decided by plebiscites. The Treaty holds that the recent plebiscite, where the population voted to join Switzerland, is invalid, and provides that Vorarlberg shall remain with Austrian war debts and indemnity.

KNOWLEDGE RESPONDS.

Clemenceau, in his introduction to the Austrian delegates, informed them that no oral discussions would be allowed, and that all written observations, must be submitted within a maximum period of 15 days.

Clemenceau finished his three-minute speech at 12:30. His speech was then translated into English, Italian and German, and the treaty was presented to the Austrians at 12:50.

Chancellor Renner arose and replied in French. While he was speaking a glass case containing relics of the stone age (the chateau is used as a national museum) burst and interrupted him momentarily.

"We trust in your sense of justice and practical spirit not to demand that we be crushed," said Renner. "We are disposed to recognize our own responsibilities and accept our share in proportion with the other great powers."

"Our revolution was pacific and without military action. It was simply a social reaction as peaceable as possible, and we will not depart from that line of policy if you give us the peace of justice and democracy necessary for our economic existence."

In conclusion Renner said: "You may rest assured that our foremost wish is: 'According to our strength, and within uncontested boundaries to secure possession of our liberties and civilization. We will co-operate to the fullest possible extent in the League of Nations for attainment of world peace.'"

Following the translation of Renner's speech into English and Italian, Clemenceau asked if the Austrians had any more to say. They replied in the negative.

Describing conditions in Austria, Renner said: "Only by the relief organized by Herbert Hoover have we avoided absolute starvation."

The meeting adjourned at 1:14 p.m.

TEXT OF SUMMARY OF AUSTRIAN TREATY

By Canadian Press.

Ottawa, June 2.—The following is a summary of the text of the Austrian peace terms received here by the Government and issued to the Canadian Press:

London, June 1, 1919.—The conditions of peace of the Allied and Associated powers, with the exception of the military reparations, financial and certain boundary clauses, were handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain today.

Those clauses which are not yet ready for presentation will be delivered as soon as possible, the Austrians in the meanwhile having the opportunity to begin work on the treaty in an

Secretary-Treasurer.

W. G. MCGERRIGLE,

Canada.

above dates, and see one of the

ON JUNE 4-5-6th

large covered-in Steel Stadium.

Living Horses.

(EVENING AT 8 P.M.

JUNE 3-4-5-6th

HELD AT

E STOCK SHOW

identical with those in the German treaty, and are therefore, omitted.

Part Six, dealing with prisoners of war and graves, and Part Ten with aerial navigation, are identical, with the substitution of "Austria" and "Austrian" for "German" and "Germany," and are also omitted. Similarly, Part Thirteen of the German treaty, containing guarantees of execution, is not included in the Austrian treaty.

THE FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA.

Part Two: The northern frontier facing Techecho-Slovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of the upper and lower Austria, subject to certain minor rectifications notably in the regions of Gmund and Foldsburg and along the River Morava.

The southern frontier facing Italy and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state is to be fixed by the principal Allied and Associated Powers at a later date. In the eastern part (the line) passing just east of Bleiburg crosses the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, and thence will pass north of the Drave so as to leave to the Serb-Croat-Slovene state Marburg and Radkersburg, just to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier. The western and northwestern frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

POLITICAL CLAUSES. EUROPE:

Part Three—The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and the Czecho-Slovak state as at present or as ultimately determined.

Austria renounces in favor of the principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her, which, though outside the new frontiers of Austria, have not at present been assigned to any state undertaking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to these territories.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE.

Austria recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak state, including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers. The exact boundary between Austria and the new state is to be fixed by a field commission of seven members, five nominated by the principal Allied and Associated Powers and one each by Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. Czecho-Slovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious or linguistic minorities and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nationals.

THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE.

Austria similarly recognizes complete independence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and renounces her rights and titles. A similarly appointed field commission including member nominated by the Serb-Croat-Slovene State is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the basin of Klagenfurt is reserved. The Serby-Croat-Slovene State is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the basin of Klagenfurt is reserved. The Serb-Croat-Slovene State agrees to a similar treaty for the protection

of minorities and freedom of transit

RUMANIA.

Rumania agrees to a similar treaty for protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

RUSSIA.

Austria is to recognize and respect the full independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian empire. She is to accept indefinitely the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and all treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded since the revolution of November, 1917, with all Governments or political groups, on the territory of the former Russian Empire.

The Allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Austria or on the principles of the present treaty.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Austria is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and her frontiers fixed and to accept in advance any convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them.

Austria adheres to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and accepts in advance all international agreements as to it reached by the Allied and Associated Powers.

Austria accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interest claimed in those countries by Austria, or her nationals, and not dealt with elsewhere. Austria accepts all arrangements with the Allied and Associated Powers made with Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the treaty of 1864.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

In a series of special clauses Austria undertakes to bring institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the League of Nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, together with the right to the free exercise of any creed.

All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion are to be equal before the law. No restrictions are to be imposed on the free use of any language in private or public and reasonable facilities are to be given Austrian nationals of non-German speech for the use of their language before the courts.

Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals, in particular with regard to schools and other educational establishments and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident, facilities are to be provided.

Miss Frances E. Dalby
79 Lorne Ave., St. Lambert, P.Q.
Phone St. Lambert 49.
Instruction in all kinds of Fancy
and Ballroom Dancing. Private
lessons and classes by appoint-
ment anywhere. Entertainments
arranged.

JUNE 25 LAST DAY FOR GERMANS TO SIGN THE TREATY

Allies' Reply to Enemy Proposals Will be a Refusal to Reconsider the Terms -- They Will Be Told to Sign Before June 25th or Take the Consequences of Their Action---Answer Will be Given Next Friday

(By Havas Agency.)

Paris, June 2.—The reply of the Allied and Associated governments to the German counter-proposals, the Echo de Paris declares, will be handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau on Friday. It will constitute a refusal of the German proposals. The Germans, the paper adds, will be told they must either accept or refuse the Allied conditions before June 25.

Ready for Anything.

London, June 2.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau asked by a representative of the European Press Bureau whether he believed the German counter proposals would lead to negotiations, according to a Berlin wireless despatch, said he had cured himself of the habit of believing in such things. The chairman of the German delegation added: "I will do what I think right and await results. The French press began the game of asking 'will they sign?' we on our part should reply to-day with another question 'Will they negotiate?'"

"According to an article in the Temps, on Wednesday, our opponents seem to assume that the German counter proposals to beyond the limits within which they want to grant us a discussion. If this article interprets the view of the enemy leaders, I hardly see any prospect of an understanding."

Regrets U. S. Fear.

Paris, June 2.—Referring to opposition in the United States to the League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil, of the British peace commission, said to-day it would be deplorable if at the end of the peace conference something should happen to the glorious record of America in the war.

"I see it suggested in some places," said Lord Robert, "that the United States should not accept membership in the League of Nations because it might involve some sacrifice of national sovereignty. It would be foolish to deny that if nations are to make any organization for peace such of them must be content to modify in some degree, however slight, its liberty of action. That is the inevitable result of co-operation, and I do not wish to under rate the sacrifice involved."

Everything is Costly.

"But after all nothing that is worth doing in this world can be done without sacrifice, and if any real chance in the present international anarchy is to take place it can only be because the nations of the world are so convinced of the horrible evils of war that they are ready to risk something to prevent its occurrence in the future."

"Those who have seen the devastated districts of France and Belgium or have read of the wholesale massacres in every part of Europe and Asia and the famines which threaten the health and lives of millions of those who are least responsible for the war will not doubt that some drastic change in international relations is essential to humanity and civilization."

RHINE-REPUBLIC NOW PROCLAIMED

**Wiesbaden Named Capital
with Dr. Borden as the
First President**

Mayence, June 2.—A Rhineland republic is proclaimed in various Rhonish cities, with Wiesbaden as the capital. Doctor Borden is named president.

PROCLAMATION OF REPUBLIC. By Associated Press.

Paris, June 2.—Portions of the proclamation of the Rhineland Republic have been telegraphed to the Echo de Paris from Metz by Maurice Barres. One significant section follows:

"We declare the autonomous Rhonish Republic to be founded in the bosom of Germany. It is a pacific republic, composed of the Rhonish Province, Old Nassau, Rhonish Hesse and the Palatinate. The foundation rests on the following bases:

"1. The frontiers will remain the same, including Birkenfeld.

"2. Changes in frontiers can be made only with the approval of other nations interested as established by a plebiscite.

"3. The provisional government of the Rhonish Republic is exercised by the undersigned delegates of the people.

"4. Elections for the Rhonish National Assembly will be held without delay, according to the methods of the German National Assembly.

"The Provisional Government will sit at Wiesbaden. Local authorities will continue to exercise control for the time being. The provisional government will take the place of the central government and the Prussian, Bavarian and Hessian Governments.

(Signed) "Rhonish Hessian-Nassau Committee,
"Palatine Committee."

CAN'T FIGHT, MUST TALK.

BERLIN, June 2.—The Europa Press today quoted Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau as saying that if Germany had known the peace terms in October she would have kept on fighting.

"Even if we cannot fight now we can say 'No,'" he said.

"I want to convince the people that Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Wilson are not forced to play the role of world judges, and I expect to win the right of open negotiations."

BEFORE AND AFTER.

1914.

Austria-Hungary—241,333 square miles; 49,856,940 population.
Austria — 115,903 square miles; 28,826,940 population.
Hungary—125,430 square miles; 21,030,000 population.

1919.

Austria-Hungary — Blotted from the map.
Austria—Between 50,000 and 60,000 square miles and 6,000,000 population.
Hungary—Same as in 1914.

Turks Almost Wiped Out Canadian Family

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. Copy-right.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur Street, London, June 2. — Miss R. Joseph, aged 19, Canadian born, has just brought to Anglo-Canadian circles in London some shocking details of the Armenian massacres.

Her father, who is an Armenian but a naturalized British subject in Canada, was visiting Turkey with his wife and four children when the war broke out.

The entire family were tied to the tails of camels and driven into the desert. Miss Joseph, the sole survivor of this horrible ordeal, is now returning to Canada.

"Regarding the situation in Petrograd, press dispatches reporting fires and explosions of ammunition stores, as well as evacuation of the city, are all untrue. Petrograd resembles an armed military camp. The workmen are armed and hold military exercises daily. Even the women have joined the militia. The Petrograd workmen's battalion have forced the enemy advancing upon Gatchina to retreat.

"In spite of General Denekine's clever tactics and local successes we are advancing steadily on the southern front.

"News regarding any change in our policy is untrue. Our policy is always the same. We are and were always ready to enter serious negotiations for peace. We are not guilty of shedding blood. We were always on the defensive.

DC

Honors For Haig and Beatty

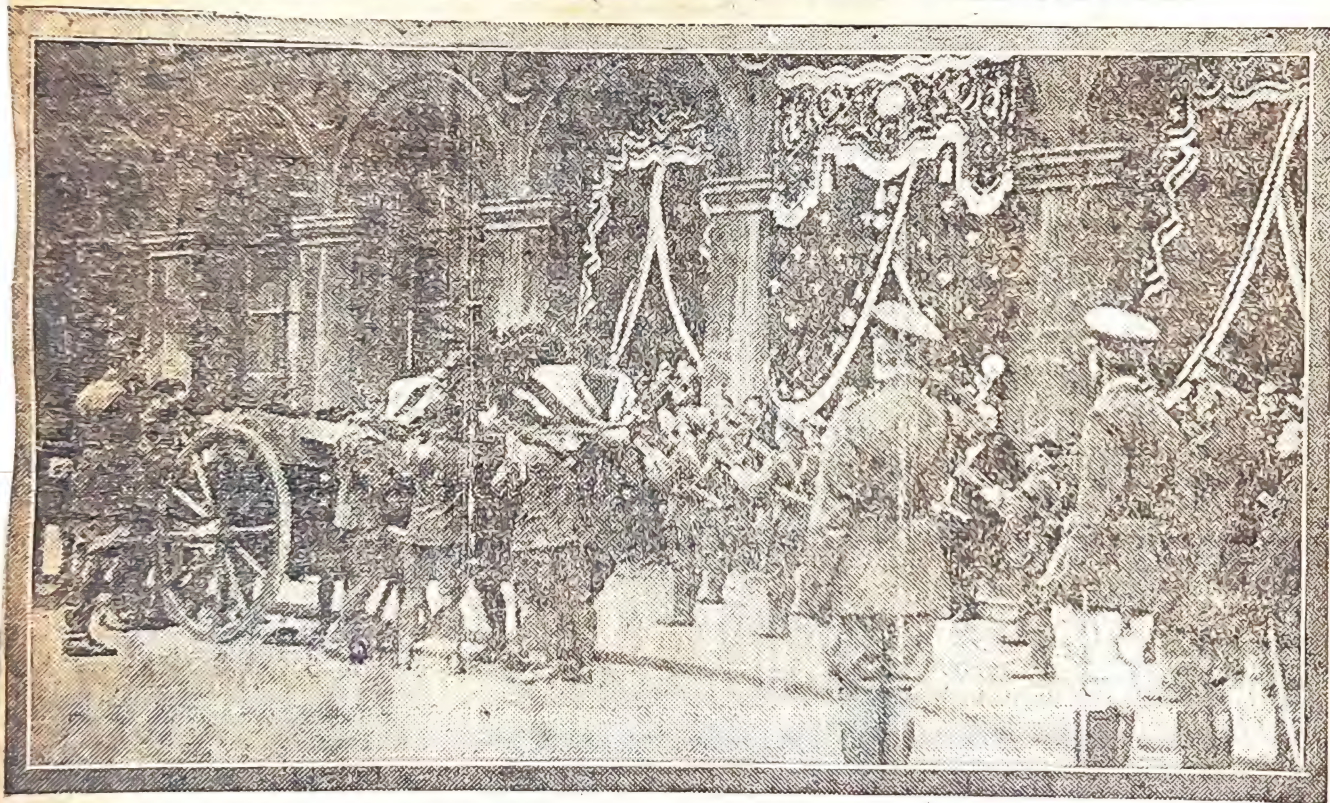
London, June 2. — The King's birthday honors list issued tonight includes the Order of Merit conferred on Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty.

WILL ACCEPT FINANCIAL OFFER.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 4. — The German counter offer of a hundred billion marks as an indemnity surprised some of the Entente financial experts, who all along had believed that the chances of getting much more from Germany were not particularly good, but who now think that with some concessions as to the payment of interest, which is not included in the German proposal, the offer is perhaps acceptable.

FUNERAL OF ENGLAND'S MARTYRED NURSE.



The casket containing the body of Miss Edith Cavell being carried from the Hotel de Ville, Brussels, and placed on a British gun-carriage, whence the cortege proceeded to the station. The whole city turned out to do honor to the nurse's memory. After the body was exhumed from the grave in Brussels it was carried to the Hotel de Ville, where ceremonies were held and then it was sent on its way to England, all Brussels lining the streets to pay respects. Upon arrival in England it was taken to the Abbey, where a service was held, and thence to the Norwich Cathedral, where it was laid to final rest.

SAYS PETROGRAD HAS BEEN TAKEN BY ESTHONIANS

British War Office, However, Regards Report as Untrue

U.S. WITHDRAW

Bolsheviks Announce Retirement of Americans from Archangel

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, June 3. — An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today quoted the Tidende Tegu as stating that Petrograd has been captured by Esthonian and Finnish forces.

The British war office regards the report as untrue, its latest information indicating the advance to Petrograd has been slowed up.

A Bolshevik official wireless from Moscow today stated that American troops are withdrawing from Archangel.

DENIES KOLCHAK'S SUCCESS. Special Star Cable by Edward Bing of the United Press.

BUDAPEST, May 31, delayed. — Through the first wireless interview, the United Press today obtained from Foreign Minister Tchitcherin of the Bolshevik government, his views concerning the situation in Russia.

With permission of the Hungarian Soviet Government, the correspondent wirelessly a series of questions to Tchitcherin. In reply, he wirelessly the following from Moscow:

"I am informed that the Allied governments have decided to give recognition and support to Admiral Kolchak. In view of this fact, I wish to give the American public the truth about Kolchak's alleged offensive. Paris circles hinder President Wilson receiving the truth. False press reports follow the same object. Kolchak's troops are not advancing. On the contrary, they are retreating in disorder. Kolchak's

PARIS, June 4. — An unverified report was circulated today that the British and German armistice negotiations had reached a stage when the German treaty would be signed.

Special Star Cable. BERLIN, June 4. — Matthias Erzberger, chairman of the German armistice commission, denied today that he had predicted a new war within ten or fifteen years.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1919.

GOD SAVE THE KING

ALL over the world today the thoughts of millions upon millions of loyal men and women are turning towards the man who, under Providence, rules over a greater portion of the earth's surface, than has any other monarch since history began. It has come to be the fashion, under our genuinely democratic form of government, more or less to overlook the real head of the State, to fix the eye on the kaleidoscopic changes of our party systems and under the pressure of great events to assume the Sovereign's role to be almost altogether ornamental.

But this is an erroneous impression. Probably no single individual among all his millions of subjects has played a more arduous part, has worked longer hours, has borne a more crushing load of worry and responsibility than King George the Fifth during the last five terrible years. For the political leader who finds the strain greater than he can bear there is always the sure haven of retirement, removal from the active list comes automatically to the military chieftain with advancing years. All of us, in fact, can look forward to some period of leisure and relaxation. For a king there is no such solace. Continually he is "on view," his duties are never-ending, his responsibilities give him no release.

These duties and these responsibilities reached their climax during the years of the war and have not relaxed their severity since the armistice. They have not been good times for kings. Thrones have been toppling and crowns tumbling in more than one direction. Anarchy has spread its bloody wings over many a fair land and the institution of kingship has in three great countries where it seemed most firmly established failed to weather the gale. Surely it is not by mere chance that our King has come through the tempest more firmly enthroned in his peoples' affections than ever before. Surely the Man has had something to do with making still more firm the loyalty of the nations to the King.

Patient, tactful, wise, laborious, self-effacing as his high position will permit, kind and faithful to the best traditions of his people and his station George the Fifth deserves that wherever his loyal peoples are gathered together the prayer that should arise for him should come straight from their hearts, that it should be something more than a conventional and perfunctory ceremony when we doff our hats to-day and pray "God Save the King."

FIFTY FOUR TO-DAY



HIS MAJESTY THE KING

whose birthday is being honored the world over to-day. During the four and a half years of the war the King was a frequent visitor to the front and the camps of the men who were fighting the world's battle.

JUN 3 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Council of Four is not meeting today.

The Austrian reply must be handed to the Allies by June 17.

The Aland Islands have petitioned the Allies to be annexed to Sweden.

RUSSIA.

The Estonians and Finns are reported to have captured Petrograd.

The Red Finns are conferring to-day with the Finnish Government at Reval under the aegis of the British Government.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Bolshevik Hungarian Government has been replaced by a Government under Herr German who is reported to have been invited to confer with the Allies.

The Germans have ordered the arrest of Dr. Dorden, the president of the newly proclaimed Rhenish Republic.

German troops have broken the armistice and crossed the border into Poland.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

A general strike has been called in Vancouver with liberal exemptions to preserve order and health.

In Winnipeg the police have capitulated. There seems to be no chance now of tying up the general utilities in Toronto.

THE UNITED STATES.

Another anarchistic attempt to destroy lives and property of prominent men by bombs has broken out in the United States. Judge Nott is the latest recipient of these murderous attentions.

COMMUNISTS WOUNDED.

Special Star Cable.

Emden, Germany, June 4.—Several communists were wounded in a clash with Government troops here today.

AUSTRIAN REPARATION.

PARIS, June 4.—Experts on territorial questions and reparations met with the council. It is understood that the clauses of the Austrian Peace Treaty dealing with reparations now have been completed.

CANADA'S MOST FAMOUS AIRMEN



On the left is an airman whose name is known all over the world—Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., etc., the premier ace among the aviators of the Royal Air Force.

He is a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor and has also been awarded the Croix de Guerre for distinguished service in the zone of the French Armies. He is a native of Owen Sound, Ont., only twenty-four years of age, and is a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston. He won the admiration of everyone at the front for conspicuous bravery, determination and skill and brought down no fewer than seventy-two German aeroplanes. This last exploit in the air was typical of all his work. On the morning of the day he received the order to return to London, which was quite unexpected by him, he went out for a last fling at the Huns and before his return, only twelve minutes later, brought down five enemy machines. On landing he said goodbye to his comrades, jumped into a motor car, and caught the boat for England. That was characteristic

of his daring and his modesty throughout.

On the right is Lieut.-Colonel Barker, V.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., etc., who has had in some respects the most remarkable record of any aviator in the world. Perhaps his most astounding feat was his defeat of 60 German aeroplanes single handed and his later successful landing although severely wounded.

This fight was described by Lieut. Colonel Bishop in his recent lectures in Montreal as the greatest aerial combat during the whole war. Barker's official record of enemy machines is not quite so high as that of Bishop, but in the sum total of the achievement of these two men there is little from which to make a distinction. Barker went overseas from Winnipeg and in returning to his home is probably the most frequently decorated Canadian and it is believed has only one equal in the British Army in the number of decorations won. The story of his fight against a horde of enemy planes constitutes the most astounding individual aerial battle on record.

The above photo was taken in Ottawa yesterday.

ALLIES' ANSWER READY FOR HUNS WITHIN A WEEK

Big Four Will Also Call in
Turks at An Early
Date

PADEREWSKI BUSY

Poland's President Tells the
Big Four What His
People Want

Special Star Cable by Fred. S. Ferguson, of United Press.

PARIS, June 5.—The Allies' answer to the counter-proposals will be handed to the Germans before June 12, it was learned from an authoritative source today.

The Big Four today heard Premier Paderewski regarding Upper Silesia, which some of the Allied Delegates now advocate being retained by Germany instead of being awarded to Poland. The Premier also presented his version of continued fighting between the Poles and Ukrainians after his assurance that hostilities would cease.

SMALL POWERS WIN.

PARIS, June 5.—The small Powers have won a victory in regard to the limitation of armaments of the new States created from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, as incorporated in the Austria peace treaty. The Council of Four has decided to eliminate the provisions for such limitation.

The Council today gave further consideration to the German counter-proposals, these occupying the time during the forenoon session of the body. The afternoon was devoted for the most part to the question of the rights of minorities in the small nations.

In the revision of the treaty of 1839, dealing with the status of Belgium, including her boundaries as affecting Holland, the council of foreign ministers of the Peace Conference has adopted the principle that Holland shall not have to make territorial concessions. It appears that Holland is willing to grant Belgium certain rights the Belgians are demanding. These rights have to do with waterways.

The financial clause of the Austrian peace terms as completed, it is understood, fixes no specific sum as reparation payment. The question is left to a commission which will examine the resources of Austria and determine the amount and method of payment.

Prepare Hangar for Big British Dirigible

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, June 5.—A squad of expert mechanics left for New York to prepare for arrival of the big British dirigible R-34, which is expected to start its trans-Atlantic flight next week.

THE OLD AND THE NEW AUSTRIA



The portion shaded by vertical lines shows the Austria of August, 1914. The portion shaded by diagonal lines shows the new Austria which is making peace with the Allies. The shaded area adjacent to the Saar Valley is the Rhenish Republic, established by proclamation on Sunday.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Letts have appealed to the Allied Powers for recognition. Possible concessions which may be granted to Germany were discussed today by the Allies. It is believed that the Allies final reply will be presented tomorrow. The Germans have consented to pay an indemnity of one hundred billion marks.

THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

A general strike of transportation workers has begun in Paris tying up all street car and local train service.

A strike of the workers at the Willys-Overland plant was accompanied by violence yesterday, when two were killed and others injured.

At Winnipeg the situation is more reassuring. At Vancouver the strike is becoming more general. At Toronto every thing hinges on the action to be taken by Labor on June 16. At Victoria the strike vote is postponed. Elsewhere in Canada there is little change.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Herr Levine, a Read leader of Bavaria, has been sentenced to death.

Hungarian Soviet troops have defeated the Rumanians and cut the connection between the Rumanians and the Czechoslovaks.

SWITZERLAND.

The trial of twenty eight anarchists at Zurich is proceeding.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is stated that Premier Lloyd George has informed President Wilson that a wide measure of reform for Ireland will shortly be introduced.

SAN SALVADOR.

The United States Marines have landed at Costa Rica to preserve order in a revolution that has been proceeding for two months.

JUN 5 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

President Paderewski of Poland is appearing today before the Council of Four to protest any change in the Silesian settlement and to explain Poland's actions.

It is likely that Turkey will be summoned to hear the will of the Allies in a few days.

The Adriatic problem is said to be practically settled.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The street railway men have struck in Vancouver otherwise the situation there is unchanged. Red leaders from Seattle are taking an active part in the Winnipeg strike. At Vancouver the censorship of all news regarding the strike is compulsory, the composing room foreman being the censor. At Calgary the Typographical unions have declared against the strike.

UNITED STATES.

About ninety were killed and from 150 to 200 injured at Wilkesbarre, through the accidental explosion of a car loaded with explosives.

The total loss sustained by the railways of the United States under Government ownership is estimated to amount to more than a billion dollars.

President Wilson has congratulated King George on his fifty-fourth birthday.

PORTUGAL.

The president of the Republic has resigned and the disorder that had persisted during the last two months shows signs of breaking out again.

AUSTRIAN TREATY ACCEPTABLE, IS VIENNA REPORT

Leading Journal Says Compact Has Been Found Fair

THE GERMAN OFFER

German Offer of Hundred Billion Marks Came as a Great Surprise

VIENNA, June 4.—The Austrian Government has decided unanimously that the Peace Terms presented at St. Germain on Monday are acceptable, the Neues Abendblatt says.

VIENNA, June 4.—The Austrian Cabinet met yesterday to consider the Peace Terms, and was in session until late at night. Printed copies of the summary of the terms have been presented to all members of the National Assembly, which will be convened when the full text is available, probably Wednesday.

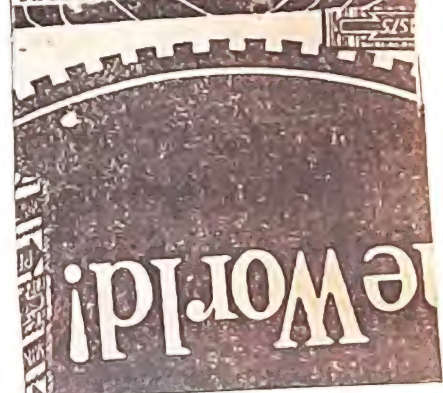
CAPT. JAS. MCCALL MET TRAGIC DEATH

Was Thrown from Canoe Into Lake—Body is Still Missing

The latest news of the tragic drowning accident, in which Capt. James McCall, son of J. T. McCall, of Drummond, McCall & Co. Ltd., lost his life, reports the body still undiscovered.

On Monday, J. T. McCall took his two sons, James and Ronnie, and B. Brooke Claxton, to the St. Maurice Fish and Game Club at Lake Wayagamack for a week's fishing. On Tuesday night the party was returning across the lake, Mr. McCall, his son Ronnie and the guide in one canoe, and Jim McCall and Brooke Claxton in another. One of the violent squalls, for which the club is noted, suddenly struck them. The first canoe

JUN 5 1919





A PAUSE BEFORE RECONSTRUCTION.

JOHN BATEMAN 1929



British & Colonial Press Photogra.

Despite the inclement weather dense crowds were on hand to welcome the 24th Victoria Rifles, one of Montreal's own battalions, back to the city



THE FAMOUS 22nd French Canadian Battalion returns to Montreal -
Passing the Saluting Point.

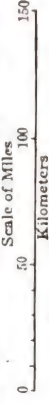


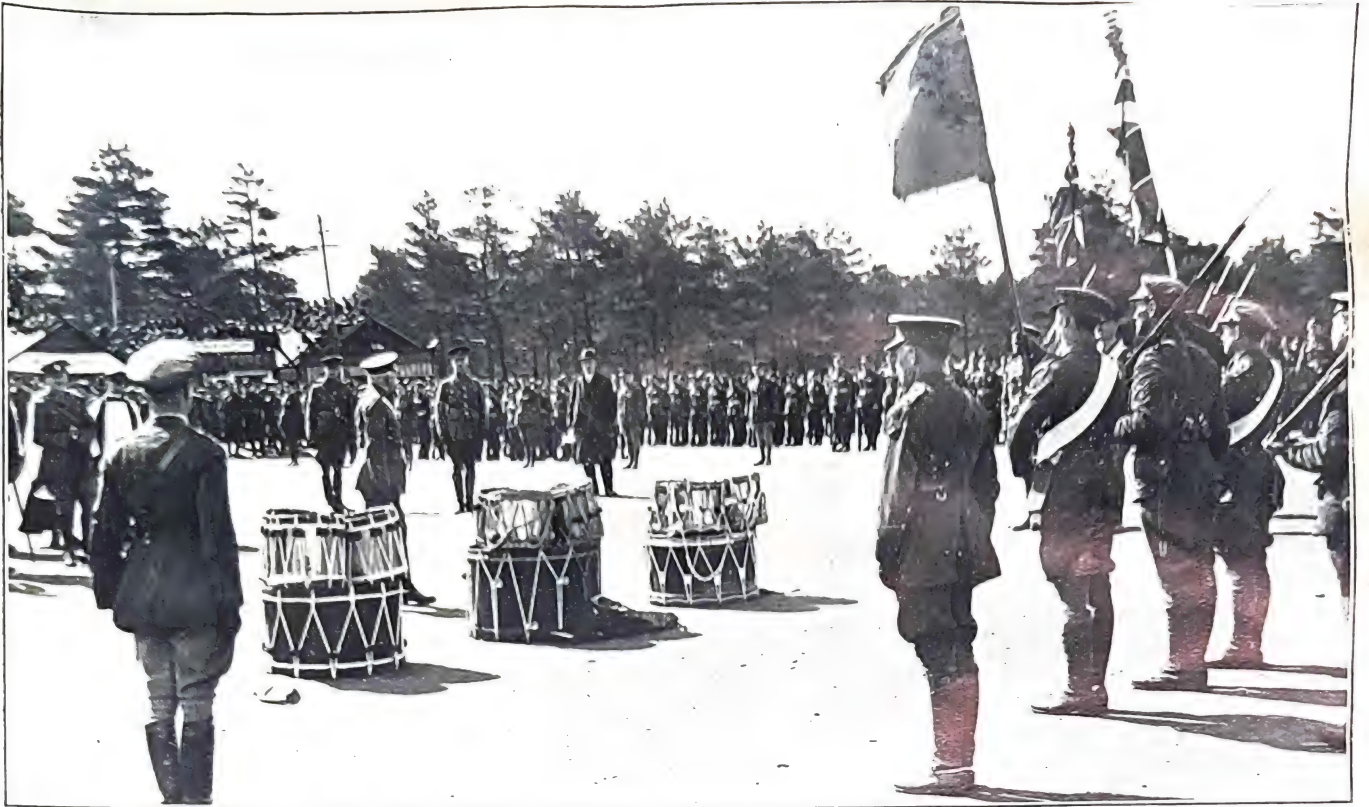
DECISIONS BY TREATY

1. Alsace-Lorraine returned to France as in 1871.
2. Sarre Basin coal mines ceded to France, territory under League of Nations, with plebiscite after 15 years for or against reunion with Germany.
3. Circles Eupen and Malmédy ceded to Belgium subject to plebiscite within 6 months.
4. Moresnet under full sovereignty of Belgium.
5. Luxembourg neutral without any German control.
6. 50 Kilometers East of the Rhine Zone. Forts to be dismantled and no military operations allowed.
7. Schleswig subject to plebiscite in favor of Denmark or Germany.
8. Helgoland all fortifications to be destroyed.
9. Parts of West Prussia, Posen and Silesia ceded to Poland.
10. Free City of Danzig under guarantee of the League of Nations.
11. Parts of East and West Prussia subject to plebiscite in favor of Germany or Poland.
12. Territory about Memel.

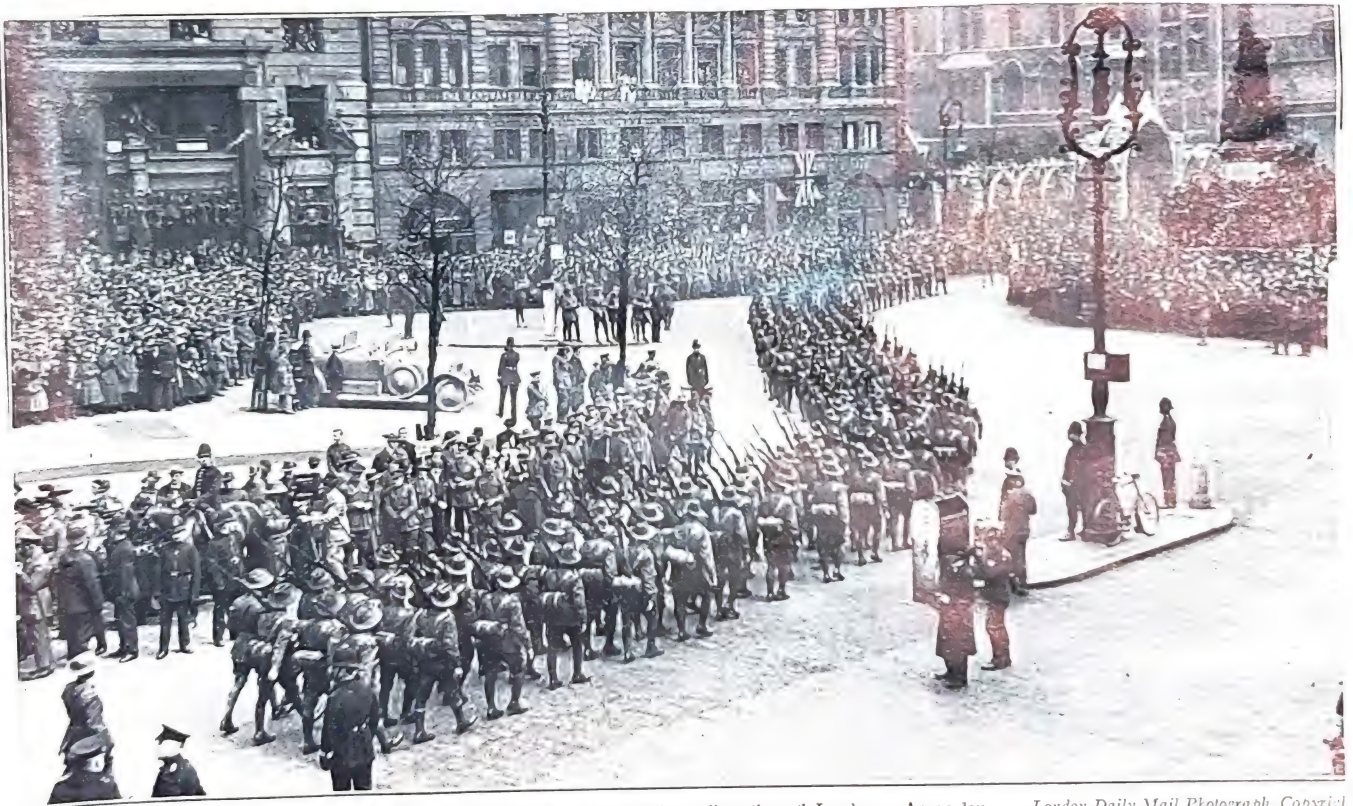
NEW GERMANY

- Territory after the War
- Territory lost by Treaty
- Territory to be decided by plebiscite
- Free or International Territory





Photograph, Copyright by Sport & General Press Agency, London
The Duke of Connaught presenting the colors to the Canadians at Witley



The triumphal procession of the Australians through London on Anzac day
London Daily Mail Photograph, Copyright



"DID DEY TREAT YOU GOOD WHILE YOU WAS IN HORSEHOPITAL, SON?"
 "DID DEY TREAT ME GOOD? SAY, MAMMY, DOSE RED CROSS NUSSES SHO' IS COLOR BLIND!"

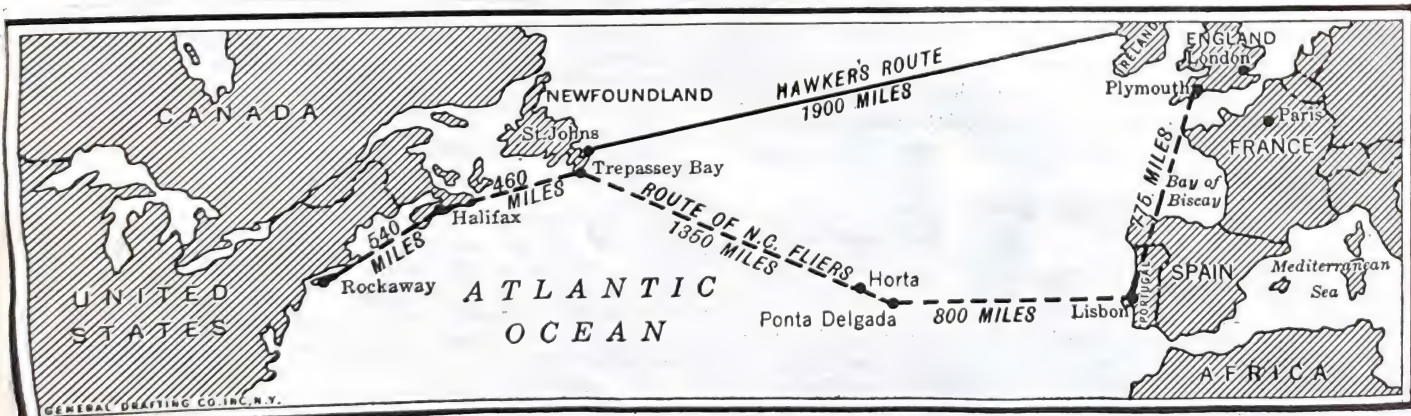
Said the mess orderly.
 "That puddin' wot went to the officers' table was no good."
 "Wot happened to it?" asked the hungry listener.
 "It reverted to the ranks," said the mess orderly.—*The Soldier.*



GATHERING ARTICHOKE?
 Jerusalem was actually given over, not to General Allenby, but to a couple of regimental cooks who had been sent out to collect some salad for the officers of their company. To these two British Tommies the Arabs came out, with many gesticulations, and the keys of the most war-worn city in the world.—*Westminster Gazette.*



"WHY ARE YOU SO INTERESTED IN THE DOG, HAROLD?"
 "OH, NOTHING MUCH. HE REMINDS ME OF SOMETHING."



THE ROUTES IN THE TRANSATLANTIC AIR-RACE.

141

Special to The Montreal Star.

The end of the metal trades strike is considered certain to break the back of the general walkout, even if the strike committee refuses to call it off, because many of the unions which called out men in sympathy with the metal workers, although they had no grievance of their own, are believed to be certain to order their men back to work if the metal trades resume.

"The situation is most hopeful," said Barker, "I believe the employers will agree; at least they have had the proposition under consideration since Thursday night without turning it down."

The proclamation banned all demonstration from the streets in order to prevent rioting which seemed inevitable yesterday when the two factions of returned soldiers clashed in front of the city hall.

O'Donnell, to Mr. David J. Jackman, of Ball Island, Newfoundland. The bride was attended by Mrs. E. J. Mullally, as matron of honor; Miss Margaret Jackman, niece of the bridegroom, as bridesmaid; and Master Frank Jackman, as page. Dr. W. H. Atherton gave the bride away, and Mr. Frank J. Jackman was best man. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bridegroom's brother, Mr. E. J. Jackman, 471 Argyle avenue, Westmount. Mr. and Mrs. Jackman have gone to New

GERMANY has come almost to the end of her tether. Her delegates are, according to yesterday's cables, to be informed when they are handed the Allies' reply to their counter-proposals that there will be no possible extension of the five days' period in which Germany will have to accept or reject the final peace terms in toto.

The Allied refusal to enter into any verbal discussion with the enemy delegates at Versailles was the first serious set-back their plans received. They were allowed to state their case in a written memorandum to which the reply of the Allies is to be handed them probably on Monday. And that ends it, so far as negotiations are concerned. Germany will then have to make-up her mind one way or the other and do it within a maximum of five days. Of course there can be no serious doubt as to what Germany will do; she will sign with weepings and wallings and then do her little best to wriggle out of keeping her word, insofar as she can safely do so. The point is however, that there is to be no more talk after Monday next. Talk has been a good German servant. It worked admirably to lull the world into a false sense of security previous to 1914; at times during the war it again took a hand in the German interests and if Germany could have had her way it would have resumed complete sway the day after the armistice was signed. It is a sad thing—for Germany—that talk will no longer work as it did five years ago, sad but very, very true.





1919



Secrets of New Battleship are Closely Guarded

The interest shown by Mr. Joseph Daniels, the American Secretary of the Navy, in the new British battle-cruiser designs is not peculiar to him, writes the naval expert of the London Express. A great many people would like to know all about it.

I am permitted to give the following particulars, which are authentic:—

The Hood is the only vessel of this type at present under construction. She will be 900 feet in length, or half as long again as the United States ship New Mexico, which Mr. Daniels recently described as "the most powerful naval vessel afloat." The designed speed of the British ship is thirty-two knots at least while the New Mexico's speed is twenty-one knots.

The completion of the Hood is likely to be delayed, however, by changes which have been introduced into her design. These are the result of war-time experiences and certain inventions that were only completed in the latter days of the war. They refer, I understand, particularly to the protection of the ship against underwater explosion by mine or torpedo. It will probably be another six months before she is ready for launching.

The speed mentioned above is the lowest estimate, but it is possible that the enormous horse-power of her engines—a figure I am not permitted to give—will enable her, under favorable conditions, to touch thirty-five knots.

The displacement of the ship is also a secret at present, but it is greater by some thousands of tons than that of any warship designed for any other navy. The following table shows the length, displacement, and speed of the biggest ships built or building for the world's fleets:—

	Length.	Disp.	
	Feet.	Tons.	Speed
Bayern (Ger'n)	626	28,000	23½
Mackensen (Ger'n)	700	28,000	26½
California (U.S.A.)	600	32,900	21
Nagata (Japan)		32,000	

The British "Hush Ships" of the Courageous type are about 780 feet in length, but they are really large light cruisers, with little armour protection. The only other "ships of the line" that can be compared with the Hood are our battle-cruisers Renown and Repulse. They are just on 800 feet in length, and displace 26,000 tons. Their speed is thirty-one and a half knots.

A LONG WAIT.

(Washington Post)

Patience on a monument has nothing on former King Constantine, who is still watchfully waiting for his brother-in-law Bill Hunzollern to restore him to the throne of Greece.

BILL PASSED BOTH HOUSES IN 20 MINS

And Within Same Time Got Royal Assent — One Aimed at Reds

OTTAWA, June 7. — Royal assent was given to 65 bills this afternoon. There was one which went through both houses and received assent in the record time of 20 minutes.

It was a bill to amend the Immigration act, passed earlier in the present session. The bill extends the provisions of the act in regard to prohibited classes. The classes now include not only those who advocate the overthrow by violence of constituted authority, but also those who "in Canada defend or suggest the unlawful destruction of property or by word or by act create or attempt to create any riot or public disorder in Canada or who, without lawful authority, assume any powers of government in Canada or in any part thereof, or who by common repute belong to or are suspected of belonging to any secret society or organization which extorts money from or in any way attempt to control any resident of Canada by force or by threat of bodily harm or by blackmail."

Persons in the prohibited classes are liable to deportation except those who are British subjects either by reason of birth in Canada or by reason of nationalization in Canada. Further, if a person by act or word at any time since 1910 has done the things enumerated then he would prima facie be deemed to belong to the prohibited classes.

Mr. Calder was asked what was meant by secret societies. He replied that the words explained their meaning.

Mr. Parent: "What about the Knights of Columbus?"

Mr. Calder: "It is not intended to stifle that class."

The bill was before the senatorial Power said he did not think this measure applied to objectionable persons of British birth who come to Canada.

James Loughheed said that such persons would be liable to deportation under the bill.

JUN 8 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PARIS.

The Council of Five discussed the political clauses of the Treaty with Austria today.

Turkish representatives are expected to reach Paris on Wednesday.

Friday next has been now fixed as the day on which the Allies will give their final answer to Germany, giving the Teuton delegate five days in which to sign or refuse.

This afternoon the Council has before it modifications of the covenant of the League of Nations, by which under specified conditions, it would be easier for Germany to enter the League.

THE CENTRAL POWERS.

The Socialists are trying to have June 13 kept as an international holiday, in memory of the death of Rosa Luxemburg.

President Ebert has appointed a committee of fifteen members of the Legislature to enquire into the guilt or otherwise of the military leaders before and through the war. Their findings will be secret and there will be no appeal.

EASTERN EUROPE.

The Estonians have begun hostilities against the Germans owing to the action of Von der Goltz. They have already captured Kreitzberg and Jakobstad and are approaching Dvinsk.

There is growing uneasiness between the Ukrainians and the Poles.

CHINA.

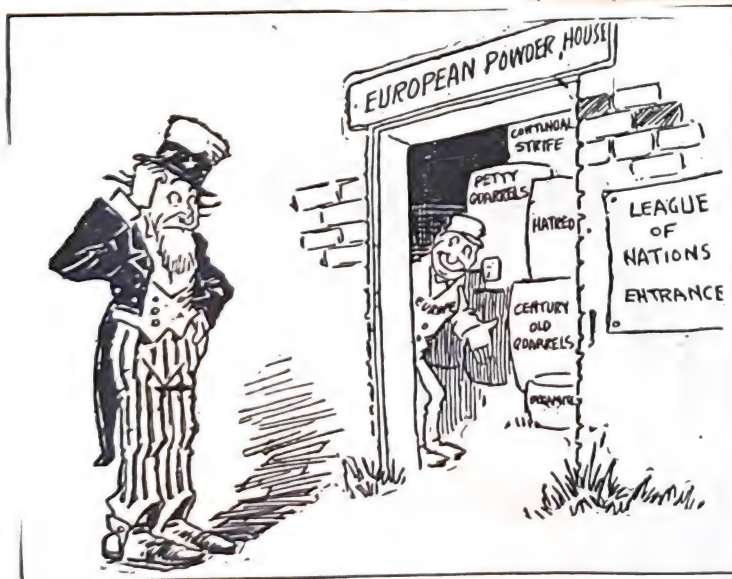
Riots have taken place at Peking owing to dissatisfaction over the Shantung settlement.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

At Paris the situation is unchanged; at Detroit the strike is developing; at Winnipeg the men are slowly returning to work; no great change at Toronto; at Vancouver the situation is still serious.

UNITED STATES.

The arrest of some financiers for alleged fraud has taken an international turn.



"COME ON IN, SAM!"

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.



A SCRAP OF PAPER.

—Munson in The American Economist.

CARTOON RAPS AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MANY WINNIPEG UNION MEN RETURN TO WORK DESPITE LEADERS' PLEA

**Don't Do Anything Till Tuesday is Appeal from
Strike Headquarters—Several Unions Discuss
Taking Vote—Ottawa Hears Deportation
Awaits Some of the Agitators**

By Canadian Press.

WINNIPEG, June 9.—Additional union men who have been on strike here for nearly a month, in sympathy with the metal workers' union, were returning to work today, according to reports received by the Citizens' Committee.

It was also reported early today that several of the local unions involved in the strike have decided to take a vote relative to returning to work immediately, despite the argument by the leaders of the strike that to return to work without a settlement being reached with the employers is to admit defeat.

Strike leaders sent out an appeal to all union men this morning "not to do anything about returning to work until Tuesday."

The leaders intimated that the railroad brotherhoods might do something within the next twenty-four hours that would have a bearing on the strike. A number of brotherhood executives are here for a conference.

Several Winnipeg concerns affected by the strike notified their employees this morning that their jobs would be held open until tomorrow. Advertisements for help of returned soldiers preferred, were printed in a local newspaper.

DEPORTATION FACES SOME OF AGITATORS, INCLUDING BRITISH-BORN

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 9.—The report from Winnipeg that prosecutions are to be instituted against eighty-four strike leaders, means the application of the law which went through Parliament on Friday.

People are not deported without a trial of investigation, but this particular crowd will be charged with counselling a movement against the constituted authority and if the charge be sustained, their deportation, unless they are Canadian-born or naturalized citizens, is likely to be the penalty, rather than fine or imprisonment.

Under the new law British-born are liable to deportation and as it is reported that many of the leaders are Old Countrymen, they, as well as others, are likely to be the particular objects of the proceedings now being instituted.

STRAIGHT SOVIET ATTEMPT.

TORONTO, June 9.—Winnipeg policemen, who have been performing their duty under sanction of the "Red" section of the community, have received an ultimatum from the

were issued, urged them to cease work, called them "scabs" and threatened violence if they again visited telephone exchanges. Four according to operators, were picketing local exchanges and made similar threats to the other girls working at exchanges.

Mayor Gray announced yesterday afternoon that employers of metal trades had decided not to accept the plan of settlement with their employees as proposed by trainmen and which had been accepted by employees.

Employers have stood out for open shop with reference for final decision of disputes to commission which will administer the Industrial Disputes Act of Manitoba Government. This closes that avenue of settlement.

The trainmen have again taken up the proposal of pulling out the running trades. Wires were sent to headquarters in the United States which brings this movement again into the forefront. Permission being sought from the International body which, if not given, may mean break in the relations. The Commercial Telegraphers voted again Saturday not to go back to work.

ALLOW GERMANY IN WORLD LEAGUE IF MEETS TERMS

Entente Reply to German
Proposals by Friday,
June 13

FIVE-DAY LIMIT

No Mandatory for Germany
Over Former Colonies—
Berlin Says "No"

PARIS, June 9.—It has been announced by the Allied and Associated Governments that the reply to the German counter-proposals will not be delivered before Friday, June 13. The reply will give the Germans a period of five days in which to accept or reject the treaty.

The Council of Four spent this morning considering the various reports submitted by the commissions which had been dealing with features of the answer to the German proposals.

LEAGUE TERMS RE-EXAMINED.

PARIS, June 9.—Premier Clemenceau, Lord Robert Cecil and Col. E. M. House have re-examined the terms under which nations other than the founder members may be admitted to the League of Nations. Their report, which modifies somewhat the covenant so as to render the admission of Germany easier, will be submitted to the Council of Four today. It is understood that the conditions recommended for Germany's admission are:

First, the establishment of a stable Government.

Second, the signing of the Treaty of Peace.

Third, the loyal execution of the peace treaty.

A proposed fourth condition, relative to Germany's abolishing compulsory military service, was omitted on Premier Clemenceau's suggestion. It was considered that the treaty sufficiently provided for Germany's disarmament.

LAST OF 4TH DIVISION SAIL

Only Canadians in Hospital
Remain—Gen. Watson
Sails Wednesday

According to private advices received from overseas, which cannot be questioned, the last of the fighting troops of the 4th Canadian Division left England on Saturday. This is the last of Canada's fighting troops overseas with the exception of those still in hospital. The Headquarters Command, including Maj.-General Sir David Watson, will sail Wednesday of this week on the Minnedosa unless any delay should happen because of strike conditions at Liverpool.

THE RETURN OF THE 87TH BATTALION G. G.



On the right is Brig.-Gen. G. S. Tuxford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., with Bar, and Legion d'Honneur, who commanded the Guards Division in France. On the left is Lieut.-Col. R. Bickerdike, who went overseas as a subaltern in the 87th, and came back in command of the battalion.

Police commission, ordering them to sever their connection with the strikers, according to W. J. Bulman, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who arrived in Toronto on Sunday.

Mr. Bulman declares that despite all reports to the contrary the strikers have attempted to set up a Soviet Government along the approved Russian lines, and are still persisting in the effort.

"While there are a great many foreigners mixed up in it," said Mr. Bulman, "the leaders are not foreigners."

WARRANTS FOR INTIMIDATION.
Special to The Star by J. J. Conklin.
Copyright in Canada.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 9.—Warrants for arrests of four men charged with intimidating volunteer telephone operators were issued Sunday. Mean, according to testimony of two volunteers on whose oath warrants

GERMANS FEAR ALLIED ADVANCE; CLEAR THE PATH

Authorities Feverishly Removing War Material in Front of Foch

FOR ANOTHER TWO WEEKS.

At its meeting yesterday the general strike committee complete plans to continue strike if necessary for another two weeks. Funds are ample and are flowing in from many sources. Minneapolis Trades Council sent word of their interest and sympathy and to call on them for financial assistance needed. This is common style of aid that is received daily from many organizations.

The Police force strike committee state it will not sign city ultimatum and strikers council is preparing to take over today their services as was the case in Seattle.

Health of the community is unusually good considering there is no scavenging except what private enterprise has done in nearly four weeks. No ice deliveries in that period and no bread or milk deliveries have been made for four days.

WEIMAR, July 12.—"We are still in office, and we will stick, because it is our duty to save the German people," Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defence, declared at the meeting of the Majority Socialist party.

COELENZ, June 12.—The movement of war material by the Germans from territory beyond the occupied areas continues, according to German newspapers. The beginning of this withdrawal was made several weeks ago when there was a hitch in peace negotiations. The withdrawal of troops from various sectors opposite the Allied bridgeheads also reported.

Several days ago the removal of material from the Frankfurt area began. The most of this material going in the direction of Cassel. Beyond the Coblenz bridgehead much war material has been withdrawn at a distance of more than sixty miles. In the Ruhr district the military retirement is virtually complete. According to German newspapers, industrial plants, banks and civilians east of the Allies' bridgeheads are making preparations for eventualities in case Allied forces move eastward. It is reported that schools have postponed examinations which were scheduled for this week.

COGNIZE JUDENITZ. 12.—It is in the Oakland HELSINGFORS, June 12.—It is announced that an Allied representative has recognized General Judenitich as commanding-in-chief of all the troops operating from the south against Petrograd. An appeal will be made to all Russian officers abroad to join in the fight against the Germans and to help establish



HERE COMES THE BRIDE



A REVISED MAP OF THE ATLANTIC

SEVERAL THOUSAND WINNIPEG MEN ARE BACK AT THEIR WORK

**Some Railwaymen Return—One Estimate Says
One-third of Men and Women are on Duty—
Vancouver Expects Long Fight**

WINNIPEG, June 10.—It was stated at the Board of Trade that from 2,000 to 3,000 workers of various crafts had gone back to their jobs or were conferring with their employers. Several hundred union men are on duty in the three railroad shops, according to an announcement by a railway official.

Special Star Cable by James T. Kolbert, of United Press.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 10.—Street cars will be running in Winnipeg next Thursday, Mayor Gray announced today. He said he would inaugurate a limited service that day, each car to be guarded by a corps of special constabulary.

The Mayor notified the street car company today to resume service Thursday under direction of the city. He declared under no circumstances would he ask for martial law. He asserted he would swear 10,000 special policemen if it took that many to prevent disorders when the street railway service is resumed.

WINNIPEG, June 10.—The sympathetic strike of Winnipeg iron workers, which began on May 15, was considered broken today, so far as its effects upon the safety, welfare and convenience of the general public is concerned.

It was estimated that about one-third of the men and women involved in the sympathetic walkout have returned to work, and that many others have applied for their former positions.

A CHECK TO MAD AMBITION.

(Providence Journal.)

Germany is not asked to subscribe to her own death warrant. She will still be able to lead an orderly and prosperous existence. What the new treaty proposes is that she shall not renew her mad ambition to rule the world; her dream of inter-continental empire must be relinquished.

AN IDEAL REALIZED



—London Daily Express.



WHERE IS THAT DOGGIE?

KOLCHAK TO SUBMIT POLICY.

PARIS, June 12.—An official statement issued by Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government at Omsk regarding his negotiations with the Peace Conference, was received here today. It states that Admiral Kolchak has appointed a commission, headed by M. Billaroussoff, to make a study of constitutional questions, preparatory to the framing of a constitution which will be submitted to the proposed Constituent Assembly.

THREE CANADIAN V.C.'S



From left to right—Capt. B. S. Hutcheson, V.C., Capt. "Bobby" Kerr, V.C., and Lieut.-Col. Barker, V.C., the distinguished airman.—Photo taken specially for The Star at Toronto yesterday

KOLCHAK GETS RECOGNITION OF BIG FOUR POWERS

His Message Substantially
in Agreement to Their
Terms

WILL GET HELP

This if Carried Out Will
Clarify the Russian
Situation

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, June 12.—The Allies have wired Admiral Kolchak that his reply is substantially an agreement to the propositions, and that they are, therefore, willing to extend him the support set forth. It was officially announced this afternoon.

This action apparently constitutes recognition of the Omsk anti-Bolshevik Government. Early, unofficial reports indicated recognition might be withheld.

JUN 12 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

The Turkish delegates have reached Paris and it is rumored that Great Britain and France will be the mandataries, the former ruling Constantinople.

It is semi-officially announced that the Allied reply will be ready for presentation on Saturday night. In this case the signature or refusal would take place on June 18.

The possibility of continuing the Economic Commission after the peace is signed is being discussed today by the Council of Four.

Austria has delivered another note to the Allies.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Conflicting reports are issued by the two parties to the struggle of the Commercial Telegraphers. In Paris there was no further rioting. At Winnipeg and Toronto the situation is unchanged. Victoria voted in favor of a Dominion-wide strike.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Kolchak has appointed a Commission to investigate certain constitutional questions, preparatory to the calling of a Constituent Assembly.

Bolshevism is meeting with more success. Clemenceau warned Bela Kun to cease his activities against the Czecho-Slovaks and this action the Allies have endorsed.

It is expected that a Communist Government will be set up in Austria on Sunday.

MEXICO.

Renewed outbreaks of revolt are reported with rebel forces within a few miles of Juarez.

REPORT KOLCHAK REFUSED TO MEET ALLIES' DEMANDS

Declines to Recognize Finland or Poland or Call Assembly

LOST SOME GROUND

Claims to Summon 1917 Legislature Would Bring Bolshevik in

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 11. — Admiral Kolchak's reply to the Allies' offer of conditional recognition of his Omsk government constitutes a refusal of practically all the conditions laid down by the Peace Conference. It was learned from an authoritative source today. The reply contains the following:

1—Refusal to recognize the independence of Finland, which the United States, Great Britain and France already have recognized.

2—Refusal to summon the 1917 constituent assembly, giving as a reason the alleged fact that a majority of that body are Bolsheviks.

3—Declaration of Kolchak's right to determine the disposition of all outlying Russian territories.

4—Recognition of Poland's independence.

Kolchak's armies, according to the latest Allied information, have retreated an additional 75 miles and their left wing now rests on the village of Sarapul (650 miles east of Moscow).

His territorial losses during the last month constitute an area equal to that of the state of Maine.



"SKEETER-TIME."

—Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle.

PARIS.

The Allies are speeding up their final answer to Germany and work on the omitted clauses in the treaty with Austria are suffering accordingly.

The Allies have replied that they refuse to consider the request of Germany to become mandatory in certain of its former colonies.

France has made it plain that she is absolutely opposed to the immediate admission of Germany into the League of Nations.

Dr. Renner has presented a note protesting against the harsh terms of the Allies in the Austrian treaty.

Germany has sent an impertinent answer to Marshal Foch with regard to her right to move troops in Lithuania.

THE STRIKES.

For the first time since the strike in Paris began, there were disorders yesterday.

A general strike of commercial telegraphers has been called by President Konenkamp. Reports as to the number of men affected are exceedingly conflicting.

There is growing labor unrest in Belgium and a general strike is feared.

In Canada the situation is improving daily.

THE CENTRAL POWERS.

An armistice has been arranged between the Jugo-Slavs and the Austrians between whom there have been serious clashes in Carinthia.

Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Soviet government has agreed to stop hostilities against the Czechoslovaks.

RUSSIA.

Bolshevist forces have captured Ufa, which was recently taken by Kolchak in his spring advance.

It is reported that Kolchak refuses to accept the terms of the Allies on which recognition of the Omsk Government was based.

British Government is to Utilize Many Demobilized Men

Special Cable by Thos. A. Geggie to Montreal Star.

LONDON, June 10.—Robert Horne, British Minister of Labor, wrote to the annual conference of the Federation of Discharged Soldiers at Manchester, announcing the steps to be taken by the Government regarding the unemployment of ex-service men.

A scrutiny of the Government offices will be made to find suitable places for demobilized men. A project is also planned for a certain number of partly disabled, to be provided with work in each trade. This will be enforced by act of parliament, if necessary.

NAVAL BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

JUN 12 1919



Canadian Naval Radio team, champions of Armistice Army and Navy League of Halifax. Names, left to right: Denney (Oscar) Howey, of Montreal, forward; Dan Webster, of Hamilton, defence (captain); Cliff Cote, of Montreal, forward; Jack Crankshaw, of Montreal, defence; Bill Lawrence, of Toronto, centre; George (Spike) Graham, of Montreal, defence. Two players, Ed. Gordon, of St. Lambert, and Merv. Long, of Toronto, do not appear in the picture.

These sailor lads first deposed the Fifth Siege Battery (British Columbia players) from first position in the league, and then met and defeated in turn the following: Calgary Sailors; Halifax Citadel Royal Air Force team; H.M.C.S. Niobe; two American quintets (representing U.S.A. submarine-chasers and destroyers); U.S. Naval Air Squadron, stationed at Dartmouth. They later obtained two victories over the Halifax Y.M.C.A., which recently copped the title of the Maritime Provinces in a play-off against Moncton. The Radio squad had yet to lost their first game when demobilization depleted their ranks.

THE LATE GENERAL STEELE

Major-General Samuel B. Steele whose body was borne through the streets of Montreal today was one of the few Canadians who have made arms their profession. From the day when, a mere stripling, he joined an Ontario battalion in order to make the campaign of 1870 against the rebels in Manitoba until his life closed in a position of high command in England and almost within sound of the mutter of the distant guns he served the State in uniform. With that incomparable body the R. N. W. M. P. he maintained the high traditions of the force and kept law and order paramount over half a continent. His was the simple, direct creed of the soldier and he died, as he had lived, observing it. It is fitting that his body should have been brought back for interment to the land he loved and served so well and it is likewise fitting that Canadians respect and honor his memory.

Reviews the Canadians

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 17.—The Times' correspondent at Archangel wires that General Ironside reviewed the Canadian artillery and that the Canadians by their magnificent services had saved the British force more than once.

No Chance in Canada.

The Nation (New York): If, however, the strikers of Winnipeg planned a real Bolshevik revolution, they must be innocent visionaries. Canada is the last place in Anglo-Saxondom where a revolt of the proletariat, aiming at communism, has a reasonable chance of success. Almost one-half of the population are individualist farmers owning their own land, and forty-two per cent give devout allegiance to the Catholic Church, which under French-Canadian leadership shudders at the word "socialism."

Making an Attraction

London Daily Express: learned to do without man these it will be well if we there are others that ought. Among these latter we reckon it, as shown in the care streets. Because we tolerate streets when economy of law war necessity, it does not fail to be content now with perfectly cleaned thoroughfares. this dirt are more than an tell upon the public spirit and Light is cheerful and clean

PARIS, June 12.—The Council Four framed and despatched today a reply to the note of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government of Omsk, regarding his negotiations with the Peace Conference. The contents of the reply were not given out, but it is known that the communication does not involve the recognition of the Kolchak Government.

By Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—Part of the British troops which recently arrived at Murmansk are participating in operations against Petrograd, according to reports from Archangel. They are now near Petrogavodsk.

WE ASK YOUR PRAYERS

Pray for us,—

Ye who are happy today,
All ye whose homes are full, nor miss
The loving pressure of big brawny arms
Nor dear rough kisses from those boyish lips
Back from that hell of sounds—the bullet's hiss,
The crash of shell, the grim array
Of all the world in chaos.
All ye with vacant places filled
Who mourn not those "in action killed"—

Pray for us.

Pray for us,—

God! the days are long
And longer still the white, white nights
With sleep forbidden, until morning lights
Flushing the east, warn that the day is born.
We need your prayers, O happy you—
We need your help, all we who weep—
We need your laugh, we need your song—
To lift us from our common grief
And make us brave and strong.

Pray for us.

B. A. H.

Montreal, 13th May, 1919.

TWO SOLDIER BROTHERS



Major C. T. Trotter, D.S.O., who has served with the Engineers since August 1914, and is now on duty in Ottawa.



Lieut.-Col. H. L. Trotter, D.S.O., who arrived on the Olympic today, in command of the 11th Battalion, Canadian Engineers.

BROTHERS SERVED WITH ENGINEERS

On the Olympic which is due at Halifax today a distinguished Montreal officer, Lieut.-Col. Harold Trotter, D.S.O., is returning after several years at the front. Col. Trotter, who is bringing back the 11th Battalion C.E., graduated from the R.M.C. and was a member of the firm of Henry Holgate, consulting engineers before the war. When war broke out he joined the Canadian Engineers as a captain, and for a time was engaged in military engineering work around Quebec. He took the 9th Field Co., C.A., to England and there was transferred to the 11th Field Co. in the 4th Division. Col. Trotter has been through all the fighting since July, 1916, and has been three times mentioned in despatches, has also won the D.S.O.

His brother, Major Clifford D. Trotter, also an R.M.C. graduate, joined the Canadian Engineers in August, 1914, and was employed on the fortifications in Halifax Harbor for a few months. In April, 1915, he proceeded to the Ypres Salient and served with the 2nd Division. He was transferred to No. 7 Field Co., 3rd Division, and took part in the St. Elol, Sanctuary Woods and other important engagements. Promoted major of the 12th Field Co., he was awarded the D.S.O. at Vimy Ridge. Major Trotter was mentioned in despatches three times. He returned to Canada on leave in 1918 and was ordered to Ottawa on the headquarters staff where he is now serving.

Express Postal Delivery.

London Daily Chronicle: A postcard has just been delivered to an Oxford resident which was posted in Reading on July 26, 1906. The card contains a request to the addressee to save some fish for the sender. Thirteen years for thirty-one miles must surely be a record even for the Post Office. The postcard bore a half-penny stamp, and in the interval between postage and delivery there had been a variation in the postal rates, and the recipient had to pay a penny surcharge!

UNDER the treaty to be signed the Germans undertake to catch the kaiser and hand him over to the Allies for trial.

HE will have to stop sawing wood and cut ice, now.

THE court should sentence him to be handed over to the women of Belgium as was the custom of the North American Indians with their captives.

masculine clothes has become a very pressing one in the middle class as well as the working class household. Tailors assert that there is no immediate prospect of a fall in prices. The 90s suit represents the present counter-part of the 30s suit of ten days ago as the cheapest on the market, and a city tailor who told a Star man that the man wants to get the best value for his money at least at 10s. 7d. was probably giving advice.

Then and Now.

There will be no such country as Great Britain at the end of the war in existence. In its place we shall have Little Britain, a narrow strip of island territory, peopled by loutish football-kickers, living on crumbs that Germany will throw to them. Whatever this war may bring in its train, certain it is that laughable and childish military system of Britain will shatter and fall to pieces. Then the once-mighty Empire, with her no strength represented by the few old tubs which Germany have left her, will become the laughing-stock of nations. The scarecrow at which children will point their fingers in disdantful glee.

—Kölnische Zeitung, September, 10

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PARIS.

The Council of Four held two sessions today putting the finishing touches on the final reply which it is expected will be presented to Germany tomorrow or Monday.

The Foreign Ministers today took up discussion of the boundaries of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary.

British representatives are reported to have put a clause forward at the last moment by which they would retain control of the supply of raw materials to Germany. It seems unlikely that it will be pressed.

Premier Orlando has returned to Rome to confer with the Cabinet.

THE STRIKE.

The situation at Paris is much improved with visible signs of a settlement.

At Vancouver the Veterans have denounced the radical and Bolshevik element at the root of the unrest. At Winnipeg the employees of three railways threaten to strike unless the city agree to take back the discharged police.

The strike of the Commercial Telegraphers seems to be gaining strength.

A strike of the citizens against the Weimar Government is fore-shadowed in Berlin.

AVIATION.

Both the Vimy-Vickers and the Handley Page crews expect to leave Newfoundland this afternoon on their trans-Atlantic flight.

French aviatrix has established a new high record for women.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There has been a renewal of the racial strikes directed against negroes by whites at Cardiff, Wales.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1919.

THE CONQUERORS

AN accurate estimate of what it means to science and industry to have the Atlantic ocean crossed by a heavier-than-air machine will have to be awaited until men have had time to examine the details of Saturday's successful venture. But it is not too early now to realize what British skill and daring have done.

Looking calmly into the face of a death made more real by the miraculous escape of Hawke and Grieve, Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown went out to conquer or to die. They conquered. Both are airmen who served gloriously in the war. This crowning triumph well-deserved, the more so because it came after an experience won at death-grips with the enemies of their country.

What made Great Britain mighty on the sea makes her mighty above the seas. Her flying sons defy the same elements as are dominated by her intrepid sailors. Wherever there is admiration for dauntless pluck, there will be rejoicing today over a mighty deed accomplished and a glorious new chapter added to the annals of progress.

FOCH READY AT THE FRONT WHEN GERMANS ACCEPTED THE TERMS.

Coblenz, June 24.—Marshal Foch, the Allied commander in chief, heard the news of the vote passed by the German National Assembly on Sunday in favor of accepting the peace terms at his headquarters in the French area of occupation.

KOLCHAK'S REPLY MOST FAVORABLE

Will Turn Over All Powers
When Bolsheviki is
Finally Crushed
DEFINES POLICY

Peasant Must Be Guarant-
teed Land and Equal
Rights for Citizens

LONDON, June 13.—A news agency despatch today quoted a Stockholm newspaper as stating that British warships are bombarding Kronstadt, the principal naval defence of Petrograd.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, June 13.—Admiral Kolchak's reply to the Allies' proposals for conditional recognition of his Omsk anti-Bolshevik Government, which led the Big Five to accept his guarantees, contains the following principal points, it was officially revealed today:

1.—Kolchak declares he will not retain power "one day longer than required by the interests of the country," and that his "first thought when the Bolsheviki are definitely crushed will be to fix the date for the elections of the constituent assembly." He says he will turn over to that body all his powers "in order that it may freely determine the system of government." He points out, however, that he cannot recognize the constituent assembly of 1917, "which was elected under a regime of Bolshevik violence and the majority of whose members are now in the sovietist ranks."

2.—Willingness is expressed to "discuss at once with all the powers all international questions."

3.—Independence of Poland is confirmed, but Kolchak contends that autonomy of Finland must be decided by the constituent assembly.

4.—The future of the present autonomous states of Esthonia, Letvia, Lithuania and the Caucasus and trans-Caucasian countries should be taken up separately.

5.—Similar solution should be applied to Bessarabia.

6.—Kolchak expressed willingness to assume the national debt of Russia.

7.—The Russian peasants must be guaranteed possession of their land.

8.—All Russian citizens shall have equal rights and receive equal protection.

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY

rumor that the Turkish Empire is to be entirely dissolved and that therefore will be no reason for the Allies to make a te peace with the followers of Islam has is events in Paris.



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A QUEER SUGGESTION TO MAKE TO A BOY WHO ALREADY HAS SEVERAL MEDALS FOR LIFE-SAVING.

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

ALVAREZ

BY LIEFT-COL. JOHN MCCRAE

I saw a city filled with lust and shame,
Where men, like wolves, slunk through the
grim half-light:
And sudden, in the midst of it, there came
One who spoke boldly for the cause of Right.

And, speaking, fell before that brutish race
Like some poor wren that shrieking eagles tear,
While brute Dishonor, with her bloodless face,
Stood by and smote his lips that moved in
prayer.

"Speak not of God! In centuries that word
Hath not been uttered! Our own king are
we."

And God stretched forth His fist, as He heard
And over it cast a thousand cuts of sea.

GERMANS RECEIVE THE ALLIES' TERMS TODAY: MUST REPLY IN 5 DAYS

Treaty as Revised Differs in a Number of Essentials from the Revised Draft — Germans Intensely Watchful of Military Preparations Along the Rhine

PARIS, June 16.—Marshal Foch and other military leaders attended the meeting of the Council of Five today. The meeting developed the nature of a general wind-up of the German situation.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 16.—The Allies have promised Germany to deliver within one month a list of persons whom they intend to try for the responsibility for the war and violation of the laws of war.

ALLIES' REPLY TO REACH

GERMANS DURING THE AFTERNOON

By Associated Press.
PARIS, June 16.—The reply of the Allies to the German counter-proposals will be delivered to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the enemy peace delegation at Versailles at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Paul Dutasta, secretary of the peace conference, will take the revised treaty personally to Versailles to hand it to the Germans.

A special train is held in readiness at Versailles and it is presumed that the Germans will depart for Weimar immediately upon the receipt of the Allied reply.

Editors and printers worked throughout the night and this forenoon in a feverish effort to complete the reply. At 5 o'clock this morning, corrections were still being made, but it was stated that the delivery of the document at about 4 o'clock was assured.

The delivery, however, it developed later this morning, will not be in printed form. It was found that there was not time to complete the printing of the revised document. Therefore, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau will be handed one copy of the original treaty with the changes written in red ink. With this will be handed the German plenipotentiary, ninety-nine other copies of the treaty upon which they can make the corrections themselves from the first.

MILITARY SIDE OF ISSUE.

The newspapers are giving much space to the military preparations of the British, French, Americans and Belgians along the Rhine, and are speculating as to the distance the Allies must advance before the Germans yield, should their first answer be in the negative.

If the Allied troops must advance into Germany it is probable that they will not move until Sunday.

Star Cable by Lowell Mel-
 of the United Press. Copy-
 right

PARIS, June 10.—The real treaty of Paris, to be handed to the Germans in Versailles this evening, differs materially from the "conditions of peace" which the enemy received May 7.

Several important changes have been made since the Germans submitted their counter-proposals, though the principles of the original treaty remain the same.

The view of those intimately concerned in making the alterations is that the greatest change lies in the new tone manifest in the 2,000 word documents, explaining the changes and replying to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's objections.

The tone is said to be moderate and explanatory throughout and the document is intended to show that the Allies desire only to do justice and avoid conflicting unnecessary hardships on their late enemies.

This is particularly true of the reparations clause. It is understood, which points out the permanent Allied commission expects to avoid any unwarranted interference with German internal affairs. It is said this clause will tell the Germans they will be informed of the total of indemnities within a few months. (Four months instead of two years was agreed to a few days ago, but it is impossible to state whether this period was finally written into the draft.)

The change regarding Germany's admission to the League of Nations is important, since the phrase "In a short time," is understood to have been employed. This is generally accepted as meaning October when the first formal meeting will be held in Washington. Among the qualifications for Germany's admission are her demonstrations of the possession of a stable, democratic Government.

Modifications concerning the eastern boundaries go some distance in meeting Germany's demands which are based on her economic needs. Germany is guaranteed coal from upper Silesia on the same terms as the Poles for 15 years, the period in which the French will control the Saar mines. Furthermore, Germany is understood to have been given the opportunity to prove her claim that the territory is truly German, by a plebiscite to be held within six months under direction of an Allied commission.

Allied experts estimate the population is two-thirds Polish and believe a fair election will so demonstrate.

The Saar Valley settlement, according to authoritative information, is modified materially, in one respect though few regard the modifications as likely to make the terms wholly acceptable to the Germans. As originally drafted, sovereignty of the Saar Basin would be

tions to the notifications received from the Board of Health in case of contagious illness in the family of a pupil, the principal declared current methods to be dilatory in the extreme and over and over again pupils were kept from returning to school for weeks and months because the Health Board was too slack to issue them certificates permitting them to return, although their homes had been disinfected and the required eight days afterward had long elapsed. For some reason the parents must go to the City Hall to get these permits, though why they could not be sent to the home and the principal of the school as a matter of routine. Mr.

Special Cable by Fred. S. Ferguson
of the United Press.

PARIS, June 16.—Paul Dutaet, secretary of the Peace Conference, who is to hand the Allied document to Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau today, at the same time is expected to notify the Germans that they will have five days in which to accept the revised terms. This period will include the three-day notice of denunciation of the armistice, leaving the way open for the Allies to begin military operations against the Germans immediately after expiration of the five days, should they refuse to sign.

According to the Paris morning papers, the revised text of the treaty will not be fully printed before this evening. It will be forwarded as soon as possible, but the Germans, in the meantime, will receive 200 copies of the original text, corrected in relation, so as to permit them to revise Brockdorff-Rantzau's original copy.

Brocksdorff-Rantzau and his associates have ordered a special train to take them direct to Weimar tonight, where the German national assembly will consider the terms.

The Allies' reply totals about 20,000 words. The counter-proposals, which were made public yesterday, contain about 60,000 words.

Special Star Cable by Carl D. Groat,
of the United Press.

WEIMAR, June 16. — All political factions were sitting separately today pending convocation of the National Assembly for final decision on the peace treaty. The majority of the delegates continued to insist that the terms will not be accepted unless important modifications are made.

By Associated Press.

ST. GERMAIN, June 16. — The Austrian delegation is working diligently in correcting the proofs of the counter-proposals to the Allied peace terms, which will be handed to the French mission here today.

The missing sections of the Austrian treaty, including the financial reparations and the military terms, will be handed the Austrians on Tuesday, and the conference will busy itself with Austrian and Turkish affairs while awaiting Germany's decision, the final day for which as previously announced, will be Saturday.

London Daily Telegraph-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star.
By Dr. E. J. Dillon. Copyright.

PARIS, June 16. — The amount of the Austro-Hungarian war liabilities for which the emancipated States of the former Hapsburg monarchy will be made responsible, is nearly determined.

The commission on reparations proposed that each state shall pay not more than 25 per cent and not less than 15 per cent of the value of all war bonds in the annexed provinces, into the Allied fund, as the cost for emancipation.

The objections of the representatives of the lesser States having been overruled, they ask that the minimum be reduced to 10 per cent. This proposal will be accepted.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, June 16. — The American delegation announced today that it had reported to the Peace Conference the Senate's resolution asking for a hearing for representatives of the Irish Republic.

PARIS.

The Allies' final reply to many is being delivered this noon. Bröckdorff-Rantzau leave later for Weimar accompanied by the other principal gates.

The Ailles have promised many to deliver the names of the guilty whom they intend to prosecute for their share in the within one month.

British, French, American and Belgian armies are getting ready for all eventualities in case many refuses to sign, and they will move toward Berlin at once.

The remaining terms omitted from the original treaty will be handed to Austria tomorrow when discussion with the Turkish delegates will also take place.

Thousands of congratulatory messages are being received by Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Brown for the non-stop flight across the Atlantic and a royal welcome for them is being arranged.

Italians and Jugo-Slavs are spar-
ring on their disputed border and
a clash would not be surprising.

White Guards have captured Krasnay Gorka, one of the defences of Petrograd.

The inhabitants of Petrograd are preparing to evacuate the city.

Armed United States forces with tanks, machine guns and heavy ordnance have crossed the Mexican frontier and have already clashed with Villa's rebels, at Juarez.

Today is nomination day for provincial election in the Province of Quebec.

Fokker, the inventor of a famous flying machine, claims to have invented an aerial train which he will try out in a few days.

Special Cable to Public Ledger and Montreal Star. Copyright.

Special Cable to Public Ledger and Montreal Star. Copyright.

Marfeneille Clayton narrowly escaped being seriously injured yesterday in a scene for the Bolshoi Ballet in which she la plating the Russian studios under Frantz Donovani's direction, when a carol "extinguished."

Special Star
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VIMY CREW MADE WORLD HISTORY IN ATLANTIC FLIGHT

First Trans-Atlantic Non-Stop Flight by Airplane
Completed by Captain John Alcock and Lieut.
Arthur W. Brown in 16 Hours and 12 Minutes

Aviators left St. John's, Nfld., Saturday, 4:10 p.m.
Arrived at Clifden, Ireland, Sunday, 8:40 a.m.
Distance, 1,930 miles.
Made flight in 16 hours, 12 minutes.
Averaged 120 miles hour.
Total weight carried 13,000 pounds.
870 gallons gasoline.
64 gallons water.
50 gallons oil.
Had 300 gallons gasoline left, sufficient for ten hours longer.
Size of plane, 67 foot wing spread over all, 42 feet 8 inches; gap 12 feet; chord 8 feet 9 inches.
Plane damaged on landing.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, June 16.—London today eagerly awaited the arrival of Captain Alcock and Lieut. Brown, the third team of trans-Atlantic flyers to be welcomed here within a month. There was much jubilation when the news of the British Vickers plane's successful crossing became known.

"Alcock and Brown did not make the first trans-Atlantic flight, that honor belongs to the gallant Americans," said the Chronicle, "but they are the first to effect an air crossing in less time than is required by a ship to cross."

"The Telegraph said: 'This doesn't eclipse the glory of the Americans' achievement, there's no question of eclipse, because there's no question of jealousy.'"

AERIAL CONQUERORS SHOW NO ILL EFFECTS FROM THE STRAIN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

GALWAY, Ireland, June 16.—The men who, battling fog and sleet, made the first direct flight across the Atlantic ocean from Newfoundland to Ireland, start for London today where they will be received as heroes.

Captain John Alcock and Lieut. A. W. Brown declared they felt much refreshed after a night's rest here and that they were steeling themselves for the ordeal of facing cheering thousands upon their arrival in England.

The Vickers biplane, in which they flew the 1,930 miles over a stormy sea in 16 hours, 12 minutes, lay in a bog near Clifden, where Alcock came down under the impression that he was landing in a beautiful meadow. The machine was so badly damaged in landing that all thought of Alcock flying in it to London was given up today. It was stated. The plane will be taken apart and shipped to the Vickers plant, while Alcock and Brown continue their journey by train and boat, leaving at 3 p.m. today and arriving in London early tomorrow morning.

After the landing hundreds of people from Clifden flocked to the scene, eager to obtain souvenirs. Sentries barred the way, but scores managed to run the blockade and, wading through ankle deep mud, thronged around the machine, tearing bits of fabric from the wings.

SOLDIER AND BOY FIND...

The first men to sight the Vickers machine approaching Clifden after its journey from Newfoundland were an Australian soldier on his honeymoon, who was gazing out of a hotel window, and a farmer boy tending hogs. The machine suddenly loomed out of the morning mist and circled over the town, whereupon the two, who had seen it spread the word and crowds began to gather.

Alcock circled until he saw the aerials of the Clifden wireless station. Then he dropped to the earth, quite near the tower. The wireless operators were nearly as astonished as the townsfolk, as the aviators climbed from their airship.

One radio man quickly improvised an autograph album and ran out, presenting it to Alcock for his immediate signature. He signed, and remarked: "Now if we only had a shave and a bath we'd be all right." "That's the way to fly the Atlantic," Brown said cheerily, with a gay gesture toward the machine.

LIEUT. ALCOCK'S STORY.

In a more formal statement, Alcock said: "I believe the secret of long distance flying under the conditions we encountered is to nurse the engines. I never opened the throttle once. The machine has an ordinary speed of 90 miles an hour and with the wind behind us we managed to average 120. I wore electrically heated clothing, but did not have to turn on the current."

A correspondent endeavored to get Alcock to describe the impressions he had during the flight while the aviator was at Clifden today.

"It is difficult to sum them up," said Alcock. "It is curious to be able to say that I had sense of remoteness. I have done considerable night flying and any sense of loneliness has worn off long ago. I do not think that either of us had any thought of what we were flying over, being across."

"We wanted to get the job done, and I can tell you that we were jolly well pleased when we saw the coast."

Emphasizing the bodily comfort of the passage, Captain Alcock said:

"I wore electrically heated clothes as an experiment, but the machine itself was so snug that it was unnecessary to switch on the current."

A gang of mechanics left Oramore airfield this afternoon to repair the airplane. A large number of people have been to Clifden, but as it was impossible to pass the military sentries, hundreds were disappointed. Some adventurous ones waded through the bog to get near the airplane, and notwithstanding the guards claim to have obtained bits of the wings as souvenirs. These were displayed here tonight.

COULD NOT CONVERSE.

On their way across the sea Alcock and Brown communicated with each other by means of notes and signals, they said. The sun pierced the clouds only a few times. Weather conditions were very bad.

A few hours after landing, Alcock, smartly attired in a British navy lounge uniform, smoking a cigarette and glancing through a sheaf of congratulatory telegrams, smilingly said:

"Yes, I'm glad we did it. We got up with difficulty to begin with and conditions remained the same practically all the way over. Five hours after the start we unsuccessfully tried to climb from the clouds, and reached a height of 11,000 feet. That wasn't the first of our troubles. They began when half an hour after starting the armature shaft of the dynamo generating electricity for the wireless was fractured. I don't know how. Our radio transmitter was useless. We received no information from any source and didn't exchange a single wireless signal."

HIT A SLEET STORM.

"Our experiences show the need of dependable weather observations. Reports had led us to believe conditions were favorable, but almost immediately we ran into banks of clouds, sleet and fog. We certainly got several thrills. During the night it was uncanny, not knowing how high we were or whether we would at any moment, plunge into the sea. The machine behaved beautifully. Several times sleet froze our radiator shutter and the petrol gauges were covered with ice. Brown had the greatest difficulty in his navigation. Indeed, I do not believe we saw the water more than six times during the flight, and we saw the sky for not more than half an hour at any time."

OUT OF PRACTICE.

(London Punch)

Officer (on leave): You'll be glad to have the Bisley meeting revived?

Veteran Volunteer Marksman: Yes; but there'll be some poor scoring. You see, there's been no serious shooting for the last four years.

"We Didn't Do So Badly, Did We?" Smiling Comment of Aviators

LONDON, July 16. — The Daily Mail's correspondent found Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Brown at Clifden, packing their gear into a huge sack. Alcock's face lit up with a smile when he was congratulated by the correspondent. Brown, who was bending over packing, said quietly: "We didn't do so badly, did we?"

Alcock said with a laugh: "I am not at all tired." Brown, however, confessed, "I am a bit fagged out."

The correspondent says Brown's eyes were slightly bloodshot, but that otherwise the men looked as if they had not travelled across the ocean. When the officers, operators and soldiers from the wireless plant rushed toward the machine after it landed, Alcock said: "This is the Vickers-Vimy machine. We have just come from Newfoundland."

The little crowd gasped and then cheered and cheered again. Alcock, in telling his story, said among other things: "We landed in the softest spot in Ireland, but I really wonder that we got here with our wireless out of action. Neither of us got much fun out of the flight. It was a job of work."

Brown said: "We were too near it to realize what it is we have done."

GOT ONLY FOUR READINGS.

Brown was able to take only four readings of the airplanes' position, one from the sun, one from the moon, one from the Pole Star and one from the star Vega.

Describing the experience of himself and Lieutenant Brown, Captain Alcock, in a message from Galway to the Daily Mail says:

"We had a terrible journey. The wonder is we are here at all. We scarcely saw the sun, or moon or stars. For hours we saw none of them. The fog was very dense, and at times we had to descend within 300 feet of the sea.

"For four hours our machine was covered with a sheet of ice, caused by frozen sleet. At another time the fog was so dense that my speed indicator did not work and for a few minutes it was very alarming.

NO SENSE OF HORIZON.

"We looped the loop. I do believe and did a very steep spiral. We did some very comic stunts, for I had no sense of horizon.

"The winds were favorable all the

VIMY CREW MADE WORLD HISTORY IN ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Alcock exhibited the first aerial mail pouch, seal unbroken, containing 800 letters.

"I think that within twelve months we'll have an aerial trans-Atlantic service," he said.

"We had a terrible journey," Alcock told the London Daily Mail. "It's a wonder we arrived at all."

WELCOMING PLANE WRECKED.

When the Vickers-Vimy biplane driven by Capt. John Alcock, was first sighted crossing the Irish coast, says a despatch to the Daily Mail from Clifden, Galway, an airplane flew out from the Oranmore air-drome to render assistance. This machine landed near the Vimy, but unfortunately was wrecked, owing to the softness of the ground.

LT. BROWN SHOWS NERVE.

The breaking away of the propeller generating current for the wireless apparatus soon after the start prevented the men from communicating with the shore. When it happened, Lieutenant Brown noticed that the propeller had carried away with it one of the stay wires, but he did not tell Captain Alcock until after they had landed at Clifden. When Alcock learned of the accident he said: "I would have turned back, had I known."

The two aviators said they were once in real danger, when the machine went into a flat spin, owing to the pilot being unable to know how the machine was moving. Lieutenant Brown, noticing that the compass needle was swinging from side to side—the first indication that something was wrong—managed to get Captain Alcock to understand the difficulty. The machine travelled at a rate of 140 miles an hour at times, and the pilot once found himself diving straight toward the surface of the ocean. He was so near the water that he had to "snatch" the machine from its dive so quickly that it almost looped the loop. He says the machine would have crumpled up had it touched the water at the speed it was then travelling. Major Mayo, of the Aero Club, has inspected the biplane, which is being guarded by soldiers, and has found it in the marked parts of the machine intact.

section, as well as the main spar of the lower plane, were broken, but the steel construction of the fuselage saved the machine from further damage. The two engines ran smoothly throughout the flight and when the airplane landed there were still two hundred and ninety gallons of petrol left in the tank, sufficient for a further flight of ten hours.

NORTHCLIFF'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Lord Northcliffe has sent the following message to Captain Alcock: "A hearty welcome to the pioneer of a direct Atlantic flight! Your journey with your brave companion, Whittion Brown, is a typical exhibition of British courage and organized efficiency. Just as in 1913, when I offered the prize, I felt it would soon be won, so do I believe that your wonderful journey is a warning to cable monopolists and others to realize that within the next few years we shall be less dependent upon them, unless they increase their wires and speed.

"Your voyage was made more quickly than the average press messages of 1919. Moreover, I look forward with certainty to the time when London morning newspapers will be selling in New York in the evening, allowing for the difference between British and American time, and vice versa in regard to New York evening journals reaching London next day.

"Then we shall no longer suffer from the danger of garbled translations due to telegraphic communications. Then the American and British peoples will understand each other better, as they are brought in to closed daily touch.

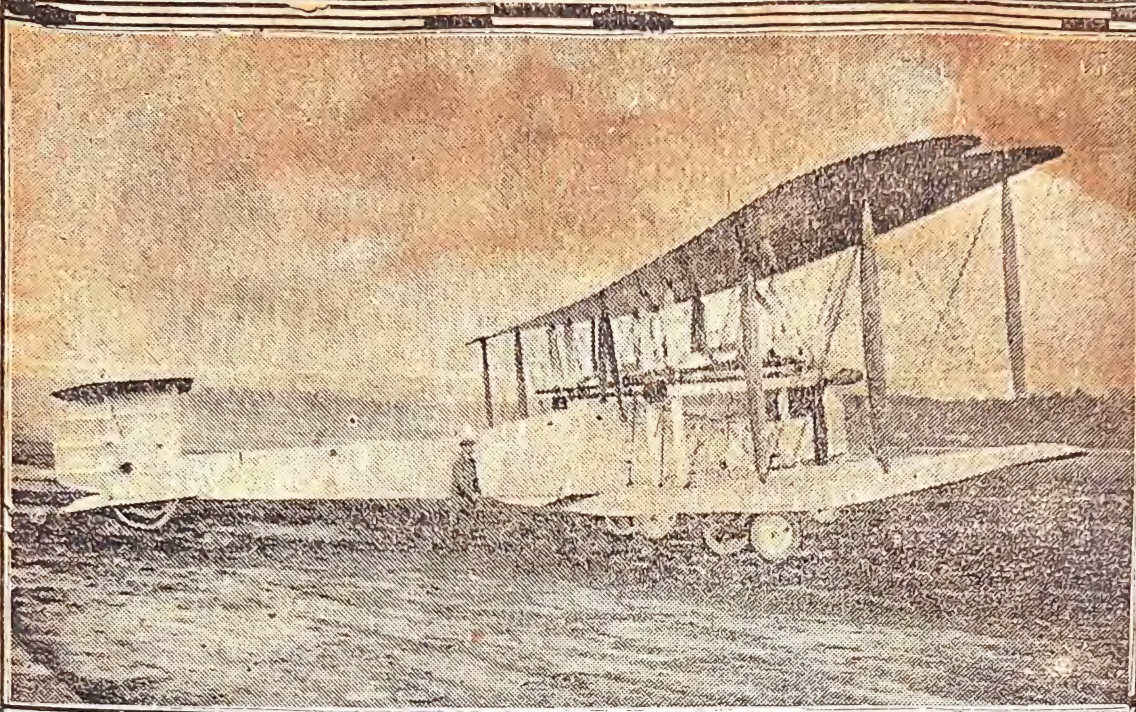
"Illness prevents me from shaking you by the hand and personally presenting the prize. But I can assure you your welcome will be the equal of that of Hawker and his gallant American compeer, Read, whose great accomplishments have given us such valuable data for future Atlantic work.

"I rejoice at the good augury that you departed from and arrived at those two portions of the British commonwealth, the happy and prosperous dominion of Newfoundland, and the future equally happy and prosperous dominion of Ireland."

Yours sincerely,
Lord Northcliffe.

JUN 16 1919

VICTORS OF THE ATLANTIC

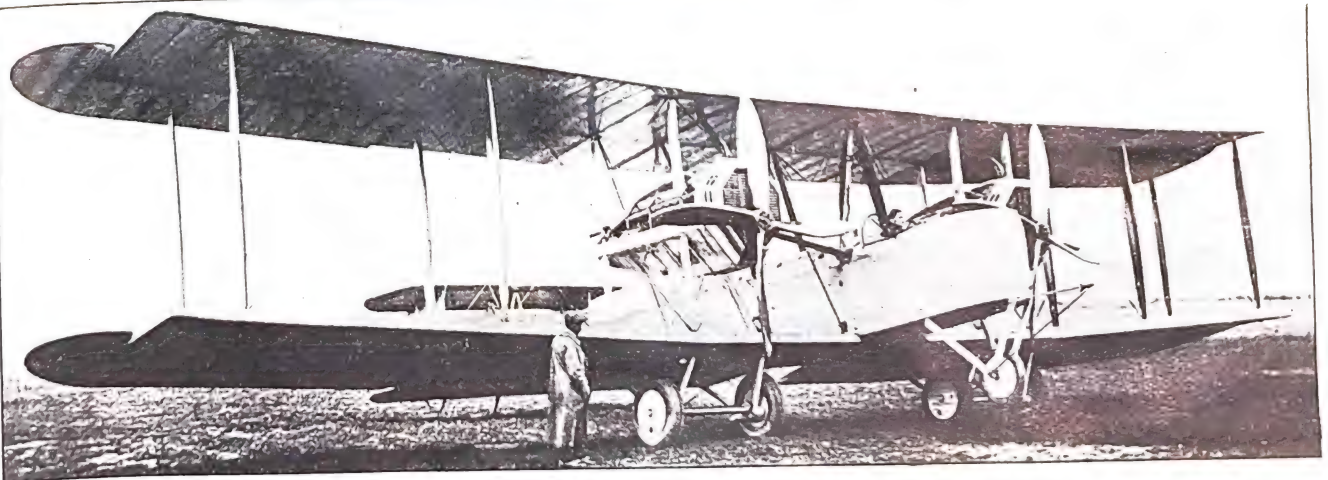


Capt. John Alcock (right), and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown (left), British aviators, and their Vickers-Vimy bomber plane, in which they made the first successful non-stop trans-Atlantic flight from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland. These daring fliers left St. John's, Nfld., Saturday, at 4:10 p.m., Greenwich time, and landed at 9:40 yesterday morning, time.

The distance is 1,920 miles, and was made in 16 hours and 13 minutes, or 120 miles per hour.

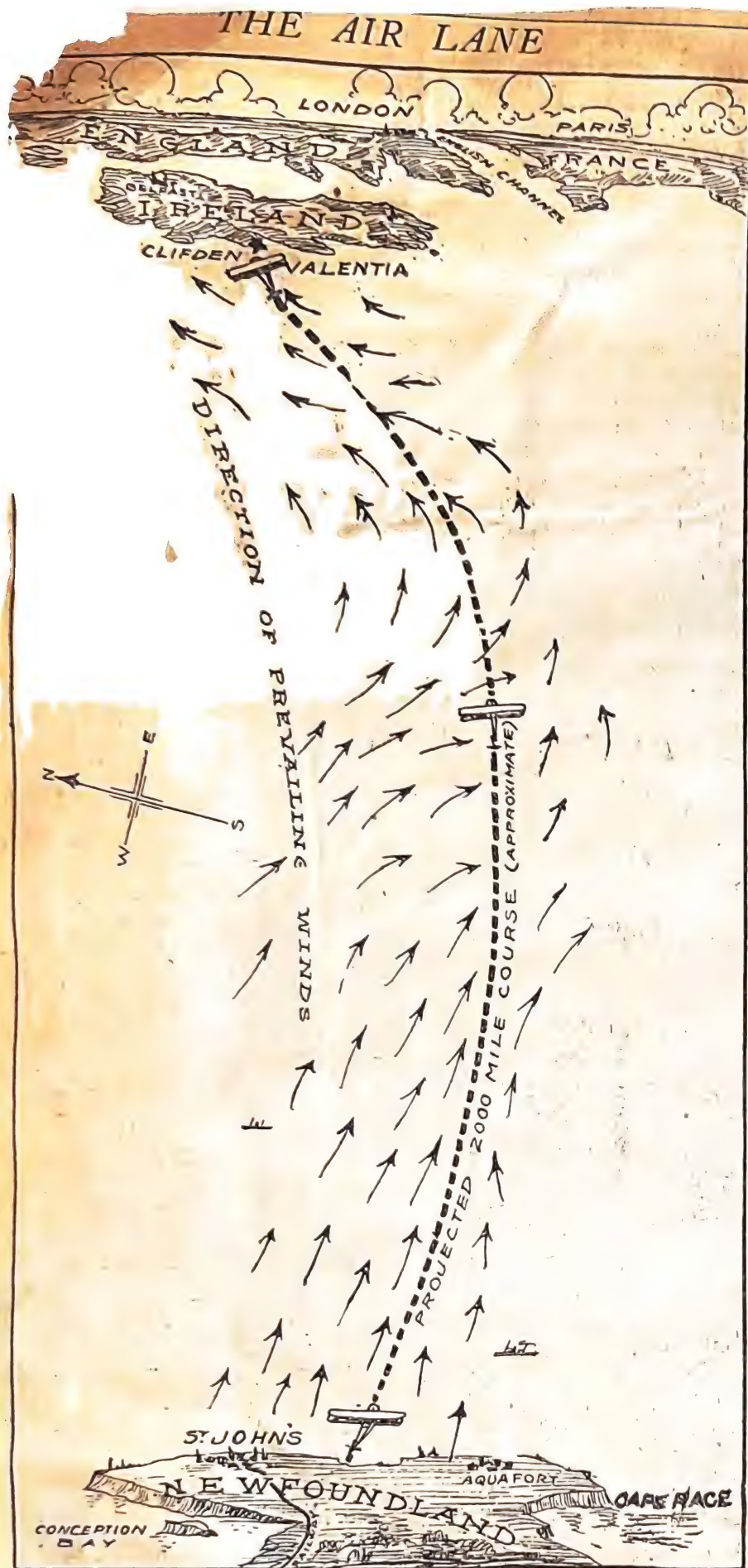
The plane has 667-foot wing spread; length over all, 42 feet 8 inches; gap, 12 feet; chord, 8 feet 9 inches; landed at 9:10 yesterday morning, summer time.

Every day that passes
Filling out the year
Leaves the wicked Kaiser
Harder up for beer.



THE FIRST PLANE TO FLY DIRECT FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO IRELAND.

This record-breaking plane is a Vickers-Vimy bomber, designed originally to drop bombs on Berlin. It is equipped with two 375 horse-power Rolls-Royce Eagle engines. Its wing-spread is 67 feet and its length 42 feet 8 inches.



Route of the sensational Trans-Atlantic flight, which terminated at Clifden, Ireland. The winds were generally favorable, blowing as indicated above but the north winds which struck the machine halfway over brought snow and sleet.

KING VOICES HIS CONGRATULATIONS

LONDON, June 16.—King George learned of the success of the flight of Alcock and Brown as he was leaving church at Westminster. The King immediately telegraphed his congratulations to the airmen. Many high officials also sent them messages and greetings.

Major General Sykes, chief of the air staff on behalf of King George, wired Alcock and Brown as follows: "It is with pleasure that I have to convey to you the following message I have received from the King:

"The King is delighted to receive the welcome announcement that Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown have landed safely in Ireland after a trans-Atlantic flight. His Majesty wishes you to communicate at once with the officers and to convey to them the King's warmest congratulations on the success of their splendid achievement."

The telegram to Major Sykes was signed by Barron Stamfordham, private secretary to King George.

FROM AIR MINISTER.

General Seely, under secretary to the Air Department, sent the following despatch to the fliers:

"Warmest congratulations on your wonderful achievement in accomplishing the first direct flight across the Atlantic. It is a splendid feat."

GREAT SATISFACTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., June 16.—There is great jubilation here over the Vickers airmen's flight across the Atlantic which is regarded as regaining for Great Britain for all time the laurels temporarily held by the Americans through the Azores flight. This feat of a non-stop crossing in sixteen hours in contrasted with the American record of nearly a week between Trepassey and Lisbon, via the Azores. Experts here believe the Hendley-Page machine will duplicate the Vickers feat this week, and the Martinayde next week.

"TOLD ME HE WOULD MAKE IT." SHE SAID

LONDON, June 16.—The Manchester home of John Alcock, pilot of the Vickers-Vimy biplane, which on Sunday morning completed its flight across the Atlantic from Newfoundland by landing at Clifden, Ireland, was besieged by visitors yesterday, the callers standing in line to shake hands with Capt. Alcock's mother. She said, during the day:

"I had faith in my son. He told me he would make the flight safely."

Capt. Sexton, chief of the U.S. naval staff in London, commenting on Capt. Alcock's flight today, said:

"It was a very fine performance. The U.S. navy will be only too pleased to extend congratulations."

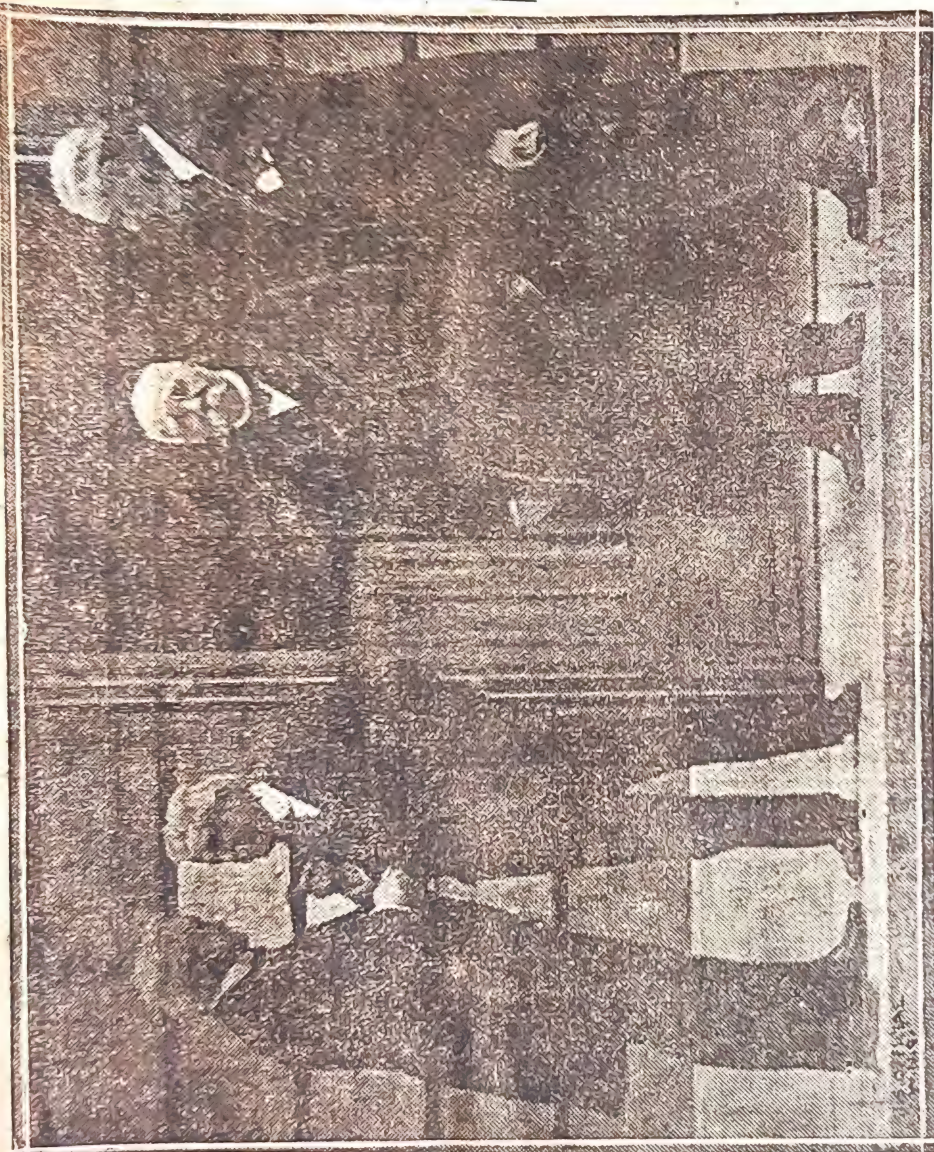
ALCOCK AND BROWN MAY GET AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL

Special to The Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A resolution expressing the admiration of the American Congress for the feat of the aviators, Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown, in crossing the Atlantic, was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative La Guardia, New York, former Italian flyer.

The President is authorized by the resolution to confer the Congressional Medal of Honor on the flyers.

THE "BIG FOUR" TAKING A "BREATH"



The representatives of the principal Allies, after an arduous session come out of doors for a breath of fresh air. On the left, Premier Lloyd George is seen talking to Premier Orlando, while on the right, Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson.



Copyright by the Press Illustrating Service.
"WE DIDN'T DO SO BADLY, DID WE?" said Lieutenant Brown, in smiling response to the congratulations of Daily Mail representative. This picture shows Lieutenant Brown on the reader's left, and Captain Alcock on the right.



THE PEACE BANQUET.

CLEMENCEAU (to German delegates)—"Take your seats, gentlemen."

Hoensen (Christiania).

Full Payment of War Costs is Demanded of Germany

Before his departure for Paris, Premier Lloyd George was given a memorandum issued by the Associated Chambers of Commerce embodying the views of Chambers in all parts of the country regarding peace terms. The following points were urged in the memorandum:

The payment by the enemy of all war expenses.

Compensation for loss of property and damage to property arising out of the war.

Compensation for all personal injuries, including a sum representing the cost of all pensions paid to disabled men, women and children.

Compensation for the loss in national power caused by the death or disablement of potential producers and by the disorganization of means of production and transport.

The payment of all enemy debts and interest on all charges from the date they are incurred until final payment.

Remarkable War Record of Brave French Family

PARIS, June 18. — Thirteen sons killed on the field of battle, three discharged with grave injuries, one wounded four different times, the father and one daughter summarily shot by the Germans for going to Lille to celebrate the centennial anniversary of a relative, and another daughter killed by a German shell at Dunkirk, is the record of the family of M. Vanhee, a French farmer of Reminghe, near Ypres.

M. Vanhee had thirty-six children, twenty-two sons and fourteen daughters, all of whom were living when the war broke out. One of his sons was valet to Pope Pius X; he returned to France to fight, and was wounded in each of four different engagements. One of the sons lost both legs, another returned from the front blind and deaf, and another underwent the trepanning operation.

BIG WELCOME IN LONDON FOR FLIERS

Alcock and Brown to Get
Monster Reception
Today

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, June 17.—London planned a rousing welcome today to Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown, who flew from Newfoundland to Ireland in the Vickers biplane, completing the first non-stop aerial trans-Atlantic trip.

The airmen were expected to arrive at 6 p.m. Police arrangements were made to handle a tremendous crowd at the railway station. Many decorated automobiles were in evidence earlier in the day, ready to join the procession.

The official reception committee, which meets the aviators at the train, planned to escort them to the Aero Club, where they were to receive formal greetings.

WELCOMED AT DUBLIN.

Advices from Dublin told of an enthusiastic welcome accorded the airmen there. They were met at the station by Trinity College students carrying the British Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. The students hoisted Alcock and Brown to their shoulders and paraded with them. A huge crowd cheered continuously. Later the flyers were guests of the Aero Club and remained over night.

Alcock was frequently importuned for his autograph.

"I must have given 2,000 autographs today," he complained. "My hand is tired."

Experts were inspecting the Vickers plane, where it was jammed in the mud of an Irish bog at the landing place, preliminary to removing and bringing it on to London. The machine was quite badly damaged, according to information received here and may have to be taken apart.

FLYING BOATS MOST PRACTICAL.

The biggest reception the aviators got along the road was at Nullingar, where the soldiers from the garrison with a band swelled the crowd of townspeople.

The outstanding conviction of the flight impressed upon Captain Alcock, as he remarked to the correspondent, is that the airplane in its present state of development is not the style of machine for a trans-Atlantic voyage.

"The next time I cross the ocean," he said, "it will be in a flying boat. I foresee in flying boats a great future both as passenger and commerce carriers."

CONSIDERABLE LUCK.

On his side Lieutenant Brown remarked that the lesson gained was that marine navigation is entirely applicable to air planes.

"There is no little amount of luck in the success of the N C-4 or our flight," he declared. "So far as we are concerned, it could not have been worse in our case, for after the first hour we were smothered in fog until we landed in Ireland. Nevertheless, with only a sextant and a compass and a special device for determining the machine's speed and drift, we came through. And I am sure we could do it again."

FOCH ONLY AWAITING WORD OF HUN REFUSAL TO LAUNCH HIS ARMIES

Authoritative Statement Shows Three Great Armies Will Plunge Into Heart of Germany, Taking Essen, Splitting Nation in Two and Taking Full Possession—People of Paris Feeling Situation Deeply—Allies Demand Prompt Reply to Peace Terms Presented Last Night

The Allied reply to the German counter-proposals includes the following changes in the peace terms:

Admission of Germany to the League of Nations "at an early date," or as soon as she gives evidence of fulfilling her treaty obligations.

Permission for Germany to retain temporarily an army of 200,000 men, instead of 100,000.

Co-operation between the Allied reparations commission and a German commission in carrying out the payment of indemnities.

Permission for Germany to submit proposals for a financial settlement within four months after peace is signed. If she can reach an agreement with the Allies within two months thereafter, a definite sum will be fixed, for reparations. Otherwise the original treaty terms will be carried out.

A plebiscite granted for upper Silesia, with Germany to have equal rights with the Poles in the coal output of that region.

Certain rectifications made in the West Prussian frontier.

The "third zone" in the Schleswig plebiscite omitted.

Submission to the Germans within a month after signing of the treaty of the names of persons to be tried for violations of the customs and laws of war.

Minor alterations of the financial, economic and ports and waterways conditions of the treaty, including elimination of the commission proposed for control of the Kiel Canal.



TOMMY'S FRIENDS. (Official.)

Tommy Atkins' love for children has made him the idol of rural France. He may not understand the language, but he makes friends with the children all the same. These little French girls only escaped death by a few yards, their house next to their being smashed to atoms.



WHEN IT IS WIRED UP WE'LL PROBABLY REST EASIER.
—Ireland in the Columbus Dispensary.

OVERWHELMING ALLIED ADVANCE IF GERMANY REFUSES TERMS

Following is an authoritative outline of the Allies plan for the invasion and occupation of Germany, in case enemy to refuses to accept the peace terms. The details were obtained by Henry Wood who represented the United Press on the French front during the war, through consultation with eminent French critics and military authorities.

Special to The Star by Henry Wood,
United Press Staff Correspondent.
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PARIS, June 17.—If Germany refuses to sign the Peace Treaty, the Allied armies will begin immediately one of the greatest and most dramatic moves in history.

While the public generally is inclined to think of an advance into Germany under present conditions as little more than a triumphal parade, in which no resistance will be met, Marshal Foch has been obliged to be prepared for any emergency.

The Allies would move forward with every detail worked out for a campaign extending from the Dutch to the Swiss frontier—designed to give Germany a death-blow in the shortest possible time—against the maximum force which the unified Allied command knows the Germans might throw into action in a crisis.

WOULD SEIZE KRUPP'S.

The Allied campaign, according to the highest French military critics and authorities, would embrace three great routes of invasion, designed to break down all possible defense, seize the most important points in Germany, and cut that country completely in two.

The Allies' left wing, consisting of the Belgian army, with the British protecting its right flank at the Cologne bridgehead, would drive eastward from Dusseldorf into the network of railways of which Essen, only a day's march away, is the centre.

With the British army in position to execute a flanking movement from the south, should this be necessary, Germany would lose at the outset not only her great Krupp ordnance and munitions works at Essen, but the entire surrounding mineral basin. This would open the way immediately to Minden, where Germany has constructed a great fortress for defending her plains from entrance through Westphalia. Without doubt Germany should she fight, would make her supreme resistance against the Allies' left wing before Minden.

THE OTHER SPEARHEADS.

Simultaneously, however, the Allies right wing, composed exclusively of the bulk of the French army, would drive out from the Alsace-Lorraine front, where they have the advantage of a great depression before them extending for eighty miles, and which would lead them directly up to Germany's big southern fortress at Ulm. Here Allied military authorities figure that Germany would have to make her principal resistance along the Danube, between Ulm and Ingolstadt.

With these two attacks in progress resistance the Germans might make,

a big stroke would be smashed home by the Allied centre, composed of the American army centred at Coblenz, the French tenth army at Mayence and the French army now in the Bavarian Palatinate.

The Allied centre has before it the great route of invasion of Germany by way of the valley of the Main, which flows into the Rhine below Frankfurt. The Main valley leads directly across Germany into the mountains on the Bohemian border. Although the meandering of the river makes the route long, it is only a ten days' march across Germany at this point. This drive would separate completely the northern from the southern half of Germany.

German military strategists have long considered this Germany's most vulnerable point, and for that reason figured that in the event of a French invasion southern Germany must be defended by Austria. But with Austria no longer able to aid herself, Germany's weakest point, would be thrown open and exposed to the Allies thrust.

Eventual linking up of the Allies' center with Bohemia would give them complete control of Silesia, which, after Essen, constitutes the regions most vital to Germany's existence. As a consequence, caught on the north by the British fleet, on the south by Bohemia, cut in two by the Allied armies and with her two great productive centres lost, Germany would be completely crushed.

WHERE SHE MIGHT RESIST.

Whatever resistance Germany might be able to offer to the Allies in their drive along the Main valley would, according to French military authorities, be in the vicinity of Wurzburg, where the rocky, forest-covered mountainous heights of Rhoen constitutes a strong natural barrier which the Germans long ago recognized and fortified accordingly. However, with the Americans descending on Wetzlar from Coblenz, the French tenth army on Hanau from Mayence, and the French eighth army on Wurzburg from Mannheim, the Allies would have in their possession all the leading routes and starting points for the encirclement and capture of the Massif of Rhoen. Back of this position is another natural defence, in the forest of Thuringia, and still back of that is the big fortress of Erfurt, built to defend the entrance to the Plains of Saxony.

HOPELESS FOR THE FOE.

While this central and principal action would be in progress, the Allies' left wing would continue its drive from Essen in the direction of Minden, and the right wing, from the fortress of Ulm would push on toward Nordlingen.

Against such a plan of action, Germany, in its present disorganized state, without a fleet to protect it from the British Navy, would be unable to put up a serious defense. Nevertheless, the Allied military authorities are taking no chances, and the campaign as planned provides for the overcoming of the maximum resistance the Germans might make,

PREPARE FOR BLOCKADE.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, June 19.—The Chronicle declared to-day that American ships at Falmouth, loaded with 30,000 tons of food for Germany, will be held there until the Germans sign the treaty. British vessels loading cargoes for Germany at Hull were ordered to cease.

ONE of the few war-poems that will long remain famous, it is generally agreed, is "In Flanders Fields," by the late Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, M.D. Now we have the opportunity to see that his appealing call to arms in these verses was not a mere chance shot, for in a volume entitled "In Flanders Fields, and Other Poems" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) are several striking proofs of his genuine poetic gift. Appended to the poems is a memoir by Sir Andrew Macphail, together with some letters written by Lieutenant-Colonel McCrae. Imagination and feeling are the chief characteristics of the lines entitled—

THE ANXIOUS DEAD

BY LIEUT.-COL. JOHN MCCRAE

O guns, fall silent till the dead men hear
Above their heads the legions pressing on:
(These fought their fight in time of bitter fear,
And died not knowing how the day had gone.)

O flashing muzzles, pause, and let them see
The coming dawn that streaks the sky afar;
Then let your mighty chorus witness be
To them, and Caesar, that we still make war.

Tell them, O guns, that we have heard their call,
That we have sworn, and will not turn aside,
That we will onward till we win or fall,
That we will keep the faith for which they died.

Bid them be patient, and some day, anon,
They shall feel earth enwrapped in silence deep;
Shall greet, in wonderment, the quiet dawn,
And in content may turn them to their sleep.

Another poem inspired by those who fell in battle is "The Unconquered Dead," which bears as a text the newspaper line—"... defeated, with great loss." It is a glowing expression of the invincible spirit of the Allied fighters on land and sea.

THE UNCONQUERED DEAD

BY LIEUT.-COL. JOHN MCCRAE

Not we the conquered! Not to us the blame
Of them that fled, of them that basely yield;
Nor ours the shout of victory, the fame
Of them that vanish in a stricken field.

That day of battle in the dusty heat
We lay and heard the bullets swish and sing
Like scythes amid the over-ripened wheat,
And we the harvest of their garnering.

Some yielded. No, not we! Not we, we swear
By these our wounds; this trench upon the hill
Where all the shell-strewn earth is seamed and
bare,
Was ours to keep; and lo! we have it still.

We might have yielded, even we, but death
Came for our helper; like a sudden flood
The crashing darkness fell; our painful breath
We drew with gasps amid the choking blood.

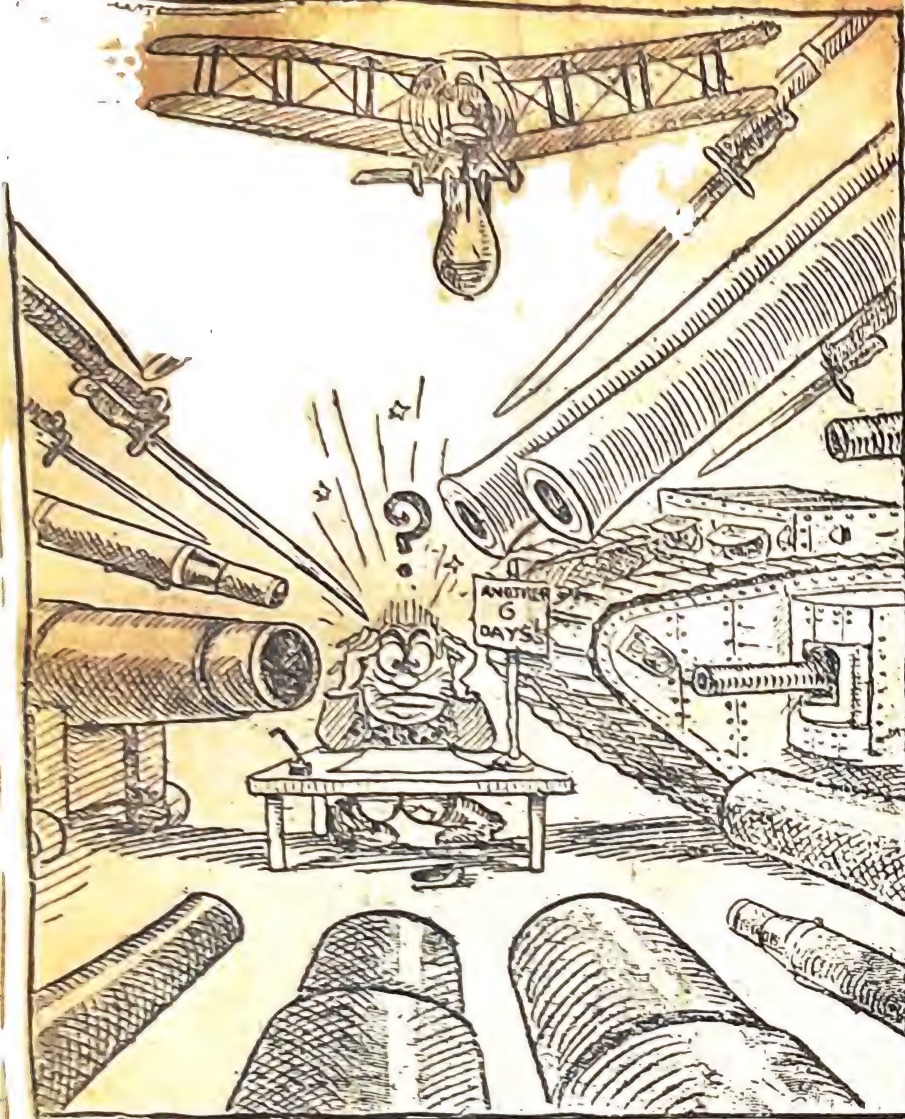
The roar fell faint and farther off, and soon
Sank to a foolish humming in our ears,
Like crickets in the long, hot afternoon
Among the wheat-fields of the olden years.

Before our eyes a boundless wall of red
Shot through by sudden streaks of jagged pain!
Then a slow-gathering darkness overhead
And rest came on us like a quiet rain.

Not we the conquered! Not to us the shame,
Who hold our earthen ramparts, nor shall cease
To hold them ever; victors we, who came
In that fierce moment to our honored peace.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, June 19.—Two Turkish officials have been sentenced to be hanged and five others have been imprisoned for 10 years, following conviction by court-martial of complicity in the Armenian massacres at Trebizond, according to a despatch from Constantinople today.



FOCH:—"WE ARE READY"

NINE OF WINNIPEG STRIKE LEADERS ARE NOW UNDER ARREST

Mounted and Special Police Acting Under Federal Authority Early This Morning Arrested Rev. William Ivens and Six of His Associates

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 17.—Arrests of strike agitators and a raid on the Labor Temple during the small hours of this morning brought the strike situation here to a dramatic climax today.

Six prominent strike leaders, including two Aldermen, were taken into custody on warrants at their homes by members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and city special police. Three others are also in custody.

At the same hour, the Labor Temple was entered by officers and ransacked for Bolshevik literature. An amount of this literature was seized, it is stated.

The men arrested were:

R. B. Russell, secretary of the Metal Trades Council; Rev. William Ivens, editor of the Western Labor News; Alderman John Queen, Alderman A. A. Heaps, George Armstrong, business agent of the Building Trades Council; R. E. Bray, leader of the returned soldier strike demonstrations.

Moses Charltonoff, arrested in 1918 on a charge of sedition; convicted sent to jail; then released on a technicality; of Russian birth.

Moses Almazoff, extreme Socialist; Russian.

Mike Kozak, admirer of Bolshevik theories, Russian by birth.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

AT PARIS.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau is expected to leave Weimar this evening, taking with him the Allies last word on the treaty. The Germans have been given seven days in which to answer.

The Council of Five met today and discussed the terms of the remaining clauses of the treaty with Austria.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Czecho-Slovaks, under a French general, are advancing against the Soviet troops of Hungary and are meeting with some success.

Austria is placarded with posters urging an alliance between the people and the Communists of Russia.

RUSSIA.

Kronstadt is reported to be on fire and the White Guards are making progress in their advance against Petrograd.

Seven Bolshevik warships in Kronstadt Gulf have put up the white flag.

During the last two weeks the loyal North Russian armies have captured 22,000 prisoners and taken 87 cannon.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

An early settlement of the strike of commercial telegraphers is forecast.

Strike leaders, including the Rev. Ivens, have been arrested in Winnipeg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A destructive fire raging in Liverpool has done damage to the extent of \$5,000,000.

FRANCE.

France has introduced a bill by which gasoline will become a government monopoly.

SIGNING MEANS EX-KAISER'S TRIAL

Name in Allies' List of Those Who Must Be Tried

FRENCH ANXIOUS

Americans, So Far, Have Submitted No Names, is Report

Special Star Cable by Fred S. Ferguson, of United Press.

PARIS, June 18.—Second only to the question of whether the Germans will sign the Peace Treaty, in the minds of the French people today, was the subject of bringing Wilhelm Hohenzollern to trial.

Even should the former Kaiser evade the ordeal of facing an international tribunal, the Germans—if they accept the revised terms—must

must accept the revised terms of the Peace Treaty. The Echo de Paris has accused the Germans of having accepted the revised terms of the Peace Treaty. The Echo de Paris has accused the Germans of having accepted the revised terms of the Peace Treaty.

JUN 18 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Allies' armies, under orders of Marshal Foch, are getting ready for all eventualities in case the Germans refuse to sign. All leave has been cancelled.

It is expected that the remaining terms of the Austrian peace treaty will be presented to Dr. Renner on Saturday.

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson are visiting Belgium and Premier Lloyd George is making a brief trip to Verdun.

A meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers was held today, at which the differences between the Ukrainians and the Poles were debated.

The German Cabinet held its first lengthy session last night to discuss the Allies' final reply.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Another leader—Sam Blumenfield—well known as an advanced Socialist for many years, has been arrested in Winnipeg. The street cars began to turn again today.

The strike at Victoria has been called off.

The strike at Berlin, which caused the shutting down of all newspapers, has been settled.

The Commercial Telegraphers are still out, both sides claiming victory so far. The continuance of the strike depends largely upon the attitude which President Gompers may take.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Northcliffe, the newspaper magnate of Britain, who has been ill for some time, was operated upon today for a growth in the thyroid gland. His condition is reported as satisfactory.

More riots by Canadian soldiers have taken place at Witley and Epsom.

UNITED STATES.

The French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc has been disabled at sea and her passengers, including the President-elect of Brazil, have been taken off by a United States war vessel.

WILSON'S TRIBUTE TO THE BELGIANS

American President is Guest of Honor Today of Brave Nation

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, June 18.—President and Mrs. Wilson left for Brussels at 10.30 last night.

BRUSSELS, June 18.—President Wilson today delivered the following message to the Belgian people:

"I am happy at the opportunity to visit a nation which defended the barriers of civilization under the most crushing difficulties. I strongly desire to meet King Albert, Cardinal Mercier, Burgomaster Max and General Leman, and to see the damage to the country whose only fault is absolute loyalty to its conception of national honor."

Believes Dominion of Ireland Coming Soon

LONDON, June 18.—A Dublin despatch to the Daily Mail says that Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the Irish Convention, in speaking of a recent remark by Viscount Northcliffe in which the latter referred to the "future Dominion of Ireland," said:

"I believe things are moving that way. Of this we shall know more a fortnight hence."

JUN 18 1919

ALLIED STEEL RING READY TO TIGHTEN BONDS ON GERMANY

Berlin Reports Say Government Unlikely to Sign Peace—Foch Orders Concentration of Allied Troops in Preparation for Advance

COPENHAGEN, June 16.—The amended peace terms have aroused a sentiment of implacability in Germany and armed intervention by the Allies regarded as inevitable according to the Berlin correspondent of the Politiken.

The Socialist Vorwaerts of Berlin says it expects a reopening of hostilities as soon as the seven days given Germany to make a reply have expired.

The Fremdenblatt, of Hamburg, says it learns that the Allied terms have caused great excitement in eastern Germany, where the population is ready to reopen the fight.

By Associated Press.

COBLENZ, June 18.—The concentration of troops preparatory to advancing further into Germany, if the Germans refuse to sign the terms of peace, will begin on Wednesday throughout all the occupied area.

Orders to this effect were received today from Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies, who sent similar orders to all the Allied forces on German soil.

All leave to soldiers permitting them to visit recreation points within the occupied zone have all been suspended until it is known whether the Germans will accept or reject the peace conditions.

WINNIPEG POLICE FIND MUCH AMERICAN MONEY IN THE LABOR TEMPLE

Minister of Labor Announces Documents Prove Connection of One Strike Leader With U. S. Bolsheviki—Another Arrest

Special to The Star.

WINNIPEG, June 18. — Large sums of American currency were found in the vaults of the Labor Temple when they were opened by the police. Correspondence with R. B. Russell, one of the strike leaders arrested, shows that for three months he has been receiving funds from Chicago sources for the spread of Bolshevism and to establish Soviet rule throughout the Dominion.

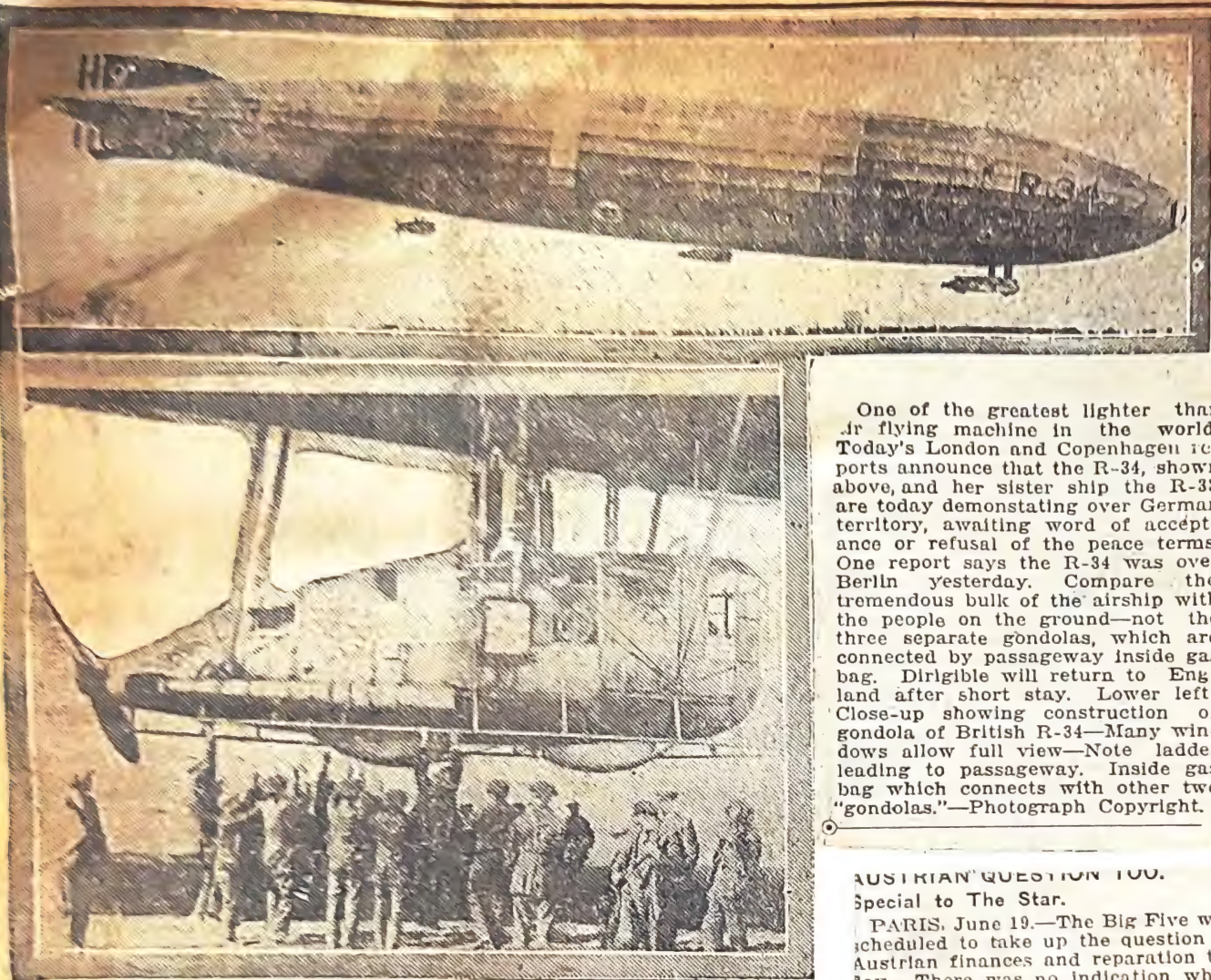
Senator Robertson states the records give positive proof of Bolsheviki money being sent from headquarters in the States for three months to Russell.

Special to The Star.

WINNIPEG, June 18.—A serious conspiracy has been revealed by a partial examination of documents seized in the raid on the Trades Hall, according to the statement submitted by Senator Robertson, Dominion Minister of Labor, today.

The correspondence found states that receipts of Bolsheviki money is acknowledged and that \$25,000 was to have been received by special messenger from the United States on June 18.

THIS DIRIGIBLE MAY BOMB BERLIN IF PEACE REFUSED



One of the greatest lighter than air flying machine in the world. Today's London and Copenhagen reports announce that the R-34, shown above, and her sister ship the R-33, are today demonstrating over German territory, awaiting word of acceptance or refusal of the peace terms. One report says the R-34 was over Berlin yesterday. Compare the tremendous bulk of the airship with the people on the ground—not the three separate gondolas, which are connected by passageway inside gas bag. Dirigible will return to England after short stay. Lower left: Close-up showing construction of gondola of British R-34—Many windows allow full view—Note ladder leading to passageway. Inside gas bag which connects with other two "gondolas."—Photograph Copyright.

AUSTRIAN QUESTION TOO. Special to The Star.

PARIS, June 19.—The Big Five was scheduled to take up the question of Austrian finances and reparation today. There was no indication whether the remainder of the Austrian treaty would be presented.

BRITISH NAVY AND GREAT DIRIGIBLES OFF GERMANY'S COAST

Twelve Cruisers and Huge Airships Report in the Baltic—R-34 Reported Over Berlin Yesterday—Americans Ready to Move on Tuesday

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, June 19.—Twelve British cruisers and a number of destroyers arrived in the Baltic today and others are expected shortly, presumably ready to establish a complete blockade of the German coast if the peace terms are refused. Several of the destroyers started upon a secret mission this afternoon. They are headed toward the German Baltic coast. The British dirigible R-34 was observed over the southern Baltic today moving toward the Hanseatic towns.

NAVY ON WAR FOOTING TO MEET EVENTUALITIES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 19.—The British navy is on a war footing, and ready to move upon the German coast if the enemy fails to sign the peace treaty, according to the Edinburgh correspondent of the Globe. All leaves have been cancelled.

The big British dirigible, R-34, which was to have started a trans-Atlantic flight tomorrow, today was cruising along the German Baltic coast to demonstrate the navy's preparedness.

The craft is equipped with bombs and machine guns. Her sister ship, the R-33, also heavily armed, left yesterday last night for a similar cruise over Helligoland and the Kiel Canal.

Morning newspapers feature British naval and other preparations in the event of Germany refusing to sign the treaty of peace, and print under big headlines several unofficial reports which were current during the night.

The Grand Fleet has again been placed on a war footing; it is reported, and ready to sail for German waters at a moment's notice.

According to some reports, the R-34, which is now over the Baltic, is neither armed nor loaded with bombs, but is undergoing a final trial preparatory to her Atlantic voyage. The Daily Sketch says the R-34 was over Berlin at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

AMERICANS AWAIT ORDER. Special Star Cable by United Press.

COBLENZ, June 19.—Final preparations were being completed today for the American army to move forward on Tuesday morning, if so ordered by Marshal Foch.

Some German units are scattered through the region immediately in front of the Americans, but it was believed they were too weak numerically to offer real resistance. Steps were also being taken to guard against possible guerrilla warfare by civilians, although it was believed they would remain quiet in case of an Allied advance, rather than suffer the "military consequences."

BLOCKADE RE-ESTABLISHED.

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, United Press.

PARIS, June 19.—The eyes of the world were focussed upon the little town today, where one of the most momentous decisions in history was in the making.

Reports from various sources, yesterday and today, indicated the British naval authorities already had undertaken re-establishment of the German blockade.

President Wilson, however, instructed American merchant vessels to ignore a British order to cease discharging cargoes in German ports, as well as an order to American warships to co-operate in resumption of the blockade.

Foch was understood to be at his headquarters in Luxembourg, from which central points he could direct the forward sweep of his armies into Germany, along the entire front from

MANY IN BRITAIN HOPE HUNS REFUSE

They Think Military Party
Simply Using Present
Government

A KAISER MOVE

Expect Downfall of the So-
cialists Followed by
Monarchist Move

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, June 19.—While the world awaits the decision of Germany as to signing the peace treaty there is an element of opinion in Great Britain that would welcome a flat refusal, believing that even if Germany signs the treaty she will overthrow the present Government and create conditions just as bad as those since the armistice.

This phase of British opinion holds that the military party still is dominant within Germany and that the fact of her defeat has never been brought home with sufficient emphasis to the German mind. To those who hold this view the armistice was a mistake, while the delay in settling the terms of peace is even a greater blunder.

The military chiefs of Germany know that they are helpless against the forces of the Allies, but it would suit them to use the peace terms as a frightful example of the weakness and ingratitude of the Republicans and Socialists and to employ every means in their power to produce the impression that if the monarchy had been preserved more lenient conditions would have been obtained.

TO RESTORE KAISER.

With this as a beginning, the German militarists, according to this British view, would begin immediately a movement for the restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty. It seems fairly certain that men of the type of former First Quartermaster-General Ludendorff would be attracted by this policy.

There is really little belief here that Germany will refuse to sign the Treaty, but the element referred to holds the opinion that such a refusal would be better than a sullen assent given with the idea of evading actual fulfillment.

At least the Allies would know where they stood if Germany refused to sign, and so would the Germans.

This, it is contended, would bring about a final completion of the Allies' victory and would clear away the young people who were motivated to London which luncheon was served to Lord.

Later, after the signing of the register, Miss de la Roche's wedding march was played by Miss Mae Cameron. Dur-

The groom was attended by Mr. Albert George Sans "Because," after the signing of the register, Miss de la Roche's wedding march was played by Miss Mae Cameron. Dur-

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WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE OR WAR.

The British Grand Fleet has again been placed on a war footing.

One of the large British dirigibles is cruising over the Baltic and the other is to be sent to the Kiel Canal, both carrying bombs and explosives. British cruisers have arrived at Christiania ready to renew the blockade.

Food ships destined for German relief have been allowed to proceed to their destination.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The coal mine strikes in northern France have been settled.

Both sides are claiming victory and an early solution in the Commercial telegraphers strike.

The situation at Winnipeg is unchanged. Further evidence that Bolshevik money has been sent to the Manitoba capital is given by a high U. S. authority.

AT PARIS.

The Council of Foreign Ministers discussed a new plan by which Danzig would come directly under the League of Nations. Plans for the holding of a plebiscite in Klagenfurt were also discussed.

There is a growing opinion that Germany will sign.

WON'T SIGN, COMES CRY FROM BERLIN

German Press Furiously
Declares Germany Can-
not Accept Terms

DIPLOMATS QUIET

People Not Showing Them-
selves Wrought Up But
Feel Humiliation

By Associated Press.

WEIMAR, June 19.—The special train bringing Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues from Versailles reached Weimar and was run into a siding early yesterday morning.

Government troops which were arriving to strengthen the city's protection were marching through the dark streets to their quarters when the train rolled in.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau remained on board his train until after breakfast. The delegation was grimly angry at the hostile attack made upon it at Versailles, in which a considerable number, instead of three, as at first reported, were more or less seriously injured.

MAINTAIN DEFENCE.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BASLE, June 19.—The Weimar correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung declares the German peace delegation has unanimously resolved to reject the revised peace treaty and has submitted a protest. The delegation left at 8:00, 10:15 A.M., for Boucheville, leaving Longueuil Ferry. Daily, except Sundays, the Str.

Refreshing Trip



"NOT WITH THOSE MUDDY FEET"
—Knott in the Dallas News.

Italy Accepts the Dalmatia Solution

PARIS, June 20.—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference has been directed from Rome to accept the proposition for the settlement of the Dalmatian controversy made by Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and President Wilson, according to the Paris office of Reuter's Limited.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

GERMANY.—Scheidmann has resigned and a new cabinet is being chosen. It is likely that Noske will be the New First Minister.

A rumor is current that the Weimar Assembly has voted to accept the peace terms.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Hamburg owing to the continued raids on food depots.

The Centrist party is overwhelmingly in favor of signing, as are also the Independent Socialists. The Nationalists are divided.

BELGIUM

President Wilson made a strong speech yesterday at Brussels in favor of the league of Nations. He has returned to Paris.

HUNGARY.

The Czecho-Slovaks have protested to the Soviet Government of Hungary on account of the aggressive attacks by Hungarian troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The dirigible R. 34 which was delayed by storms in its cruise to the North Sea has returned.

An arrangement has been reached by which Invalidated German prisoners will be returned to their homes at once.

ITALY.

Premier Orlando has resigned but his resignation has not yet been accepted.

The Italians have accepted the settlement on the Dalmatian question made by Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Wilson.

CANADA.

The Canadian army will take no part in the advance under Foch in case Germany is recalcitrant.

The strike in Winnipeg will be settled today or tomorrow.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT MAKES WAY FOR THOSE WHO WILL SIGN PEACE

**One Unconfirmed London Report Even States
That the National Assembly Has Agreed to
Sign — General Noske Likely to Become Head
of New Ministry**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

GENEVA, June 20. — The betting here suddenly switched today to 2 to 1 that Germany will sign the treaty.

WEIMAR, June 20 (via Amsterdam to London) — The German Cabinet headed by Philip Scheidemann has resigned.

WEIMAR, June 20. — The Cabinet, although it has resigned, will continue in office temporarily until President Ebert has been able to form a new one.

PARIS, June 20.—It is reported here that the Germans have asked for a further extension of the time limit within which to act on the Peace Treaty.

COBLENZ, June 20. — Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defence, will succeed Philip Scheidemann as head of the German ministry, according to a despatch received here today. Matthias Erzberger, of the German armistice commission, will succeed Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau as head of the German Peace Delegation, the message adds.

SCHEIDMANN-EBERT GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS FALLEN

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 20.—The Scheidemann-Ebert Government in Germany has fallen, it was learned here today.

News of the event, reported during the morning, was confirmed later by military advices through Coblenz from both Weimar and Berlin.

The downfall of the Government was made known to the Peace Conference.

It is believed to assure the signing of the peace treaty by Germany, as Philip Scheidemann, the Chancellor, was understood to be the chief opponent to acceptance of the revised peace terms.

The early reports stated that Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defense, would probably form a Cabinet to succeed the outgoing Government.

Previous advices indicated that four members of the Scheidemann Cabinet were insisting on the signing of the treaty, and it is presumed here that this caused the fall of the ministry.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT STATES GERMANY HAS SIGNED TREATY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 20.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris reported the German Government at Weimar had accepted the peace treaty.

No confirmation of the above dispatch has been received from any source. If the National Assembly at Weimar has taken the action reported in the foregoing agency dispatch, it has passed upon the Peace Treaty a day earlier than the last direct advices from Germany had indicated. Despatches from Berlin stated that in all probability the Assembly would decide to demand that a plebiscite be taken.

REVISED TREATY CHANGES EASED GERMAN BURDEN

**Allowed Silesian Coal and
Minerals—Danzig a
Free City**

ARMAMENT CONTROL

**Germany Must Adhere to
Standard Set by Coun-
cil of Four**

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 20.—The alterations and amendments incorporated by the Council of Four in the revised peace treaty, make it a somewhat longer document than the draft originally submitted to the Germans, and published abroad. It now comprises 214 pages, five more than the original, and even this was effected by closer paging.

At various points the drafting committee sought to adhere as far as possible to the original numbering of the articles, and contrived to make up for insertions or omissions by combining or splitting articles.

As at first arranged the new instrument still contains the original the original fourteen parts and 440 articles.

GERMANY TO GET COAL.

The article assuring Silesian coal and minerals to German industry now reads, "Poland undertakes to permit for a period of fifteen years, the exportation to Germany of the products of mines in any part of Upper Silesia, transferred to Poland, in connection with the present treaty, without export duties or restrictions, and permit Germans to purchase these products on the same terms as the Poles."

In the revised draft, "the principal Allied and Associated Powers," undertake to establish Danzig as a free city. This language, in which the responsibility of the five great powers for the creation of the new city and state is definitely assumed, is admitted for the original phraseology declaring merely that "Danzig is established as a free city."

The new article which replaces the original provision for the disarmament of Germany, No. 165, providing for reduction to a specified point within two months, now reads, in the English version: "Up to the time at which Germany is admitted as a member of the League of Nations, the German army shall not possess armament greater than that fixed in the table submitted in this treaty," and continues, "Germany agrees that after she has become a member of the League, the armaments fixed by the table shall remain in force until modified by the Council of the League. Furthermore, she hereby agrees strictly to observe the decisions of the Council in this respect."

EXPECTED NEW MINISTRY WILL SIGN

PEACE TERMS UNDER PROTEST

Special Star Cable by Carl G. Groat
United Press Staff Correspondent.

WEIMAR, June 20. — The present German cabinet has made room for a new ministry that can sign the peace treaty, according to authoritative information obtained early today.

The new cabinet, it was said, would place itself officially on record as favoring acceptance of the terms, so that Friday's session of the National Assembly — scheduled to make the final decision on the treaty — would probably be a mere formality for ratification of the new cabinet's decision.

Either War Minister Noske or Herman Mueller was expected to head the new ministry. The old Cabinet was said to stand eight to seven against signing.

Bo'h Mathias Erzberger and Gustav Noske are mentioned as possible successors to Chancellor Scheidemann, with Count von Bernstorff to replace Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau and go to Versailles for the actual signing.

The situation among the various governmental bodies here today appeared to be as follows:

Peace delegation — Unanimously opposed to acceptance of the terms.

Cabinet — Majority inclined against signing.

National Assembly — About evenly divided at present, with a growing tendency toward acceptance.

The industrial situation is becoming more tense and reports have been received that a general strike is impending in Berlin. The Government claims the Independent Socialists are striving to force acceptance of the treaty through a nationwide strike, starting in the capital.

the treaty. Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence, or Herman Mueller, Majority Socialist leader will be chosen chancellor by President Ebert, it is said.

Noske is very popular not only with the Right Wing of his own party but with the Conservatives, since he was able to protect property during recent disorders in Berlin. He is unpopular, and even hated, by the radicals of his party and the Independent Socialists because of the rigor with which he suppressed disturbances.

The new cabinet, according to report, will sit until three o'clock Friday morning, and will presumably settle the question of signing the treaty. It is expected to accept the Allied terms, although experts who have considered the treaty, have unanimously rejected it as impossible.

One of them, Fritz Thyssen, the coal magnate, said to the Associated Press today:

"Germany cannot honestly sign and hope to fulfill her obligations. It would be far better to pay a larger indemnity, but leave coal and other economic possibilities of production by which alone the payment of the indemnity is possible."

Several members of the old cabinet will retain office, among them being Mathias Erzberger, Eduard David and Colonial Minister Bell.

Baron Von Ritthofen said this afternoon that the new cabinet will sign the treaty but "on condition." Although he did not state what conditions were meant, it is believed they will be in form of demands upon the Entente, the granting or refusal of which would not hinder the signing of the treaty.

PEASANTS FIRST IS KOLCHAK'S POLICY

Interior Minister Makes Declaration — Jugo-Slavs Show Friendship

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

OMSK, June 20. — M. Popalleff, new Minister of the Interior for Admiral Kolchak's Russian Government, in an interview said:

"Until we reach Moscow our program of social reform cannot yield fruit nor can any constructive work be achievable while the Soviets rule."

"Our policy must, above all, concern the peasant farmers who are the country's backbone and the bulk of the population."

"The interests of trade and property must and will receive the greatest attention."

Occupy Berlin if Huns Don't Sign

LONDON, June 21. — No definite news was received in official quarters in London last night that Germany intended to sign the treaty. In the event of refusal to sign, it was learned that the occupation of Berlin and the re-imposition of the blockade would almost certainly follow and that these measures would surely increase the amount of indemnity to be demanded from Germany.

British Ship Sank Russian Submarine

Special to The Star.

LONDON, June 20. — The Russian cruiser Oleg was sunk on Wednesday by a British submarine, it is announced in a Russian wireless despatch received today.

The Oleg was a vessel of 6,770 tons. The sinking occurred near the Tolbuehan lighthouse.

An Antidote for Bolshevism.

London World: Nothing is more indicative of the British character than the way in which the country is returning with enthusiasm to all the sports and games which have been dormant through the war. Football and cricket, racing and rowing, golf and lawn tennis—all are booming now and will boom still more. Whatever English people may give up, they will not give up their amusements except—literally—to save their lives. It is, in its way, a good sign; for healthy amusement provides an outlet for animal spirits. You cannot think Bolshevistically when you are battling for your country, or even trying to hole a tricky putt for yourself—and your opponent's half-crown.

A Hanging Problem

Prize For First Ocean Flight Paid

Hawker and Grieve Were Present at Elaborate Ceremonies To-day

London, June 20. — Captain John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, the airmen who made the first non-stop flight from North America to Ireland, were entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy to-day by the Daily Mail, at which the trans-Atlantic prize of £10,000 offered by the newspaper, was presented to the aviators.

Those attending the dinner included Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of War; other members of the British Cabinet, the Earl of Reading, United States Ambassador Davis, representatives of the British and American army and navy, and the Lord Mayors of London and Manchester.

Harry G. Hawker and Lieut.-Commander Grieve, who failed in their attempt at a non-stop flight across the Atlantic, also were present.

MISTAKE MADE IN AMENDED TREATY

Count von Brockdorff Rantzau so Points Out to Clemenceau

BERLIN, June 21. — Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation to Versailles, has sent a note to M. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, citing twelve instances in which the covering note of the Allies reply to the Germans on June 16 announced concessions which are not contained in the altered text of the peace treaty. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau asks how far the Allies bind themselves to these concessions, and requests a written confirmation that the contents of the covering note and the memorandum on these points form part of the new peace offer.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau further points out several instances where in addition to the hand-written alterations, the present printed copy of the treaty differs from the copy of May 7, and asks to be notified before the expiration of the time limit how far it is intended that these changes are to go.

GERMANS ARRESTED AMERICAN MISSION.

Special Star Cable.
PARIS, June 21. — The American mission commanded by Colonel Greene was arrested by German troops at Radvilliskle, on the pretext of spying, on Agence Radio despatch from Liban reported today. Following protest by the Lithuanian Government, the Americans were released, it was said.

POLITICAL CHAOS IS ORDER OF THE DAY: NO CABINET IN SIGHT

General Noske Hated Fiercely and Opposition May Keep Him Out—Ebert Will Stay Till Cabinet is Chosen

By United Press.

ZURICH, June 21.—A semi-official dispatch from Weimar says the National Assembly's Peace Commission has made a report on the peace terms and decided to sign.

By United Press.

PARIS, June 21.—The French official world was greatly puzzled last night over the conflicting news from Germany. The latest wireless information from the Nauen station, picked up here and timed 1 p. m., yesterday, said:

"The National Assembly tried to constitute a majority for signing the terms. It found this to be impossible because of the party divisions. All news regarding Cabinet changes is premature."

JUN 21 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE GREAT PEACE.

Paris started to celebrate peace in popular demonstrations yesterday. London waits until the signatures have actually been appended to the treaty.

Hainel von Halmhausen who was chosen head of the peace delegation has resigned. Dr. Hermann Mueller has been named in his place.

The Germans are reported to have burned the French flags taken during the war of 1870-1871, which they were ordered to return. An enquiry will be held to determine if this is a breach of the armistice.

Premier Clemenceau has announced that he will resign from office as soon as the treaty is ratified.

THE SCAPA FLOW INCIDENT.

Admiral von Reuter will be tried by court martial for breaking the armistice terms.

A committee of experts will enquire into the sinking of the German ships.

UNITED STATES.

De Valera, head of the revolutionary Sinn Fein movement, is creating much interest in New York.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Allies are discussing the possibility of repatriating the 60,000 Czecho-Slovaks now in Siberia.

The Economic Commission will continue its sittings and remain as a separate organization for the present.

The Council of Three yesterday made progress on the preparation of the Austrian treaty terms.

ALLIES WEAKENED REPARATIONS HOLD

So That Commission Has No Executive Powers Within Germany Now

London Times—Public Ledger Cable to Montreal Star by G. S. Adams. Copyright.

PARIS, June 22.—The inter-allied commission which is going to control the payment of the reparation bill was going to have the fullest executive powers. It now has only limited power. It is expressly stated the commission will enjoy "no executive power inside German territory."

The original treaty established, as it were, a first mortgage upon the property and resources of the German empire or republic, for the benefit of reparations. The German protest against this clause, which was based on the argument that it would injure her credit, has been accepted because of the principle of exceptions admitted by the reparations commission.

There are other concessions in regard of railways, waterways and liquidation of enemy property. Although the concessions are characterized by the Conference draftsmen as important, there is widespread fear their full import may not be fully appreciated by the Allied peoples for some months, when Germany, for instance, has managed to open verbal negotiations on the subject of reparations, or when she has obtained entrance to the League of Nations and begins again to embark on her old policy of double-dealing and is ready to resume her place as bully of Europe.

PROBABLE HEAD OF HUN CABINET

Gustave Noske a Believer in Future War of Revenge

The following is a sketch of Gustave Noske, reported as likely to be the successor of Phillip Scheidemann, as German Chancellor. It was written by Frank J. Taylor, former Berlin manager of the United Press, who has just returned to this country:

Special to the Star by Frank J. Taylor, of United Press.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Gustave Noske, reported to be a likely selection as Germany's next chancellor regards a "war for revenge" as inevitable. He made this declaration in a confidential speech to German newspapermen at Weimar last February, in outlining his policy for Germany, solely for the guidance of military critics.

"The war is lost and the French have taken Alsace-Lorraine," Noske said on that occasion. "The die is cast. We must bend all efforts to be ready for the next war of revenge. It is inevitable."

"The next time we will not make the mistake of invading Belgium. I will be France alone, with 35,000,000 people. With Austria we will have 80,000,000."

"There will be nothing to it. We will be across France before the world realizes it, because we must build, and we will build, a military machine that will put in the shade anything we have done so far."

REVEALED HIS PLANS.

Noske concluded his talk by advocating sweeping reforms in the school system which would enable every boy to play half a day at least and grow strong, that he might make a good soldier. He asked the newspaper men not to publish his remarks, but to use them for editorial guidance. Noske evidently did not know that Americans were present.

Noske is known as the "Iron Man of Berlin." He started his political career on the first day of the revolution, when he played an important role in the uprising at Kiel. At the time he was considered an extreme radical. Later, when he was made military governor of Germany, he won the title of "bloodhound" among the radical groups, who hate him bitterly.

In Berlin, his residence, located near the Tiergarten is surrounded with barbed wire barricades and more closely guarded than any of the public buildings.

The prospective chancellor is a man of force though not regarded as a brilliant leader. His decisions are made quickly, and he shows little mercy in dealing with opponents.

He is considered the greatest enemy of Bolshevism in Germany. He is a member of the Majority Social party.

PARIS, June 21.—(Navar.)—The Temps publishes a Berlin despatch announcing that the Independent Socialists have issued a proclamation asking the Government to sign the peace treaty in its present form. The proclamation warns the Government of the serious consequences which its refusal to sign might precipitate.

DE VALERA TURNS UP IN NEW YORK; A WARM WELCOME

"Dramatic" Entrance Was a Well-Managed Affair

400 "FRIENDS" CHEER

Tea Drinkers Inside Did Not Stop Drinking, However

Special to Star from Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A crowd of some 400 people had stood for an hour, patiently waiting outside the Thirty Third street entrance of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, when at about 5.45 last evening, a big touring car, with seven men in it and a traffic policeman perched on the running board, swung into the street from Fifth Avenue and stopped at the door. From the throats of the 400 ascended a roar that would have done credit to a mob of four thousand. A tall, stooping figure, bespectacled, clean-shaven, and with a face lined and seared, stepped out of the car and bedlam broke loose. It was Eamon de Valera, "President of the Sinn Fein republic of Ireland," wanted by the British government as an escaped political prisoner.

KISSED BY WOMAN.

With a whoop the crowd brushed aside the police and charged down on him. Catholic priests, a man in green kilts, excited women shrieking and waving Sinn Fein colors, all mixed up, piled onto de Valera and almost killed him with the kindness of their welcome. The police literally jammed the professor of mathematics through the mass amid cries of "Up de Valera!" "Long live the Irish republic!", etc.

Fifteen minutes later, De Valera, having been permitted to redress himself, was introduced to about fifty newspapermen. He declined to tell how he had crossed the Atlantic, and just what his movements had been during the two weeks he has been in this country. He stated that he was in the United States in his "official capacity" as president of the Irish republic and handed a type-written statement to the press.

This statement, after detailing the "historic wrongs claimed by the Irish people against English rule," went on to say that America owed a debt to the Irish nation for its representatives who had fought for the union, and that he was in the United States to plead for the help of Americans in the establishment of the republic that, he claimed, Ireland had voted for by an overwhelming majority. The degree of unanimity on this point obtained in Ireland, said the statement, was higher than that claimed by the American colonies, when they declared their independence.

GERMAN WHO IS TO SIGN PEACE TREATY



HERR MUELLER

New German Foreign Minister, seen named head of the peace delegation at Versailles. He will probably be the one to sign the treaty. Mueller was one of the prominent German delegates at the international Socialist congress which met in Berne in 1912. He was also Majority Social

Special Star Cable by United Press. PARIS, June 24.—The reparations committee of the peace conference has agreed to priority payment to Belgium of \$500,000,000 from the German indemnities, it was officially announced today.

Work on the Austrian peace treaty was resumed by the Council of Three today. The completion of the document to be presented to the Austrian delegates is desired as speedily as possible and work on it is expected to be energetically pushed. In this recess financial experts were called before the Council at today's session.

ON HANIEL OBJECTS.

by Associated Press.

WEIMAR, June 24.—Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, who was on Sunday designated as the German representative to sign the Treaty of Peace, has telegraphed his resignation from Versailles rather than attach his name to the instrument.

While Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen has full powers to sign the treaty on behalf of Germany, German sources say it is thought, in view of the gravity of the act, a member of the new German cabinet will come to sign the treaty.

London Times-Public Ledger Cable to Montreal Star. Copyright.

LONDON, June 24.—It was reported here at midnight that the new Bauer Cabinet in Germany has fallen under the pressure of the military clique.

HEARD IN PARIS, TOO.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 24.—An unconfirmed rumor reached the American peace commissioner today that Chancellor Bauer's newly-formed ministry had fallen.

EXPLANATION OF RUMOR.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Vossische Zeitung stated yesterday that the newly-formed Bauer Cabinet resigned before the National Assembly convened. The alleged resignation was reported to have been due to pressure from Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff, who refused to agree to unconditional signing of the peace treaty.

The above report is discounted by the fact that the note accepting the terms without reserve, received in Paris yesterday, was prepared by Chancellor Bauer.

BASLE, June 24. — Chancellor Bauer, in an interview with the Europa Press, was quoted as saying Germany will endeavor to carry out the provisions of the peace treaty. "In order to wipe out the hate and defiance in the world, and create friendly relations with the workers of all countries." In conclusion, he said that "only international collaboration will lighten the servitude and misery of the world's proletariat."

NOT BEFORE THURSDAY.

Special Star Cable by Fred S. Ferguson, United Press.

PARIS, June 24.—Formal signing of the Peace Treaty will take place Thursday or Friday in Versailles, it was indicated in official circles today.

Secretary Dutasta of the peace conference suggested to Herr von Lersner, that the ceremony take place Thursday, but it was later said that the ceremony might be deferred until Friday.

Herr Dunker, a member of the German peace delegation in Versailles, said that while Secretary von Haniel had been empowered to sign, he believed that Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German armistice commission and Vice Chancellor of the new Bauer cabinet, would come to Versailles for that purpose. In either case, it appeared that Germany would be represented by a single signatory.

At Versailles, all parts of the palace connected with signing the treaty have been temporarily closed to the public. Louis XIV carpet, never used heretofore, have been laid in the famous Hall of Mirrors in the middle of which has been placed the plenipotentiaries' horse shoe table. Inside this table is smaller one at which one representative of the powers will come successively to sign the document. Each signer will be called in the alphabetical order of the state he represents. Each signer will place a red wax seal and all seals will be attached to each other by blue-ribbons.

In view of the fact there will be 61 delegates present it is believed the ceremony will last at least two hours.

It is not certain whether Clemenceau will speak, but, there seems to be little doubt the head of the German delegation will make a last protest.

All delegates will be dressed in Prince Albert coats and will wear silk hats. According to the latest plans, the ceremony will begin at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but this is subject to change.

At both ends of the hall, about 400 Allied and German newspaper men will sit. Between them and the plenipotentiaries will be a circle of secretaries and interpreters. The Allied representatives will reach the marble stairway through the Court of Honor, while the Germans will arrive at the palace from the park, entering through a vestibule. Members of the French senate and chamber will be grouped around the Court of Honor.

The public will be admitted to certain portions of the park. Infantry and cavalry will form a guard of honor.

Resumption of diplomatic relations will not follow immediately the signing of the treaty. This will come only after the pact has been ratified. In the meantime the Germans will be represented in France by a member of their peace commission.

GERMANS ACCEPT ALLIES' TERMS WILL

Special Cable to The Montreal Star by United Press.

WEIMAR, GERMANY, Sunday, June 22.----The German National Assembly this afternoon reduced its membership from 237 to 138, to sign the Treaty of Peace as presented by the Allied and Associated Powers plenipotentiaries at Versailles last week.

The Assembly also passed a vote of confidence in the present German Government. 68 members not voting.

This means that the German National Assembly, the supreme parliamentary governing body of the German nation, has officially gone on record before the world as prepared to acknowledge Germany's criminal attempt to enforce the domination of the world by force; that she is prepared to make restitution and reparation as demanded by the Allied and Associated Powers, and that she accedes to the terms of the Peace Treaty which calls for the surrender and trial of William Hohenzollern; his son, the former Crown Prince; Generals Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Admiral von Tirpitz, and such others of those in high places who may be named by the Great Powers as authors of the war, or responsible for acts of war which have violated the laws of war, such as the invasion of Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania, and the long series of brutalities which marked the trail of the German armies in Belgium, France, Serbia, Rumania and Russia.

The personnel of the new German Ministry which will, under the decision of the National Assembly, perform the painful duty of signing the Peace Treaty, is somewhat obscure.

Last week the Ministry under Chancellor Scheidemann resigned, but Premier Ebert remained in office pending the formation of a new Cabinet.

The following is a forecast of the new Cabinet: Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Finance; Herr Seusering, Foreign Affairs; Herr

Star.

FREE

PT PACT ILL STAND

sembly this afternoon voted, by a majority
Associated Powers to the German Plenipo-

German Government, by 236 to 89, with

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GERMANS SANK ALL OF CAPTURED FLEET EXCEPT THE BADEN

*German Crews Opened Seacocks of the Cap-
tured German Fleet and Swam Ashore, All
the Vessels Going to the Bottom With the
Exception of The Baden.*

By Associated Press.

LONDON, June 22.—All the German ships at Scapa Flow have been sunk, with the exception of the battleship Baden. This was officially announced this evening.

The German fleet was scuttled by the crews opening the seacocks, according to a Thurso despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Germans swam ashore.

When the German high seas fleet surrendered last November, and was taken to Scapa Flow, it comprised nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and fifty destroyers. As far as is known, all the ships are still at Scapa Flow.

The battleships at Scapa Flow are the Kaiser, Kaiserin, König Albert, Bayern, Markgraf, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Prinz Regent, Luitpold, Grosser Kurfürst, and the Friedrich der Grosse, averaging about 35,000 tons each. The battle cruisers are the Seydlitz, Hindenburg, Moltke, Von der Tann and Derflinger.

MUELLER, WITH FELLOW PEACE SIGNERS, REACH VERSAILLES TOMORROW

Herr Mueller Has Been Appointed Chief of the Peace Delegates and is Expected to be the One to Sign the Treaty—Scapa Flow Incident and Burning of French Flags Reflects Tension—To be Investigated

VERSAILLES, June 24.—Secretary von Haniel was notified today that Herr Mueller's delegation would arrive here tomorrow.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

VERSAILLES, June 24. — Hermann Mueller, the new German Foreign Minister, has been appointed president of the German peace delegation, it was officially announced this afternoon.

It was said he would probably sign the treaty alone, but would be accompanied to Versailles by a delegation of twenty.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, June 24. — The Big Three left for Versailles this afternoon to inspect arrangements for signing the treaty.

NO WORD FROM WEIMAR AS TO WHO WILL SIGN TREATY

PARIS, June 24.—No word has been received from Weimar relative to the new German plenipotentiaries at Versailles. The date of the ceremony of the signing of the treaty has not as yet been fixed, but the belief is gaining ground that it will occur on Thursday or possibly Friday.

GERMANY TO PAY \$500,000,000

GERMANS BURNED FRENCH COLORS

Sang "Deutschland Uber Alles" as Flags Burned

COBLENZ, June 24.—Fifteen flags captured from the French, which were to be returned after signing of the peace treaty, were taken from a museum in Berlin by a crowd of German officers and soldiers and publicly burned near the statue of Frederick, the Great, a Berlin despatch reported today. As the flags burned a great crowd sang "Deutschland uber Alles."

BREACH OF ARMISTICE.

PARIS, June 24.—Word of the burning of certain French battle flags by the Germans has been received here. Peace conference opinion is generally unanimous that this is a distinct violation of the armistice as that document states that the flags should remain in German hands. It is expected that a commission to consider taking

Presumably the foregoing refers to French battle flags taken by the Germans in the war of 1870-71. Article 246 of the peace treaty, in the original draft, stipulated that within six months after the treaty should take effect Germany must restore to France the trophies, works of art, etc., carried away from France by the German authorities in the Franco-Prussian War, "particularly the French flags taken in the course of the war of 1870-71."

SAYS WAR COST 7,582,300 LIVES

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The war cost 7,582,300 soldiers' lives; between \$185,000,000,000 and \$195,000,000,000 in money; the loss of 23,006,388 tons of merchant shipping, and 1,862,125 tons of war vessels.

These figures today were presented to League of Nations opponents by Senator McCumber, North Dakota, a League advocate, as the most telling reasons why the League should be ratified and future wars prevented.

The figures were gathered for Mr.

THE "NEW" GERMANY AND SCAPA FLOW,

168
The report today that the German crews of the sunken ships at Scapa Flow were fired on by their officers when, under the compulsion of the British, they attempted to cut the sea-cocks of their vessels, makes it final and certain that the destruction of the German fleet was the result of a deliberate plot on the part of these officers, probably inspired from Germany, and not a mere impulse to sabotage by "red" members of the crews themselves.

The sinking of the German vessels is a hindrance rather than a hindrance to Allied understanding, and for this reason most people will be inclined to look leniently on the German action. Had their crews not taken the course they did the German fleet would have had to be divided among the victors, and it is hardly probable that this could have been done to the perfect satisfaction of all. As it is, there is nothing to divide, and, consequently, nothing to be disturbed about.

But this does not in the least lessen the seriousness of the German offence. Under the terms of the armistice certain obligations have been undertaken by the Germans with regard to their fleet, and these obligations they have been fit to disregard. They did not want to let their ships pass into the hands of the enemy. This they could not easily prevent at the moment of their actual surrender, so they handed them over under a pledge—what they call the "honor," consenting to that sorry procession across the North Sea—and when the moment came, calmly violated that pledge. It is the invasion of Belgium all over again, the instantaneous jettisoning of a promise given when some advantage may be gained from such a violation, the tacit assumption that a little thing like a covenant guaranteed by the national promise to perform means nothing at all if even a temporary gain may be made through its betrayal.

There ought to be a valuable lesson in the latest example of German faith to those who are striving so earnestly to smash the existing machine which can make Germany keep faith. Germany can be made to answer for the Scapa Flow outrage just now, for nations which have defeated her are still armed against her, are still held together by a common determination to impose their terms—including the disposal of her fleet—upon her. But who will make Germany keep faith for years, or ten years, or one year from now, when peace shall have been signed, unless the League of the Nations which is the only hope of such bitter attack?

We have done a lot of talking about the regeneration of Germany, and Germany's answer is typified by the incident of Scapa Flow. Lies and broken faith are as much a part of Germany's armament today as poison gas, defiled wells and hospital ships "spurlos versenkt" were yesterday. There is no reason to be either surprised or greatly disappointed that this is so. We ought to know the German by this time, even if some of us do not. We are dealing with an unmoral people to whom the rules of ethics adopted and observed by the rest of the world do not apply, and consequently we cannot treat them as we would treat normal people. Let us be done with this pretty talk of a "new Germany," a Germany "freed from her oppressors," longing to clasp our hands and take her place among the family of nations. The day may come when all this will be true. It cannot come too soon. But Scapa Flow proves it has not come yet.

FRANCE REJOICES OVER WAR'S END

Celebration Throughout the
Whole Nation—Lille
Jubilant

HUNS DEFLIANT

Berlin Demonstration Was
Tribute to Old Empire,
and ex-Kaiser

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 24.—Celebrations over the German decision to sign the treaty of peace without reservations were nowhere more enthusiastic than at Lille and other cities and towns in territory wrested from the Germans. Newspapers printed special editions, cheering crowds paraded the streets, and the houses were decked with Allied flags. At Toulon, Brest and other naval ports warships announced the news to the people by firing salutes of 21 guns. In all the cities government buildings were illuminated.

In Paris the City Hall was brilliantly lighted and in the square before it and in other open spaces improvised jazz bands appeared and informal balls began, only to be stopped by unsympathetic police, who declared that dancing was not authorized except on July 14. The news was announced in all theatres and motion houses last night, the bands striking up the Allied anthems amid the cheers of the audiences.

High carnival reigned in the boulevards far into the night, and scenes enacted at the time of the armistice were repeated, and, indeed, intensified. Dense throngs swayed back and forth, shouting, singing and waving flags.

SINKING HUN SHIPS WAS SIMPLE TASK

is View of British Commander—May Not Be Worth Raising

London Times—Public Ledger Cable to The Montreal Star—Copyright.

LONDON, June 24.—Concerning the manner in which the coup desroying the seventy-four German vessels, worth about \$300,000,000, was carried out, Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N., writes:

"It was a simple matter to open the Kingston valves and remove the parts of the machinery which would admit of the inlet of water very quickly, while in addition those on board had ample opportunity to make other arrangements for flooding the vessels. It is easy, therefore, to account for the speeding up of the foundering of the ships.

"Whether it is worth while to attempt to raise them is a matter for the consideration of the authorities, but it may be remarked that the part of the flow in which they were anchored was not utilized by the Grand Fleet, except to some extent by vessels which were undergoing trial or exercise.

"The position is between the island of Hoy and the mainland in the Dring Deeps, the nearest land being the small island of Cava, where the crews of the sunken vessels landed. There is plenty of water for the anchorage of larger vessels, the least depth marked on the chart being seventeen fathoms, and it would probably be sufficient to blow the hulls to pieces and to make the channel clear enough for any ships likely to be using it.

"As a matter of fact, Scapa Flow is no longer the station of the British fleet. The headquarters of the Atlantic fleet are at Rosyth and of the home fleet at Portland. It is hardly likely that as a commercial proposition the vessels would pay if raised for breaking up purposes."

Samonn de Valera's speech in Gaelic at his New York reception may have been understood by the man garbed in green kilts, but it must have been even as Greek to his other Irish-American supporters. In the United States your ordinary citizen knows and wishes to know but one language. The Sinn Fein president might have spared his hearers the ancient tongue.

The back-to-work movement is gaining impetus in Winnipeg. All will be better off when every striker has returned to his job. Improved conditions could have been secured by the various trades without the One Big Union attempt. That has brought only distress and is destined to result in failure.

Turks and Greeks are fighting in Asia Minor, despite that peace is supposed to reign throughout the Old World. The conflict, and others like it, is local, however, and there is no danger of them spreading. It was not so in 1914 and before. The change is for the world's good.

DENMARK CHEERS ALLIED TRIUMPH

Copenhagen Celebrates Peace
Which Restores Her Lost
Duchy of Schleswig

Copenhagen, June 24.—There was a remarkable and spontaneous outbreak of rejoicing when the news that Germany had decided to sign the peace treaty reached Copenhagen. Many contradictory reports of the proceedings at Welmars kept the population in suspense until just before seven o'clock Monday night, when the guns of British and French warships in the roadstead announced the news with salvoes.

The crews on the vessels, both in the harbor and the roadstead, started whistles and sirens going and climbed the masts, cheering lustily. Previously the Allied warships had been cleared for possible action.

Many of the seamen immediately got shore leave, and joined the throngs in the already crowded streets, singing and cheering. Long processions were formed, in which numerous flags of the Allied nations were borne aloft. The singing of the Marsellaise and other patriotic songs was to be heard everywhere. French and British sailors marched to the national Danish monument, commemorating the war of 1864, by which Denmark was robbed of Schleswig-Holstein by Austria and Prussia, and decorated it with flowers. The populace wildly cheered the Allies, who had won Schleswig again for Denmark.

As darkness fell the warships were lighted up with incandescent bulbs and threw their searchlights over the city.

The Copenhagen newspapers today print enthusiastic editorial articles on Germany's agreement to sign the treaty.

BELGIUM PREPARING GREAT WELCOME FOR PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

Brussels, June 25.—The date of the visit of President Poincaré of France to Brussels has been fixed for July 21, which is Belgium's national fête date. He will be accompanied by Marshals Joffre, Foch and Petain, all of whom will attend a review of the Belgian army on July 22. The programme for M. Poincaré's visit here includes trips to Antwerp, Ghent and Liege. The French President will confer upon Liege the ribbon of the Legion of Honor for its heroic defense against the Germans in 1914. He will also visit Cardinal Mercier at Malines.

WINNIPEG STRIKE NOW OFFICIALLY CALLED OFF AT 11 O'CLOCK TOMORROW

Central Strike Committee Made Formal Announcement to Workers Shortly Before Noon Today

Special to The Star from our Own Correspondent.
WINNIPEG, June 25—The strike committee has just issued an official statement that the sympathetic walkout is off at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

OTTAWA, June 25 — In reply to a question in the House of Commons today regarding the settlement of the Winnipeg strike, Sir Robert Borden said:

"We have no definite official information, but we have reason to believe the report well founded."

JUN 25 1919

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE GREAT PEACE.

No official announcement has yet been made regarding the date of signing peace although Friday is regarded as the probable day. If an answer is not sent soon to the Allies' request to name a date an ultimatum will be sent.

FRANCE.

By way of reprisal for the burning of the French flags France will destroy the statue of victory at Bingen on the Rhine.

French demobilization will begin the day of the signing of peace and will proceed rapidly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An important Labor Convention at which many of the leading Socialists of Europe are present is being held at Southport. Two delegates have been stopped at Folkestone and not allowed to proceed.

Oxford University today honors General Haig and Pershing and other notables.

HUNGARY.

The Bela Kun government has been given until June 28 to evacuate that portion of Czecho-Slovakia which they have invaded, in a note from the Allies.

GERMANY.

There have been food riots in Hamburg.

RUSSIA.

White Guards have captured Petrof.

THE STRIKES.

The strikes at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton have been called off.

DELEGATES ARE SCARCE

Bauer Cabinet Devoted Yesterday to Selection

Paris, June 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—Advices from Germany to the Council of Four are to the effect that the German Government was occupied today in selecting new delegates for Versailles.

No other official word was received here regarding Germany's plans with regard to the formal signing of the peace treaty. The Peace Conference leaders were undisguisedly perplexed over the situation.

It was conceded to be impossible that the ceremony of signing could take place before Saturday. Unofficial reports were that it would probably be delayed until Monday.

Paul Dutasta, the general secretary of the Peace Conference, went to Versailles this afternoon under the instructions of the Council of Three to see if Herr Haniel von Helldorff, representing the Germans there, had any information of his Government's intentions. The German representative said, however, that he received no news except the fact that the members of the Government left Weimar for Berlin last night.

The Peace Conference Council of Five met this afternoon to discuss the political status of Galicia. It was understood that the Council also planned to examine into the general question of colonization in Africa.

GERMAN ADMIRAL WHOLLY RESPONSIBLE.

London, June 25.—Reuters learns that the authorities are communicating with Paris regarding action to be taken against Admiral von Reuter, who with the officers and men of the German Fleet is interned. It is confirmed that the Admiralty has learned that the scuttling of the fleet was entirely the work of the German Admiral and was not carried out as a result of instructions from Berlin.

BOASTS HE WOULD REPEAT SINKING

Von Reuter and Staff Made Prisoners of War for Treachery

MORE DETAILS

Reported One British Middy with Rifle Saved Four Destroyers

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, June 25.—Admiral Fremantle, British commander at Scapa Flow, where the interned German fleet was sunk by its crews Saturday, summoned Admiral von Reuter and the German staff before him and informed them that they were henceforth prisoners of war for "violation of the armistice by a traitorous act." It was learned today. Von Reuter was reported to have declared that under the same circumstances he would repeat the sinking.

Walter Hume Long, first Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons yesterday evening, said British naval experts strongly recommended surrender of the German ships instead of internment. Asked Premier Lloyd George supported this stand, but was overruled by President Wilson. Long asked that the question be not pressed.

Details of the sinking continue to filter the veil of censorship established by the Admiralty. According to one report received today, a British midshipman, armed with a rifle, prevented the German crews from sinking four destroyers.

Valera Would Float Great Bond Issue

Special to The Star.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Edward De Valera, "president of the Irish republic," today was planning to raise \$5,000,000 in this country for the unrecognized Irish government. He said he would float "an Irish republic" bond issue, the first interest on which would be paid within "six months after England recognizes Ireland's freedom and withdraws British troops."

STAMPEDE OF HIGH HUNS TO AVOID SIGNING

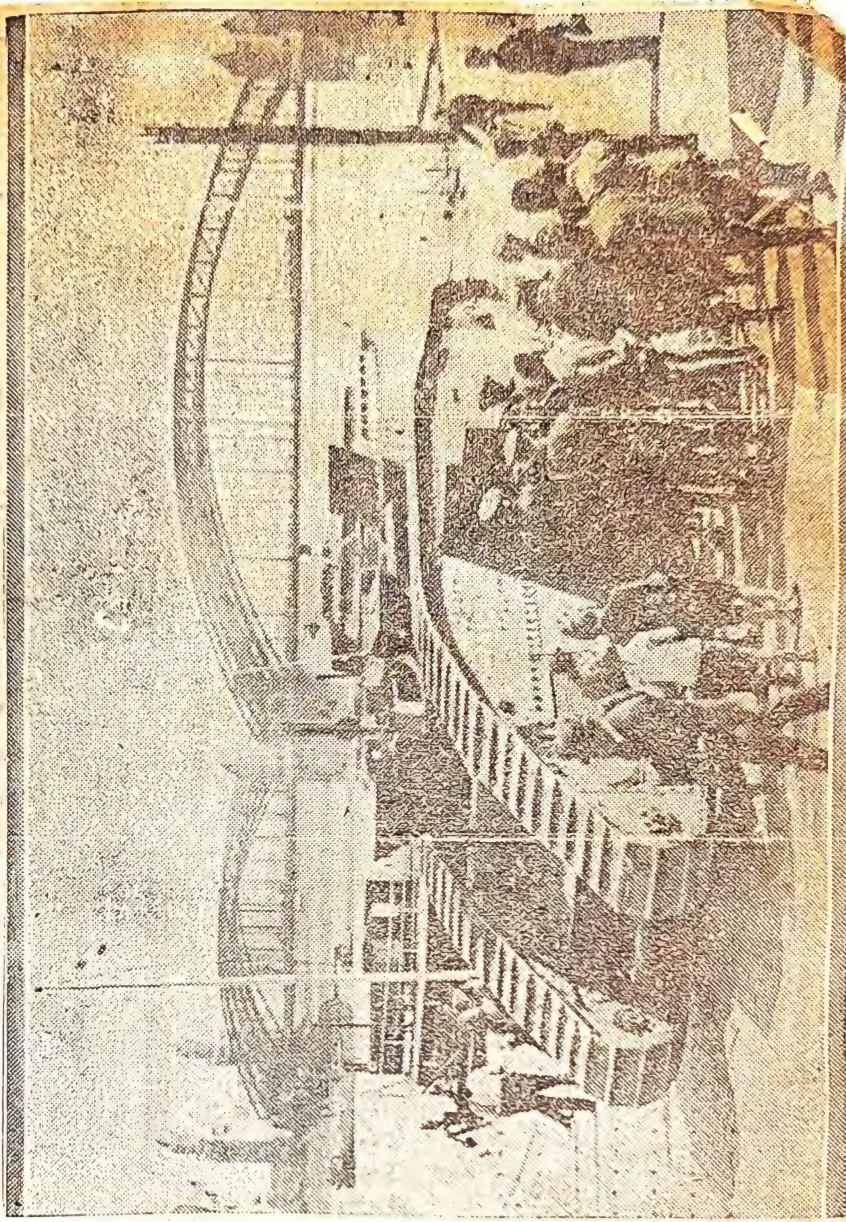
Foreign Secretary Mueller Has
Refused Task

VON HINDENBURG RESIGNS

German Government Spent
Yesterday in Search For
Plenipotentiaries

Associated Press Cable.
Berlin, June 25, (via London).—
Herman Mueller, the new Foreign
Minister, the Tageblatt says, has de-
clined to go to Versailles to sign
the peace treaty.
Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it
is added, has resigned the chief
command of the army.
Major von Gilsa, adjutant to Herr
Noske, Minister of Defense, has de-
nied the report that German army
officers had been resigning as a pro-
test against the acceptance of the
peace terms. Nevertheless, it is said,
the regular army officers will op-
pose vigorously the surrender of their
former leaders. The situation creat-
ed by their attitude has become acute
already, and those in touch with the
situation fear that it may result in
serious complications, both for the
Cabinet and for the nation.

ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE



British tanks arrive at Cologne.—In the background is the Hohenzollern Bridge.

NOT BRITAIN'S FAULT

Allies Prevented Guards on
Interned Hun Ships

London, June 25 — (Reuter) —
In the House of Commons today,
Right Honorable Walter Hume
Long, First Lord of the Admi-
ralty, stated that the Allies in Paris
were now considering the institu-
tion of reparation for the sinking of
the German warships. The statement
that the crews were changed period-
ically was not correct, he said; but
invalids were exchanged. The total
guard and maintenance party had
been reduced from 4,700 to about
1,800. It was impossible for the
Admiralty to take precautions to
prevent the sinking, because the
ships were interned, not surrendered.
Therefore, the Admiralty had no
power to place guards on them. Mr.
Long denied that the Admiralty had
recommended internment. He em-
phasized the point that the decision
of the Allied heads in favor of in-
ternment controlled the situation
and made prevention of the scuttling
utterly impossible.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY IRELAND'S VICEROY?

"I have not been advised to that
effect," was the only statement made
by Lord Shaughnessy, chairman of
the Canadian Pacific Railway to The
Star when shown the report that
Ireland was to be created a domini-
on within the next six months
and that he was to be appointed gov-
ernor general.
His Lordship is at the present time
ill and confined to his residence here.
The report grew out of a cable
published by the New York Ameri-
can today, which was as follows
"Paris, June 25.—The opinion is
strong in American diplomatic cir-
cles that Ireland will be proclaimed
a dominion within six months, with
Lord Shaughnessy as governor gen-
eral."

EARLY ELECTIONS IN BRITAIN FORECAST

Reported 200 Coalitionists Oppose
Nationalization of Coal Mines

Special Star Cable.
LONDON, June 26. — The Labor
Herald declared today that 200 coal-
ition members of Parliament, at a
caucus in the House of Commons
yesterday afternoon, decided to op-
pose nationalization of British coal
mines.
The newspaper suggested that as
Premier Lloyd George is committed
to support of the Sankey report —
which favors nationalization. A new
parliamentary election may soon be
held.

WINNIPEG STRIKE
CONCLUDED TODAY
AS PER SCHEDULE

POLICE BACK

Special to The Star by United Press.

SOME STILL GRUMBLING.

By Canadian Press.

It was stated that the railroad trades were holding out to a man. They were dismissed from their original positions, and they would not return to be subordinate to those who had been engaged by the roads during the strike. Some of the strikers, it was stated, could show a record of twenty years' service in the employ of the roads they left when the sympathetic strike was declared.

POSTALMEN APPEAL.

A delegation of postal workers led for Ottawa yesterday to plead for the reinstatement of employees of the post office who went out on sympathy strike. Lawrence Pickup, J. V. Johnson and H. Sibberts are the delegates. They expect to meet officials of the Post Office Department Friday or Saturday. Sibberts is president of the Letter Carriers' Association.

King to Forward
Letter to President
by Dirigible R.

Special Star Cable.
LONDON, June 26.—If President Wilson returns to the United States before the British dirigible R starts its trans-Atlantic flight, King George will send him a letter by airmail, it was learned today. Still, repairs are being made on the dirigible's engines, as the result of its crash along the German coast.

By Associated Press.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 26. — The Peace Treaty will be signed at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, it was learned from trustworthy sources today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, June 26. — The Government issued the following proclamation today: "Peace is concluded. All efforts must be directed toward fulfilment of the treaty."

LONDON, June 26.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Paris today reported that the new German peace delegation will arrive there at 7 o'clock Saturday morning. The despatch further stated the treaty would be signed at 2 p.m. that day.

PEACE ON SATURDAY SAYS SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

VERSAILLES, June 26.—"The situation is greatly improved and unless the unforeseen happens, the treaty will be signed Saturday," Paul Dutasta, secretary of the Peace Conference, told the United Press today, following a conference with German representatives at the Hotel des Reservoirs.

**MAKE FINAL PREPARATIONS
FOR SIGNING ON SATURDAY**

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 26.—Efforts were being made today to arrange for the signing of the Peace Treaty at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

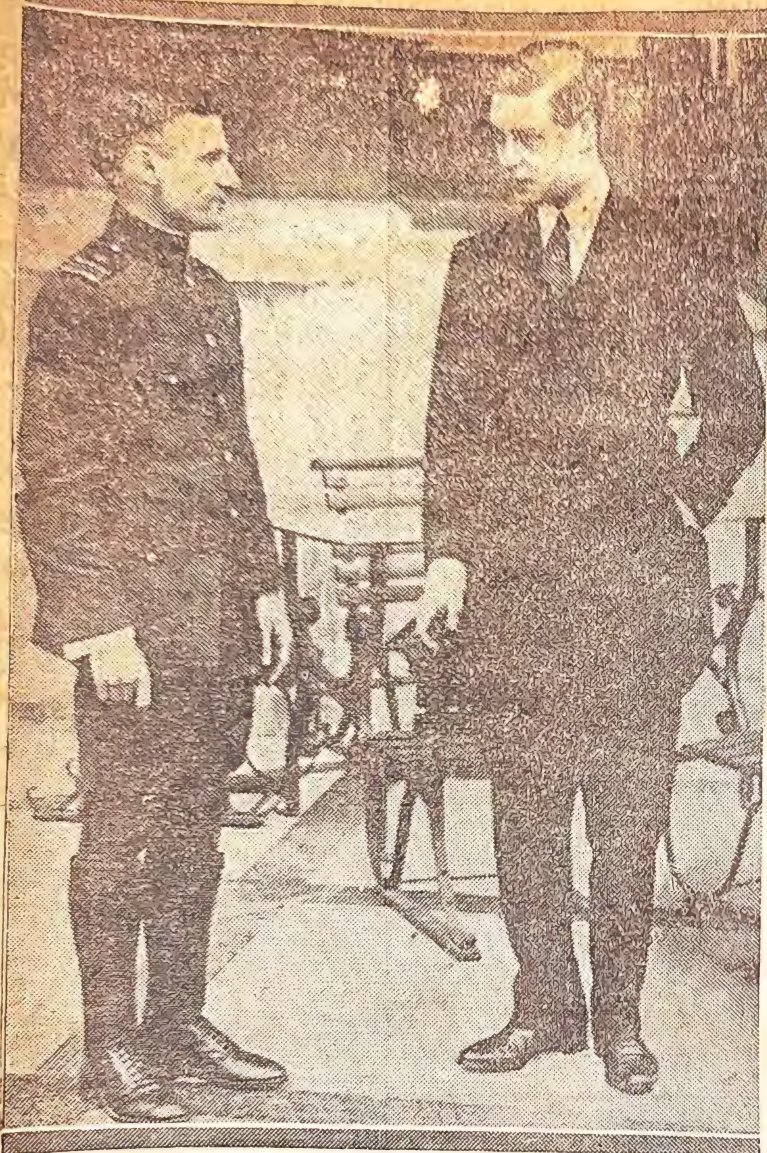
The Council of Three is apparently satisfied with the semi-official assurances that the Germans would be on hand.

ULTIMATUM SOON IF ALLIES' NOT
NOTIFIED OF PEACE SIGNERS

Special Star Cable by Fred S. Ferguson of United Press Staff.

comedy and Loe's and Tosei in new songs and dances. Ethel Clayton will be featured on the picture end of the bill in "Vicky Van," the story of a girl who tired of her old grey husband and sought and found diversion in pastures new. The story is one of mystery and love. "Love's False Faces" is the week's comedy and Loe's British-Canadian News will conclude the program.

AVIATOR AND PRINCE



Commander A. C. Read, of the N. C. 4, telling the Prince of Wales of his experiences, on the terrace of the British House of Commons.

RAYNHAM PREPARING FOR ANOTHER ATTEMPT

May Start Flight Middle of July—Machine Rebuilt

Special to Star from own Correspondent.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., June 26.—With the "Raymor" plane almost entirely rebuilt and ready for trial flights, Captain Frederick Raynham announced today that he probably would again attempt to "jump off" on the trans-Atlantic flight about the middle of July. Raynham's machine was smashed when he and Captain Morgan sought to follow the ill-fated Hawker-Grieve attempt.

The Handley-Page crew were forced to postpone their start yesterday by unfavorable winds.

Kindness and Courtesy Shows to Canadians

Special Star Wireless From Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur Street, London, June 26.—Mr. Campbell, ex-president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, after a 3 months' visit, says to The Star: "One outstanding impression left on my mind is the great courtesy and kindness shown to Canadians over here, merely because they are Canadians. It is most gratifying to see that what Canada had done in the war is so kindly appreciated. The kindness shown our boys by the English people cannot but appeal to every Canadian. Our boys will return to Canada with most kindly memories of the intercourse they had with the people of this country which will lead to closer and more friendly relations."—WINDERMERE.

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WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE.

Chief interest is still centered round the date of signing. The Allies believe that the Germans will be on hand on Saturday and an effort is being made to conclude the negotiations at 3 o'clock on that day.

It is likely that Herman Meuller and Dr. Bell the Colonial Secretary will sign the treaty, although the names of Herren Glesberts and Lohrert are also mentioned.

GERMANY.

The ex-Crown Prince has escaped from Holland and made his way to Germany. It is thought that the Kaiser will also return to the Fatherland when peace has been signed.

A strike of railroad workers in Berlin has occurred.

General Groener, successor of von Hindenburg, has resigned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The publication of the latest Sankey report favoring the nationalization of mines is threatening. A split in the Coalition party and an election in the autumn is regarded as a probability.

FRANCE.

The Allies through Premier Clemenceau, have sent a peremptory order to Germany stating that they will hold Germany responsible for any disturbances on the Polish border or in the occupation of the Danzig corridor.

The Allies have sent a note to Germany dealing with the Scapa Flow incident, in which they state that they regard this act as a violation of the armistice and will demand reparation.

July 14—Bastille Day—will be celebrated as the official peace day in France.

ANADA

Owing to the attitude of some of the returned soldiers the Toronto Street Railway company will abandon the idea of using strike breakers.

WARN GERMANY OF PENALTY FOR SCAPA SINKINGS

Officially Notified Resumption of Hostilities Justified by Act

HUNS MUST PAY

Allies Will Exact "Necessary Reparation" for the Treacherous Deed

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 26. — Germany has been notified in a note sent today by the Allies that they possess the right to punish the persons responsible for the destruction of the German ships and to collect reparation for the loss.

the fleet is denounced
violation of the armistice and a
breach, in advance, of the
of peace.
the investigations have been
of the note states, the Allies
of "the necessary reparation."

OFFICIAL WARNING.

Allied and Associated Powers
day sent the following letter to the
German peace delegation:

"June 25, 1919.

"Mr. President—

"The terms of the armistice signed
by Germany on the eleventh Novem-
ber, 1918, provided as follows:

"Article 23.—The German surface
warships which shall be specified by
the Allies and the United States,
shall forthwith be disarmed and
thereafter interned in neutral ports,
or, failing them, in the Allied ports
designated by the Allies and the
United States. They shall there re-
main under supervision by the Allies
and the United States, only care and
maintenance parties being left on
board."

"On June 21, the German warships
which had been handed over to the
Allied and Associated Powers and
were at anchor in the roadstead at
Scapa Flow, with the German care
and maintenance parties on board
as provided in the armistice, were
sunk by these parties under the or-
ders of the German Admiral in com-
mand."

"According to the information
which has been collected and trans-
mitted by the British Admiralty, the
German Admiral in command of
these parties of the German naval
forces has alleged that he acted in
the belief that the armistice expired
on June 21 at midday, and conse-
quently, in his opinion, the destruc-
tion in question was no violation of
its terms."

"In law, Germany, by signing the
terms of Article 23, set out above,
entered into an undertaking that the
ships handed over by her should re-
main in the ports indicated by the
Allied and Associated Powers, and
that care and maintenance parties
should be left on board with such
instructions and under such orders
as would ensure that the armistice
should be observed."

BREACH OF ARMISTICE.

"The sinking of these ships in-
stead of their preservation as had
been provided for, and in breach of
the undertaking embodied in Article
23 of the armistice against all acts of
destruction, constituted at once a
violation of the armistice, the destruc-
tion of the pledge handed over
and an act of gross bad faith to-
wards the Allied and Associated
Powers."

"The admiral in command of the
care and maintenance parties be-
longing to the German naval forces
has, while recognizing that the act
was a breach of the armistice, at-
tempted to justify it by alleging his
belief that the armistice had come
to an end."

"This alleged justification is not
well founded, as, under the com-
munication addressed to the German
delegation by the Allied and As-
sociated Powers on the sixteenth
June, 1919, the armistice would only
terminate on refusal to sign the
peace, or, if no answer were re-
turned on the twenty-third of June
at seven o'clock."

"According to international law, as
embodied particularly in Articles 40

Wilson's Shorthand Signature on Treaty

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, June 26.—The per-
sonal seal which President
Wilson will attach to the peace
treaty will be made from the
impression of a seal ring man-
ufactured from a gold nugget
presented to him by the State
of California for a wedding
ring. The signet is his name,
in shorthand, resembling Ar-
abic writing.

and 41, of the regulations annexed
to the fourth Hague convention of
1907, every serious violation of the
armistice by one of the parties gives
the other party the right to de-
nounce it and even in case of ur-
gency to recommence hostilities at
once.

"A violation of the terms of the
armistice by individuals, acting on
their own initiative, only confers the
right of demanding the punishment
of these offenders, and if necessary
indemnity for the losses sustained.
It will therefore be open to the Al-
lied and Associated Powers to bring
before a military tribunal the per-
sons responsible for these acts of
destruction so that the appropri-
ate penalties may be imposed. Further-
more, the incident gives the Allies
and Associated Powers a right to
reparation for the loss caused, and
in consequence a right to proceed to
such further measures as the said
Powers may deem appropriate."

"Lastly the sinking of the Germa-
n fleet is not only a violation of the
armistice, but can only be regarde-
d by the Allied and Associated Powers
as a deliberate breach in advance
of the conditions communicated to
Germany and now accepted by her.
Furthermore, the incident is not a
isolated act. The burning or per-
mission for the burning of the
French flags which Germany was to
restore constitutes another delib-
erate breach in advance of these same
conditions."

DELIBERATE BAD FAITH.

"In consequence, the Allied and
Associated Powers declare that they
take note of these signal acts of bad
faith, and that when the investiga-
tions have been completed into all
the circumstances they will exact
the necessary reparation. It is evi-
dent that any repetition of acts like
those must have a very unfortunate
effect upon the future operation of
the treaty, which the Germans are
about to sign. They have made com-
plaint of the fifteen years' period of
occupation which the treaty contem-
plates. They have made complaint
that admission to the League of Na-
tions may be too long deferred. How
can Germany put forward such claims
if she encourages or permits delib-
erate violations of her written engage-
ments. She cannot complain should
the Allies use the full powers confer-
red on them by the treaty, particu-
larly Article 420, if she, on her side,
deliberately violates its provisions."

(Signed) G. CLEMENCEAU."

IRISH DOMINION NOT A REPUBLIC BUT IS BETTER

So Says Sir Horace Plun-
kett in His Mani-
festo

RIGHTS OF ULSTER

Would Be Guaranteed
Under the Constitution
He Says

By Associated Press.

LONDON, June 28. — The estab-
lishment of self-government in Ire-
land within the British Empire is
proposed in a manifesto issued yes-
terday by the "Irish Dominion
League," and signed by Sir Horace
Plunkett and other leading Irish-
men.

In addition to Sir Horace Plunkett,
the signers of the manifesto include
Unionist candidates, members of the
old Irish party leading members of
the Irish convention of 1917, forty-
five Irish peers and baronets, privy
councillors, bank and railway direc-
tors and lawyers.

BETTER THAN REPUBLIC.

The proposal, it is claimed, is a
great advantage over any previous
proposed solution for the Irish ques-
tion, except that the British connec-
tion is maintained. Under this plan
Ireland would have virtually the
same amount of home rule as if she
were an independent republic. The
manifesto points out the disadvan-
tage to which Irish products would
be exposed if Ireland was a republic
evered from the British Empire.
Mention is made of possible hostile
tariffs and it is said that such a
position might lose for Ireland her
share in any Imperial preference
which might be established.

Irishmen are urged in the mani-
festo to unite and let the British
Parliament and people know what
they desire. The manifesto then
outlines what the political status of
Ireland would be under the new
scheme.

Ireland, it is declared, would not be
represented at Westminster, but
would be a member of the League of
Nations and of the Imperial Confer-
ence Council of Parliament which
may be established.

COMPLETE AUTONOMY

Ireland would have complete con-
trol of her internal government. The
naval and military defence would re-
main as at present, but no authority
but the Irish Parliament would have
the power to impose compulsory
service on Irishmen, although Ireland
would agree to make contributions to
the naval, military and diplomatic
services.

In referring to Ulster, the mani-
festo says that with Ireland under
the status of a Dominion the rights
of minorities would be constitution-
ally recognized in many ways. The
Ulsterites are asked to state what
special safeguards they demand,
the manifesto adding:

"But if our appeal meet with no
response the Irish Dominion League
will be prepared to show that the
Ulster difficulty can be met in the
Irish constitution as analogous dif-

BLOCKADE NOT TO BE LIFTED.

LONDON, June 28.—According to a statement made in authoritative quarters the blockade of Germany will not be lifted until the Powers concerned have ratified the peace treaty. It is understood, however, that owing to the delay of ratification inevitable in America, the Powers have agreed that President Wilson's signature shall be regarded as ratifying, pending that of the American Congress.

AUSTRIAN TREATY MONDAY.

PARIS, June 28.—The Council of Four yesterday appointed Lord Milner, Great Britain; Colonel Edward M. House, United States; M. Simon, France; Signor Crespi, Italy, and Viscount Chinda, Japan, members of a committee on mandates for the colonies and territories detached from the enemy powers.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, was again before the Council and as a result his representations on the question of supplies for the Polish army were referred to the Supreme Council.

It is now expected that it will be possible to hand over to the Austrians on Monday the terms reserved in the original draft treaty on reparations and military and naval clauses.

CHINA REFUSES TO SIGN.

PARIS, June 28.—The Chinese delegation announced last night that China would not sign the peace treaty with Germany because China would not be allowed to make reservations concerning the province of Shantung and also had been refused the privilege of making a declaration at the time of the signing of the treaty.

COPY OF TREATY COST \$3,000.

PARIS, June 28.—The original of the treaty of peace which will be signed by all the plenipotentiaries will be on Japanese parchment according to L'Intransigeant. It will cost 15,000 francs to prepare the document.

IRISH AT PEACE CONFERENCE

PARIS, June 28.—The Irish commission has established permanent headquarters and will act in co-operation with the envoys of the "Irish Republic" as long as the peace conference is in session. L. S. Trigg, formerly executive secretary of the National War Labor Board in Washington, will be in charge of the secretariat in Paris.

Messrs. Dunne and Walsh have presented to Premier Clemenceau a formal statement on conditions in Ireland for the information of the conference in deciding upon what action it will take in the Irish case.

CAUSES GREAT UNREST.

LONDON, June 27.—Much interest has been aroused by the announcement by Sir Horace Plunkett, of the formation of an Irish Dominion League.

It is understood that the Irish Dominion League is not intended to be primarily or necessarily a political party, in the ordinary sense of the term, but rather to create a common ground and means of expression for those Irishmen who do not feel that the political aspirations of the Irish people are exhaustively represented by an antithesis between the Sinn Féin on the one hand and the uncompromising Ulster Unionists on the other.

ENTENTE GETS NEWS THAT KAISER'S HEIR RE-ENTERS GERMANY

*Escaped from Holland Today and is in Germany—
Washington Hears Former Kaiser Will Follow
—Allies Watch Closely*

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, June 26.—Friederich William Hohenzollern, former Crown Prince of Germany, has escaped from Holland into Germany, the Big Three were advised today. He was accompanied by a staff officer, it is said.

NEWS CAUSES SPECULATION AS TO PART MILITARY CASTE HAD IN RETURN

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 26 — Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former Crown Prince of Germany, has escaped from Holland and made his way into Germany.

Hints have come from Germany within the past few days that the military caste there would not be averse to bringing about a military situation within the former Empire that would embarrass the Allies in putting the peace treaty into effect, and it seems not improbable that the move made by the former Crown Prince is connected with some such plan.

The former Crown Prince made his way into Holland shortly after the signing of the armistice last November and was interned there by the Dutch Government, taking up his residence on the island of Wieringen, in the Zuyder Zee.

The former Crown Prince remained with the German armies for sometime after the Kaiser's abdication on November 9.

The belief has prevailed in some quarters that Friederich Wilhelm's name will be included in the list of those accused of war crimes which the Allies will present to Germany after peace is signed, with a request they be turned over for trial by an international tribunal.

Recent reports from Germany indicate the Royalist faction is gaining strength. A note was recently sent to the Dutch Government by the German Officers' Association, demanding that Holland refuse the Allies' request for extradition of the former Kaiser. Several incipient movements for restoration of the monarchy have been reported in the Rhine provinces which have always been particularly loyal to the Hohenzollerns.

CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, June 26.—News of the escape of the ex-Crown Prince caused a considerable stir in peace conference circles. While it is not felt that he is a figure around which the reactionaries and monarchists would gather enthusiastically, nevertheless his act is regarded as an event of considerable significance in view of other German recalcitrancy.

WASHINGTON HAD HINTS.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Confidential reports that the former German Crown Prince and also probably the former Emperor would attempt to re-enter Germany after the signing of the Peace Treaty.

were received recently by Government officials here. This became known today after a despatch telling of the escape of the Crown Prince had been received.

HAD RENOUNCED THRONE.

Two days before the armistice was signed, a decree issued by the German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, announcing a decision of the former German Emperor to abdicate, stated: "The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the throne of the German Empire and of Prussia and the setting up of the regency, have been settled."

This generally was accepted by the public as an official announcement of the Crown Prince's intention to renounce the rights to the succession.

Later, however, the Crown Prince denied any such intention in an interview given to the Associated Press correspondent at Oosterland, Holland, on December 3, 1918. At that time the Crown Prince said: "I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any documents whatever."

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France I should be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory. At present everything appears chaotic in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves."

TEXT OF RENUNCIATION.

Despite this categorical statement, the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin three days later issued what was said to be the exact text of the Crown Prince's renunciation of his rights to the throne.

This document read:

"I renounce formally and definitely all rights to the crown of Prussia, and the imperial crown which would have fallen to me by the renunciation of the emperor king, or for other reason.

"Given by my authority and signed by my hand; done at Wieringen, Dec. 1, 1918."

"Wilhelm."
The ex-Crown Prince has given numerous interviews to various correspondents, since his arrival in Holland, and has complained in some instances of having been misquoted. As regards the Associated Press interview mentioned, however, the correspondent who obtained it holds an autographed letter from the former Crown Prince in which the latter states that in this interview he was quoted correctly in every particular.

LE WILLIE" WHO HAS BROKEN JAIL



The ex-Crown Prince—From a photograph taken shortly before he fled from Germany.

AUSTRIA PROTESTS BOUNDARY.

PARIS, June 28. — The Austrians have protested to the Council of Four against the division of the Klagenfurt district between Austria and Yugoslavia, as recommended by the special commission which investigated the matter.

AUSTRIAN REPARATION.

PARIS, June 28. (Havas)—A despatch from Vienna says news has reached that city from St. Germain that Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, has delivered to the Peace Conference a note requesting suppression of Article 49 of the Peace Treaty with Austria. This article authorizes the states which formerly were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to pay their share of the war indemnities from private Austrian properties in

HUNS ARE IN PARIS FOR DEED

Delegates Who Must Sign The Peace Slipped Into The City Early This Morning

Versailles, June 28.—Dr. Hermann Mueller, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Johannes Bell, Minister of Colonies, who were named by the German government as plenipotentiaries to sign the treaty of peace here, arrived by automobile from St. Cyr, instead of taking the belt line railroad as did the German delegates who came here to receive the terms of peace on May 7.

To Examine Treaty.

Chamber of Deputies—The Chamber of Deputies today elected 58 members of the committee charged with the examination of the peace treaty. The selections of various political groups were approved, with the exception of those of the Socialists. Jean Longue and M. Mayeras, Extreme Socialists, failed to receive a majority, necessitating another election for the two remaining members of the committee. The Socialists announce they will retire from the committee altogether unless these two candidates are elected.

No Schools in France.

Today is a school holiday throughout France in honor of the signing of the peace treaty. Premier Clemenceau, as Minister of War, has remitted all punishments in the army, excepting such as corps commanders consider indispensable in the interest of discipline. Paris will continue its celebration of peace in the evening with military torchlight parades in all the twenty arrondissements of the city.

4,000,000 Francs for Joy.

Paris, June 28.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday appropriated 4,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of victory celebration here on July 14. Socialist Deputies tried without avail to hitch to the appropriation a provision for the immediate demobilization after the parade of all troops taking part in it.

ALLYING U.S. WITH GERMANY.

Feeling is said to be particularly strong in presidential quarters against the resolution of Senator Fall, of New Mexico, to declare a state of peace with Germany, which is characterized in these responsible quarters as having the effect of allying the United States with Germany and placing the country in a position of contempt that no nation ever suffered. It is the President's belief, according to reliable sources, that

ASK GUARANTEE TREATY TO BE SIGNED NOT TAMPERED WITH

Clemenceau Gives Written Statement to That Effect—Lloyd George and President Wilson Leave Today But Conference Will Go On, Balfour and House Acting For Them.

By Associated Press.

VERSAILLES, June 28.—Dr. Hermann Mueller and Dr. Bell, the German plenipotentiaries to sign the peace treaty arrived in Versailles last evening.

HUNS SUSPECT OWN TACTICS.

PARIS, June 28. (Havas)—Paul Dutasta, secretary of the Peace Conference, went to Versailles at 8:30 o'clock last evening to submit to the German delegates a letter from Premier Clemenceau, president of the Peace Congress certifying that the peace treaty to be submitted to the Germans for signature Saturday, conformed in all points to the text of the document submitted June 16.

The Germans had raised the objection to M. Dutasta that the text of the treaty must conform with the text of that previously submitted before it would be signed. This protest, which ordinarily would have required several days to answer, will be obviated by the letter that M. Clemenceau has submitted.

CONFERENCE TO GO ON.

PARIS, June 28 (Havas). — The work of the Peace Conference will not be interrupted by the signing of the treaty with Germany although Premier Lloyd George will return to London on Sunday, and President Wilson will leave Paris tonight. Foreign Secretary Balfour and Secretary of State Lansing will replace the British Premier and President Wilson in the work yet to be done.

POINCARÉ TO BE PRESENT.

By United Press.

PARIS, June 28.—The Petit Parisien announces that the President of the French Republic will assist at the ceremony of signing the peace treaty. A special seat will be reserved for him in the Gallery of Mirrors.

The Temps says MM. Briand, Ribot, Viviani and Painlevé, former premiers, will be present at the ceremony, but not as guests of the French Government.

MARSHAL FOCH WILL NOT SIGN

PARIS, June 28, (Havas)—Marshal Foch, not being a delegate to the Peace Conference, will not sign the peace treaty. He will attend the ceremonies attending the signature Saturday, however, being seated with the French delegation.

ITALY'S SIGNATORIES.

PARIS, June 28.—Italy will be represented in the signing of the German peace treaty by Baron Sonnino, Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla and Dr. Silvio Crespi.

President Wilson in Europe will come to an end today when he starts homeward immediately following the signing of the Peace Treaty. All arrangements for his departure have been completed, and the special presidential train will leave the Gare Des Invalides at 9.30 Saturday evening. It will arrive at Brest on Sunday morning, where the President will board the steamer George Washington which sails about noon.

President Wilson will go straight to Washington to lay before Congress the results of the Peace Conference. He will leave soon afterwards for an extended tour of the country for the purpose of explaining directly to the people all questions relating to the Peace Treaty and covenant of the League of Nations.

SATISFIED WITH CONFERENCE

The President goes back to the United States more than satisfied with the net results of the conference and all things considered it is his opinion that the conference has been a success. While it is regarded as a pretty rough peace for Germany yet, against this, it is held that Germany committed a great wrong and quite naturally and inevitably must make just reparation for the wrong.

But outside of German results, the conference is viewed in presidential quarters as liberating peoples who never before had a chance of liberty, such as Poland, Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia. Also, the conference is credited with banding together the people of the world to make the peace regime enduring. Other large results, according to the presidential view, are the giving of a charter to labor, removing restrictions on international intercourse and many other international results which can be summed up as "a colossal business, such as the world never dreamed of before."

NO AMENDMENT TO TREATY.

The peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant should be ratified without amendment, according to the presidential view as it is understood, for certain definite reasons, namely that if any one Power seeks to make amendments, then the war will not be over until every one of the twenty-one associated nations learns the results of the amendments. This can only be done through processes of negotiations and it is held that the effect of the amendments would be to keep the United States out of the treaty and out of the league.

A FATEFUL MONTH!

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Twenty-five years ago this week the then Emperor William, in a speech to the marines at Kiel, said June was a fateful month. The battles of Hohenfriedberg and Waterloo and the death of Frederick the Great all occurred in the month of June. "Let this occasion remind you of Hohenfriedberg and Waterloo, where the warriors of Great Britain and Prussia crushed their hereditary foe. To Frederick, too, it was well ordained to wield the German sword, which laid low our enemy. Let it be your task to keep that sword bright and sharp, so that when I call you, which, God forbid, you may stand fast, not only with honor, but with renown."



PROCLAMATION PEACE TREATY Public Holiday

On the occasion of the conclusion of peace, I hereby proclaim MONDAY, the 30th instant, a civic holiday, in order that the citizens generally may celebrate this momentous event, and I respectfully request the citizens to observe that day as a public holiday.

M. MARTIN,
Mayor.

Mayor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 28th June, 1919.

Anti-Bolsheviki Score Successes Against Soviet Forces

London, June 28.—The anti-Bolshevik leaders in the Ukraine have been pushing successfully their campaign against the Soviet forces, according to a telegram received by the Ukrainian mission here. In the north General Petlura has advanced along the entire front and is within 20 miles of Kiev.

The forces under General Grigoriev, it is added, after occupying Odessa, Kherson and Nikolalev, are marching northward to establish communication with Petlura and are beginning an offensive along the Dniester.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919.

GREATEST

HISTORY

OFFICIALLY

*Twenty-Six Allied Nations
At Historic Ceremony*

**AFTER FORTY YEARS OF PREPARATION, GERMAN
DREAMS OF WORLD DOMINATION WERE ENDED WHEN
THE PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED IN FORTY MINUTES**

WAR IN HAS NOW ENDED

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He was the best hu
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Mrs. Baird says she h
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station, of which he was
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"Our love grew strong
of the eighteen we live
said Mrs. Baird, "and I
even though my husband
France. My whole

"I Now Invite You to Sign,"
Said Premier Clemenceau,
Opening the Ceremony

**CHINESE REFUSED
TO SIGN TREATY**

Gen. Smuts, Representing
South Africa, Signed
Under Protest

**WILSON FIRST OF
ALLIES TO SIGN**

Herr Mueller Affixed Sig-
nature First, Followed by
Wilson, Lloyd George,
Clemenceau, and Then
Other Nations.

Special to The Standard.
Versailles, June 28.—The great-
est war in history formally ended
today with the signing of the
Peace Treaty.

The ceremony took place in the
historic palace of Versailles, pro-
ceeding with clock-like regularity,
and taking exactly 40 minutes.

The German delegates, Foreign
Minister Mueller and Colonial Min-
ister Bell, were ushered into the
Hall of Mirrors at 3:08 o'clock.

Premier Clemenceau immediat-
ly opened the meeting by assuring
the Germans that the treaty's text
was identical with the one pre-
sented to them.

Mueller was the first to sign,
placing his signature on the docu-
ment at 3:12. Bell followed him.
President Wilson, the first of the
Allied delegates to sign, wrote his
name on the treaty at 3:14. Pre-
mier Lloyd George signed two min-
utes later.

N
TES

The ~~Chinese~~ refused to sign. Gen. ~~Smuts~~, representing South Africa, signed under protest, issuing a statement asserting his objections to the treaty.

The signing was by delegations, in the following order:

Germans, Americans, British, (including colonials) French, Italians, Japanese, and smaller nations.

The Germans were forty years preparing for the war.

The treaty, ending their dreams of world domination, was signed in as many minutes.

Peace Conditions Now Accomplished Fact, Says "Tiger"

Versailles, June 28.—(Special by United Press)—The peace treaty has been signed.

The German delegates placed their signatures on the document at 3:12 p.m. today.

President Wilson signed two minutes later and was followed by Premier Lloyd George who signed at 3:17.

Premier Clemenceau, opening the ceremony, assured the German the treaty text was the same as previously furnished them and said:

"I now invite you to sign."

The British colonial representatives signed immediately after the British delegation. General Smuts, of South Africa signed under protest, issuing a long statement explaining his objection to the treaty.

Clemenceau signed at 3:23. The Chinese delegation refused to sign. The Japanese signed sixth at 3:30.

an accomplished fact; the proceedings are closed," Clemenceau said.

The Allied delegates remained as the Germans departed at 3:52.

Clemenceau declared the proceedings closed at 3:50, the entire ceremony occupying 41 minutes.

Quill Pens Used.

Two white quill pens and three amber handled gold pens lay on the main signing table, which stood only a few yards from where William I was crowned and the German Empire proclaimed. Quill pens also were on two smaller tables nearby, and two gold pens and ivory paper cutters were at each delegates place.

The pen with which Clemenceau signed was presented by the people of Alsace-Lorraine. It was gold-plated bronze, ending in an arrow-head. In the centre were two medallions, one bearing the image of a Polu in a field uniform and equip-

ment, the other the image of an Alsatian church-tower.

Tense Atmosphere.

There was a tense atmosphere at the state department as officials waited word, that the treaty had been signed. Two minutes elapsed between the state department flash that the Germans had affixed their signatures, and the flash that Wilson had signed. Then the strain seemed broken. At 11:20 the state department received a cable saying all the plenipotentiaries had signed and Clemenceau had declared the session closed.

As China refused to participate, 23 Allied nations were represented at the historic conference.

They were: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Japan, Portugal, Greece, United States, Panama, Cuba, Siam, Liberia, Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Honduras, Bol-

ivia, Ecuador, the Hedjas, Peru, Holland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay.

Russia, the other ally, negotiated peace with Germany in March, 1918. Senator Hitchcock, who received a copy of the President's proclamation read it to the Senate. Though the reading was tantamount to official notification to Congress, that the war was over, there was no demonstration.

WILSON THANKS FRANCE FOR ALL HER KINDNESS

Departs From France With
Genuine Regret and Ex-
presses Confidence in
Her Future

PRESIDENT WILL LAND AT NEW YORK

Is Leaving Paris 9:30 This
Evening and Will Make
Fastest Time Home.

Special by United Press.

PARIS, June 28. — President Wilson, upon leaving France, issued the following statement today:

"As I look back over the events of the months I have spent in France, my memory is not of the conference and hard work alone, but also of innumerable acts of generosity and friendship which have made me feel how genuine the sentiments of France are toward the people of America, and how fortunate I have been to be the representative of our people in the midst of a nation which knows how to show us kindness with so much charm and open manifestation of what is in its heart.

"Deeply happy as I am at the prospects of joining my own countrymen again, I leave France with genuine regret, my deep sympathy for her people and belief in their future confirmed, my thoughts enlarged by the privilege of association with her public men, conscious of more than one affectionate friendship formed, and profoundly grateful for the unstinted hospitality and countless kindnesses which have made me feel welcome and at home.

"I take the liberty of bidding France God-speed as well as goodbye, and of expressing once more my abiding interest and entire confidence in her future."

LOYD GEORGE IS GIVEN A NOISY WELCOME HOME

Drove With King to Pay
Respects to
Queen

PARIS VERY GAY

Canadians Received the
News Quietly and Little
Celebration

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 30.—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, on his return from Paris last evening, drove with the King to Buckingham Palace, being acclaimed with triumphant cheers by tremendous crowds along the whole route.

After paying his respects to the Queen, the Prime Minister immediately drove in the royal carriage to Downing street. Similar ovations greeted him along the way and in response to the continued cheering, Mr. Lloyd George came to the window of his residence and briefly addressed the assemblage. He spoke of the peace which had come to the world, and, in concluding, said:

"I sincerely trust that the unity of spirit and concord which won this great peace will continue until we have established, on a firm foundation, the new world won by the sacrifices of millions of brave men. Let us thank God for the great victory not in a spirit of boastfulness which was the downfall of Germany, but in a spirit of reverence, worthy of the noble sacrifices that have been made."

CHURCHES WERE CROWDED.

Londoners celebrated the signing of peace quietly filling the churches of all denominations to join in special services of thanksgiving. Bells pealed throughout the day.

The populace took short out town trips but returned in time to turn out again in the evening to greet the arrival of David Lloyd George, the premier, from France.

Thousands thronged the approaches to the station long before the train was scheduled to arrive.

FRANCE OVERJOYED.

PARIS, June 30.—Peace was celebrated throughout France with utmost enthusiasm Saturday night at Marseilles, Toulon and Cherbourg as well as other seaports. warships were dressed in flags, salutes were fired, church bells were rung, there were illuminations and torchlight processions. At Bordeaux the departure of the American student from the University was made the occasion of a brilliant farewell reception by the municipality.

WHERE THE GERMANS SIGNED THE PACT



THE GREAT PALACE OF VERSAILLES

In the Great Hall of which the Treaty is Being Signed this Morning at 9 O'clock, Montreal Time.

THE VICTORY MAKER AND HIS PEACE MAKERS.



photograph of Marshal Foch and the "Big Four" whose labors at Paris were concluded Saturday.

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Peace Treaty Great Charter For New Order of Affairs is Wilson's Message to People

Word of Signing of Peace Treaty, Flashed to America, Was Followed by a Proclamation From President Wilson Issued at the White House—"Makes International Law a Reality and Does Away with Right of Conquest."

BY ROBERT J. BENDER,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, June 28.—Germany today signed the peace treaty. Nearly five years after a proud and lustful monarchy started out to conquer the world, a beaten people today affixed its signature to the Allied bill of indebtedness and guilt. Word of the signing, flashed to America, was followed by a proclamation from President Wilson, issued at the White House.

It follows:

"My fellow countrymen:
The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms, it will furnish the starter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treatise in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because the great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do and she regains her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms.

More Than Treaty.

"And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the people of great empires to serve their own ambitions for power and domination.

"It associates the free governments of the world into a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice. It makes international law a reality, supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the policy of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order, which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger

nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations.

Rights of People.

"It recognizes the inalienable rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious beliefs and practices. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action with beneficent service of every kind.

"It furnishes guarantees such as were never given or even contemplated before for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world. It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance and confident hope."

Acting Secretary of State Polk cabled the following message of congratulations to the President, when he received news of the signing.

"Permit me to offer my heartfelt congratulations on the completion of your great work. The American people will be ever proud of what you did as their representative for the peace of the world."

President Wilson will leave Paris tonight and sail from Brest tomorrow morning on the George Washington, Secretary Tumulty officially announced.

OFFERED \$20,000 FOR SEAT IN THE HALL OF MIRRORS.

Paris, June 28.—A member of the Travellers' Club offered \$20,000 for a seat in the Hall of Mirrors where the Peace

LONDON BOY SCOUTS HOLD VICTORY RALLY TO CELEBRATE PEACE.

London, June 28.—London's Boy Scouts had a "victory rally" in Hyde Park this afternoon. There were 15,000 boys on parade.

HEADS OF STATES EXPRESS JOY AT COMING OF PEACE

King George and President Wilson Exchange Their Congratulations

HOPES OF FUTURE

President Avows Belief in League of Nations

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 30.—The following congratulatory messages on the signing of peace, exchanged between President Wilson and the Kings of England and Spain and the Emperor of Japan, were made public here today:

From King George to President Wilson:

"In this glorious hour, when the long struggle of nations for right, justice and freedom is at last crowned by a triumphant peace, I greet you, Mr. President, and the great American people, in the name of the British nation.

"At a time when fortune seemed to frown and the issues of the war trembled in the balance, the American people stretched out their hand of fellowship to those who, on this side of the ocean, were battling for the righteous cause. Light and hope at once shone brighter in our hearts and a new day dawned. Together we lay down our arms in the proud consciousness of deeds nobly done.

"Mr. President, it is on this day one of our happiest thoughts that the American and British peoples, brothers in arms, will continue forever to be brothers in peace. United before by language and kinship and ideals, there has now been set up on our fellowship the sacred seal of common sacrifice.

"(Signed)

"GEORGE R. I."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

President Wilson replied:

"It gives me deep pleasure to express to you my conviction of the truth of your generous message concerning the great ends which have been attained by the present peace and the new ties which have been created between your own great people and ours.

"We are on the eve of realizing more than we could realize them at the time, the real objects of the great war. The free peoples of the world, united to defeat the enemies of liberty and justice, now through their representatives have wrought out a plan by which they remain united in a free partnership of intimate counsel to promote the cause of justice and of freedom through the beneficent processes of peace and liberal policy.

"It is within the choice of thoughtful men of every nation to enrich the peace by their council. I am happy to echo your greetings at this momentous time of renewed vision and confident hope."

(Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON."

GERMAN DELEGATES DO NOT BELIEVE ENTENTE WILL DEMAND EX-KAISER

Versailles, June 28.—Foreign Minister Mueller and Colonial Minister Bell, German signatories of the treaty, today made the following exclusive statement to the United Press:

"We are signing without mental reservation.

"What we are signing will be carried out. The German people will use every means to meet the terms.

"We believe the Entente will, in its own interests, find it necessary to change some of the terms, or they will see the treaty is impossible of execution.

"We believe the Entente will not insist on delivery of the Kaiser and other high officers.

"The Central Government will not assist in any attack on Poland.

"Germany will make every effort to prove herself worthy to enter the League of Nations."

DEEPEST GLOOM REIGNS IN GERMANY

BERLIN, June 30.—Some of the Berlin papers, announcing the signing of the treaty, appears in black borders, with captions on their Versailles articles such as: "Germany's Fate Sealed," "Peace and Annihilation." The Tages Zeitung, in closing an editorial, says:

"Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson and their accessories have sown dragon's teeth of eternal enmity."

The whole German press writes in the strain of melancholy pessimism. The Taegliche Rundschau says: "What we need is a despot to compel the nation to work. If we are unable to install him our enemies will send him."

Dr. Dernburg in the Tagesblatt says: "The cup is drained to the dregs. There is no sense of continuing the controversy. It is better to endeavor quickly to find our feet. The concessions made to us are not without value, and open the way to certain alleviations."

AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY



THE ANGEL OF PEACE



FOR TIRE SE
TWO IN O
OUR MESSAGE
TO THE OLD COUNTRY

PEACE TREATY SIGNED BUT WAR IS OFFICIALLY ON TILL RATIFICATION

Sir Robert Borden Announces That Until Three of Allied Powers Ratify Peace Treaty, Peace is Not Actually a Fact—Commission Working to Finish Austrian Terms

Special to The Montreal Star.

OTTAWA, June 30 — In reply to questions by members of the House regarding the celebration of the signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles, Sir Robert Borden today stated that a state of peace did not actually exist today.

Sir Robert explained that until three of the Allied Powers ratified the treaty the Entente and Germany were technically still in a state of war.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 30. — The Allies will present the financial and economic clauses of the peace terms to the Austrians this week, it was learned.

PARIS, June 30. — The Peace Treaty, signed on Saturday afternoon, was brought from Versailles to Paris on Saturday night and deposited at the Protocol office.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS NOW ATTEMPT TO FINISH AUSTRIAN TREATY

Special Star Cable by Fred S. Ferguson, of United Press.

PARIS, June 30. — With President Wilson en route home and Premier Lloyd George in London, the Allied peace commissioners were expected to take up today completion of the Austrian peace treaty.

Agreement on the principle of reparations, reached last week was believed to have paved the way for speedy assembling of the remainder of the document.

The President sailed from Brest on the transport George Washington at 2.15 o'clock Sunday afternoon escorted by the dreadnought Oklahoma and four destroyers. He was accompanied by Bernard Baruch, Vance McCormick and Thomas Lamont.

Although there was little ceremony attending his leave-taking at Brest, he was given a send-off in Paris Saturday night equalling in enthusiasm his original greeting. President Poincaré, Clemenceau.

Pershing, members of the American peace commission and other prominent persons were at the station.

"Wilson left France justly satisfied with the treaty accomplishments," said L'Intransigeant. "Certainly there are precautions still to be taken, but Wilson is entitled to say the treaty renders liberty to the peoples and makes international law a reality. Equally great was the arrangement of the Anglo-American agreement to help France in case of attack."

"While the House of Commons will unquestionably ratify the treaty quickly, it is certain the principal battle will be in the American senate. On the outcome of this battle the future security of a good portion of the world depends."

Secretary von Haniel Hahnhausen of the German peace commission and twenty-nine other members of that body left Versailles for Cologne on a

CANADA THE FIRST OF DOMINIONS TO SIGN THE TREATY

Followed Immediately After the British Ministers Signed

STEP TO NATIONHOOD

Hons. A. L. Sifton and C. J. Doherty Represented Canada

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, June 30. — The news that Canada's representatives at Paris signed after the British Ministers had attached their signatures, and the first among the British Dominions, is contained in an official message given out to the Canadian Press, Limited, by the Department of Public Information last night as follows:

Canada made a complete step towards nationhood within the Empire when her plenipotentiaries took full rank with these of the world powers in signing the treaty of peace at Versailles, on Saturday.

The honor of representing Canada at this historic gathering fell to Hon. A. L. Sifton and Hon. C. J. Doherty, who signed immediately after the British ministers, and were the first of the British Dominions to sign. They were followed by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. France followed the Dominions, and then came Italy and the lesser powers.

The ceremony, so replete with historic significance, was over in an hour, being carried out in the business-like manner characteristic of Premier Clemenceau.

Messrs Sifton and Doherty were seated next to the British ministers who sat immediately to the left of the chairman. The ministers from the overseas Dominions remained seated while the British ministers went to the signing table. The overseas Dominions going next to the table, led by Canada's representatives.

Sir Robert Borden's Peace Message

LONDON, June 30. — The Daily Express has received the following peace message from Sir Robert Borden:

"The treaty at Versailles marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the world. In that new era now dawning, the destiny of the world will in no small measure depend on the courage, steadfastness and foresight of the English-speaking peoples, but above all, on their unity of purpose and of action."

"In this let them not fail in remembering the trust they hold for future generations."

WORLD NEWS 1919

VERSAILLES.

Dr. Mueller and Dr. Bell returned to Germany last night. Herr Haniel von Hahnhausen left this morning.

Many congratulatory messages have been exchanged between representatives of the Allied Powers.

The Allies will present a list of persons who must be delivered to a neutral court for trial within 30 days.

GERMANY.

It is rumored that Germany has made proposals to enter into trade negotiations with the Soviet Government at Moscow.

The railway strike at Berlin which tied up all transportation in central Germany has been settled.

Sunday, July 6, will be observed as a day of mourning in the Evangelical churches of Germany.

A state of siege continues in Breslau. Order has been restored in Hamburg.

ITALY.

About 120 persons were killed as the result of an earthquake in Florence and district.

FRANCE.

Serious clashes resulting in the loss of several lives and the incapacitating of many persons took place between French and American soldiers, sailors and police at Brest yesterday.

PLAINS PROTEST MADE BY SOUTH AFRICA AGAINST TREATY

General Smuts, who issued a statement, said the Peace Treaty was a "saturnalia of peace," but because it was "absolutely necessary to close the world's wounds."

"The world needs peace above all," General Smuts said. "and nothing could be more fatal than a continuance of the state of suspense between war and peace. The six months since the armistice was signed have perhaps been as upsetting, unsettling and ruinous to Europe as the previous four years of war."

General Smuts says he regards the treaty as the close of the chapters of war and armistice. He feels that in the treaty we have not achieved the real peace to which our peoples have been looking. He believes the real work of making peace will only begin after the treaty is signed. The treaty is simply a liquidation of the war situation. The promise of the new life and victory of great human ideals and the fulfillment of their aspirations towards the new international order and a fairer and better world are not written in the treaty and will not be written in treaties. A new spirit of generosity and humanity born in the hearts of peoples can alone solve the problems of the conference which the statesmen of the conference found too hard.

General Smuts urges that the territorial settlements and guarantees and foreshadowed punishments and stipulated indemnities need revision, modification or expungement. Real peace people ought to amend the peace of statesmen.

General Smuts asserts that two achievements of far reaching importance are definitely recorded in the treaty, namely, the destruction of Prussian militarism and the institution of the league of nations. He is confident the latter will yet prove the means of escape for Europe from the ruin created by war. The South African Minister regrets that the abolition of militarism in the treaty is confined to the enemy. The enemy peoples should join in the league at the earliest possible time and collaborate with the Allies in practicing the great lesson of the war, that the true path to national progress lies in common service for the great human causes.

Besides resulting in the enemy's utter defeat the war caused the collapse of the whole political and economic fabric of central and eastern Europe. Unless the victors can effectively help the defeated and broken peoples a large part of Europe is threatened with exhaustion and decay. Russia has already walked into the night and the risk that the rest may follow is very grave. Indeed, the effects of this disaster would not be confined to central Europe. "for civilization is one body and we are all members of one another," he asserts.

General Smuts specially appeals to the peoples of the United States and British Empire, who have been exceptionally blessed with the good things of life, to exert themselves to the uttermost to saving the wreckage of life and industry on the continent.

CHINA STILL MEMBER.

The new Chinese member of the League of Nations, Mr. Pao Yang, has returned from spending a few days at Hotel... Mr. Pao Yang has returned from spending a few days at Hotel... Mr. Pao Yang has returned from spending a few days at Hotel...

last night was virtually unimpeded. To avoid the crowds celebrating the signing of the treaty in the streets of Versailles, the Germans were sent in fifteen automobiles by a round-about route to Naisy-le-Rol, where they boarded their train at 9 o'clock. In the party was Herr Scheurmann, who represented the Deutsche Tages Zeitung at Versailles and who was temporarily arrested by the French last week. The Germans were accompanied as far as Cologne by French and Italian officers. The Germans took their leave of the French officials at Versailles with punctilious politeness.

MINISTER WAS RETICENT.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 28. — Dr. Hermann Mueller, the Foreign Minister, begged to be excused from an interview with the correspondent of the Tageblatt on his arrival at Versailles, because he did not desire to detract from the nature of the mission assigned to him. The minister told the correspondent he was fulfilling his task with a heavy heart.

TASK NOT YET ENDED.

PARIS, June 30. (Havas.) — The task of the Allied and Associated Powers is not ended with the signing of the treaty with Germany, and the nations must continue to be united in order to see that the clauses of the treaty are carried out, President Poincare declared in an interview in the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail.

It will take some years for France to regain her normal mode of life, and what France needs most at present is ships, the President said, because only an increase in importations can bring about a decrease in the present high prices of raw materials and the necessities of life. In principle, he added, the Allies are agreed on this point, and the people of France hope that the other nations will aid them in restoring their country, which suffered most from the war.

NEW PEACE COUNCIL.

PARIS, June 30. — The council of the Peace Conference, it is understood, will again take the form of an inter-Allied supreme council, in which each of the great Powers will be represented by two delegates. According to the Temps the council will be formed as follows:

Foreign Minister Balfour and Viscount Milner or Andrew Bonar Law for Great Britain; Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon for France; Foreign Minister Tittoni and Guglielmo Marconi for Italy; and Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, for Japan, and Secretary of State Lansing and Colonel Edward M. House, for the United States.

BLOCKADE WILL REMAIN.

PARIS, June 30. — The official notification to Germany that the blockade will not be raised until the treaty is ratified by Germany, was in the form of a resolution adopted by the Council of Four and presented to the German delegation before its departure for Berlin. The resolution is as follows:

"The superior blockade council is instructed to base its arrangements on the basis of the following statement: The blockade will remain in force until the treaty is ratified by Germany. The council is instructed to base its arrangements on the basis of the following statement: The blockade will remain in force until the treaty is ratified by Germany. The council is instructed to base its arrangements on the basis of the following statement: The blockade will remain in force until the treaty is ratified by Germany."

MINERS TO MEET ROBERTSON

LONDON PAPERS EXPRESS RELIEF, ALSO WARNINGS

Urge Speedy Readjustment
of World—Apprehensive re Japan

HUN BITTERNESS

German Press Takes Revenge—Only Another
Scrap of Paper

By Associated Press.

LONDON, June 23.—Relief, gratification and hope for a speedy readjustment of the world are voiced in the editorials published by all morning newspapers on the signing of the treaty of peace.

"President Wilson's telegram to America" says the Chronicle, "struck the right note, regarding the treaty."

Several newspapers mingle thanksgiving with warnings that there must be no relaxing of effort to make the League of Nations effective.

The Daily News mentions apprehension regarding Japan and the Far East, and denounces elements "on both sides of the Atlantic," who, the paper asserts, "are trying to stir up discord between England and America. The Telegraph does not appear to fear, anything in this direction, saying "we made this peace in a co-operation and friendship with the American people such as has never hitherto been approached."

BELGIAN THANKSGIVING.

By Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, June 30.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, yesterday morning, attended a service of national thanksgiving for the deliverance of Belgium. Cardinal Mercier officiated and paid a tribute to the King and Queen and the others who remained in the country during the period of occupation. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth received an ovation.

The city was quiet yesterday and few Belgian or Allied flags were flown. There was no official demonstration or proclamation.

GERMANY IN MOURNING.

BERLIN, June 30.—The Evangelical Churches of Germany will celebrate Sunday, July 6, as a day of mourning. It will be requested that quiet prevail and that Germany make an earnest effort to recuperate by consistent work. The church bells will chime a hymn of mourning.

GERMAN PRESS BITTER.

Special Star Cable by Carl-D. Groat, of the United Press.

BERLIN, June 30.—The German reactionary press is mostly silent regarding signing of the peace treaty. Several papers, however, were outspoken in their bitterness toward the

"The signing is treason," said the Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten. "The next general election will show what the Germans think of the treaty." "It is a scrap of paper," declared the Tageblatt.

The Vorwaerts hoped the war's official end at least will enable Germany to begin her work of rehabilitation.

According to the National Zeitung, the treaty "reduces the cultured people of Germany to the level of the American creole states."

The Lokal Anzeiger urged the German people to receive the treaty with stolicism.

The most violent article appeared in the Deutsche Zeitung, which declared:

"A peace of violence has been signed at Versailles. Germany's honor has been buried. Only incessant toil will enable us to regain our place among the nations of the world. Then will come revenge for the disgrace of 1919."

The paper was suppressed by the Government.

The tramway and subway workers voted today for a general strike to be called Tuesday. The railway strike situation is improved.

Armed trains and tanks have arrived in the vicinity of Hamburg, but it is not known whether they have entered the city.

COSSACKS TRIUMPH OVER BOLSHEVIKI

EKATERINODAR (Friday), June 20.—The army of Kuban Cossacks, operating in the bend of the Don river, has captured 4,000 Bolsheviki and 10 guns. The Don Cossacks, who also are advancing northward, have captured 1,500 prisoners and three armored trains.

YOSHIHITO'S MESSAGE.

Emperor of Japan, to the President: "It gives me heartfelt pleasure to congratulate you and the great friendly people whose first magistrate you are, on the definite termination of the war in which you and they did so much to achieve victory. Accept my warmest felicitations on this magnificent triumph, which I firmly believe is the forerunner of a great, new era of the world's history, eclipsing all that has gone before in the general diffusion of happiness and security."

(Signed)

"YOSHIHITO."

HOPES OF FUTURE.

The President's answer reads:

"Your Majesty's message of felicitations is received with the greatest gratification. It has been a pleasure to co-operate with the very able representatives of Japan in developing the terms of peace which inevitably involved the interests of the world."

"I believe with your Majesty that the results achieved forecast a new era in the world's history, because they give promise of peace in which justice will be to the peril of selfish initiative on the part of any single nation, which the weak and the strong alike may confidently stop. May I express my best wishes for security and happiness of your people."

(Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON."

CITY CELEBRATES SIGNING OF PEACE IN QUIET MANNER

101 Guns Roared Salute on Fletcher's Field —
Great Bonfire and Band Concert in Westmount
Park Tonight by 58th Westmount Rifles

Heavy cannonading at regular intervals formed the overture of peace celebrations in Montreal. The eighteen-pounders on Fletcher's Field thundered out the joyous tidings early this morning. Apart from this one official act, there is no general celebration of peace taking place. True, the city is decorated with gay flags and there seems to be a spirit of contentment, but it is not even a legal holiday, although a civic day of rest has been proclaimed. The banks and most of the stores were open this morning and people went to their tasks as they do on any Monday morning. Still, there was rejoicing in the air, as if some oppressive load had been lifted. In the last few years, however, things have happened on such an undreamt-of scale that the public has become undemonstrative, not necessarily because they do not care, but because they have become accustomed to great happenings. The last forty minutes at Versailles when quill pens finished the greatest conflict in history are over and the people are beginning to breathe freely.

Tonight there will be a great celebration in Westmount park, with a monster bonfire and military bands. It is expected that thousands will be there to see the last of the great war demonstrations. Mayor McLagan, of Westmount, will start the bonfire at 8 o'clock. The Fifty-Eighth Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Strange, have arranged for the military concert and returned soldiers are particularly requested to be present.

In the churches there were references to the thanksgiving for peace by the local preachers, but no special services were arranged.

The Church of England, according to an announcement made this morning at the Bishop's Palace, is arranging for an Empire-wide celebration of the great event. The date for this has not been fixed yet, however. A telegram has been sent to Sir Robert Borden asking the Government to fix a Sunday upon which peace will be celebrated in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The only church in Montreal to ring out the glad tidings of peace on Saturday was St. George's on Dominion Square. At noon the bells chimed out "O Canada" and then "Maple Leaf," "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King" were rung on the bells by Arthur H. Burgess, the campanillist of the church.

SALUTE OF 101 GUNS.

At the stroke of eight o'clock this morning came the first heavy boom of artillery, which could be heard all over the city. Every thirty seconds for about an hour afterwards the

vice of thanksgiving as soon as a date can be fixed upon. The Bishop of Montreal has been in touch with Sir Robert Borden and the Bishop of Ottawa, and if the Government sets apart a day for general thanksgiving in the near future, the Anglican Church, in common with other denominations, will observe the festival. On the other hand, if the Government waits until the treaty is ratified by the various parliaments, the English Church will likely proceed to arrange a service independently. A form of service has already been drawn up and approved by the Bishops of Montreal and Quebec to be used throughout this province. The form of thanksgiving consists of a short litany and four special prayers followed by the general thanksgiving and the Te Deum, to be said before the Communion service or morning or evening prayer, or as a separate service. Hymn No. 387, "All people that on earth do dwell," has been selected for the occasion.

THE CHURCH'S MESSAGE.

"We recall clearly the days when war were fervently praying for a righteous peace. Now that victory has been won and peace consummated let us render unto God our grateful thanks therefor," said the Rev. M. F. McCutcheon at the morning service in Olivet Baptist Church yesterday. "The peace just consummated is a significant event because of the victory it signalizes. Our cause for which we contended at the expenditure of blood and treasure was justice itself." To a great many, Mr. McCutcheon said the peace is seen baptized in the blood of their dear ones and therefore it is a sacred thing. But for the loss there have been gains also, the unity of the Anglo-Saxon race and the drawing together of France and England. The Peace Treaty is also significant in its embodiment of the program of the League of Nations, which most people feel is a step forward toward Christian relationship between nations.

The war has had another result which surpasses even the defeat of Germany, that is the discovery of woman as a citizen. Mr. McCutcheon contended that this is one of the most momentous events in the history of civilization.

As a heritage of peace, we are faced with a sacred trust of laying the framework for a new world in loyalty to the men who sleep beneath the poppies in Flanders fields. But the victory has not been wholly won as long as the principles of a large majority of continental Socialists, Russian Bolsheviks and kindred spirits continue to exist.

PEACE!

The curtain has fallen upon the last act of the world's most awful tragedy. The Peace Treaty has been signed. From today the work of rehabilitation begins, commerce again seeks its accustomed channels, swords may be beaten into plough shares and spears into pruning hooks, and, no longer a living horror, the great war becomes a memory. There never was reason to doubt that the Germans would accept whatever terms the Allies submitted. Germany had literally been bled white in the desperate struggle, her armies beaten, her people starving, her resources exhausted; and from the day she sought the armistice nothing remained but to fix the price, for, though the will to destruction endured, the means were lacking. France's cup of revenge has been filled to repletion, and while her people emerge from the dreadful conflict sorely stricken in life, and limb, and substance, the cost may still be deemed not too great for so signal a triumph. And, indeed, the cost is not too heavy for the Allied nations if peace shall long live here, if a new spirit and a new understanding will hereafter move men and nations in all things that compass the happiness of mankind. Cynics may sneer at treaties of peace founded on the good faith of nations, and aver that the era of world tranquility is to be measured by the time necessary for Germany to regain her strength; and, in very sooth, the perfidy of the Prussian is always to be reckoned with. But for many a year to come, it seems safe to conclude, war will not again devastate Europe, nor spread beyond the petty Balkan States, whose occupation is mostly quarrel, and whose diversions are in fighting. The surviving great powers of the world are now in closer accord and amity than ever before, bound by plighted words and the tie of common sacrifice to keep a fretful world in awe. If time shall prove that the Peace Treaty, and the League of Nations are an enduring pact, not a mere piece of parchment, that they are vital forces, and sacred covenants to be scrupulously observed, then, indeed, the menace of war will be far removed.

Of Germany we expect nothing good, and therefore shall not be disappointed. At best a long period must elapse before the stain upon her brow is removed. She must continue the object of suspicion and distrust until she brings forth fruits meet for repentance. Observance of the Treaty terms will be a test of her regeneration, just as any at-

tempt to evade fulfillment of her engagements will show her lust for domination to be unquenched. But sufficient unto the day is the glory thereof. Peace again reigns upon earth. Armies may be disbanded for other than police purposes. International traffic and travel can be resumed, and, tedious though the task, slow the degree of progress, the ravaged countries of Europe may now repair the waste they have suffered. The future we hail with hope and confidence, and though no prospect, however bright, can heal the stricken hearts whose dear ones sleep in France, they may remember that:

"The peace of Heaven is theirs that lift their swords,
In such a just and charitable war."

WOULD BECOME SACRIFICE FOR ROYAL ROGUE

Bethmann-Hollweg as Scapegoat
for Former Kaiser

OFFERS TO STAND TRIAL

Ex-Chancellor Assumes Sole
Responsibility For Wil-
liam's Political Acts

Associated Press Cable.

Berlin, Saturday, June 28.—Dr. Theobold von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Chancellor, has formally asked the Allied and Associated Powers to place him on trial instead of the former Emperor. The former Chancellor says that he assumes responsibility for the acts of Germany during his period of office and places himself at the disposal of the Allies.

The request of the former Chancellor was made on June 25 in a communication to Premier Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, it is said, desired to take the step on May 20, but refrained at that time on the expressed wish of the German Government. The communication asks Premier Clemenceau to bring the following document to the knowledge of the Allied and Associated Powers:

"In article 227 of the peace terms the Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign His Majesty, William II, of Hohenzollern, former German Emperor, for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. At the same time they announced their resolve to address a request to the Government of the Netherlands for the surrender of the former Emperor for purpose of trial.

"With reference thereto, I take the liberty of addressing a request to the Powers that the projected proceedings against His Majesty, the Emperor, be taken against me. For this object I hereby place myself at the disposal of the Allied and Associated Powers.

"As former German Imperial Chancellor, I bear for my period of office sole responsibility, as regulated in the German constitution for the political acts of the Emperor. I believe I may deduce therefrom the claim that the reckoning which the Allied and Associated Powers desire to demand of these acts shall be demanded solely of me.

"Being convinced that the Allied and Associated Powers will not deny international respect to the legal position fixed by public constitutional law, I may express the hope that they will be inclined to yield to my urgent request.

"VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG,
(Signed)

"Hohenfinow, June 21."

SPAIN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

From King Alfonso of Spain:

"On the occasion of the signing of peace, in which you, in conjunction with your associates, have taken such a preponderant part, I am pleased to send you my most sincere congratulations and ask you to accept my very best wishes and those of Spain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America in the new era just commencing. I wish you and Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson a good journey."

(Signed)

"ALFONSO."

President Wilson's answer read:

"I greatly appreciate your message. I rejoice with you over the signing of peace and look forward with equal confidence to a new day in which it will be possible to give peace a new significance for the nations by common counsels of amity and co-operation. I am sure I am expressing the feelings of the people of the United States in wishing for the fruits of the better day."

(Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON."

DISORDERS IN ROME

Mob Attempted to Reach New
Premier's Residence

Rome, June 29.—(By the Associated Press)—Serious disorders marked anti-Government demonstrations in Rome last night. The demonstrators attempted to reach the residence of Premier Nitti, but were driven back by large forces of military police. Order finally was restored after midnight.

Prior to the demonstration a largely-attended mass meeting was held at the Augusteum. Patriotic and inflammatory speeches were delivered. Gabriele d'Annunzio was present and made a speech apparently adding to the excitement of the audience, which left the hall and began the demonstration.

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1919.

PEACE.

THE five years' agony is over, and under the Providence of God peace has come.

Humanity has gone through such a trial as it never before was called upon to endure. There were dark days when it seemed as though nothing could save us from embattled Wrong, when all our cherished convictions that in any conflict between good and evil good must ultimately triumph were a foolish mistake, and that the nightmare which came upon us so suddenly five summers ago was to be translated into actuality and thrust upon the world forever. That was in the days when suffering and disaster had weakened our trust; the glorious reality of today must be for all of us a final and complete reproach to our wavering faith. For the victorious peace which we celebrate today is Heaven's crushing answer to Wrong's arrogant challenge.

There were madmen in high places five years ago who dreamed the evil dream of ultimate domination over an enslaved world. It was an ancient dream which has brought final overthrow to every man who, through long centuries of human history, attempted to translate it into actuality. "World power or downfall" was no new phrase coined by German pundits. Men have proclaimed it since history began, and every time it has seemed as though Providence slept, the inexorable answer has come back: "Downfall!"

For there can be no world power, if world power be taken to mean the right of one nation to impose its armed will upon all other nations. Cynics may smile when we talk of the right of small nations to their individual existence, but it was not wholly a blind chance which raised up Belgium and restored Poland after a century of wrong. No nation may ever hope to hold the world in thrall to the weight of its arm. More than that, no nation which, as Germany did, deliberately, frigidly, fashions its God of Battles out of a devil from hell, can hope even to hold its own. Do not let us take all the glory of this victory upon our own arms. There is a mighty Purpose silently at work behind the slow progress of humanity along the upward path; perhaps there were angels at Mons.

For us Canadians this day is one of solemn joy. This young country has likewise passed through the fire. We have come out of it poorer in treasure, far, far poorer in the loss of precious lives infinitely dearer to us than gold, but—and let us say it without boasting—richer in the things that make for permanent greatness. There were those who would have hesitated on

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the threshold, who would have turned a deaf ear to the call of the Cause; who would have bargained and haggled and counted the cost. There are those who even today talk of "over-participation" and who might, had they the power, even rewrite the glorious pages of this country's history during the past five years.

Thank God there were not many of them. Thank God Canada did not hesitate five years ago. Thank God the men in whose hands this country's destinies then lay saw their path clear before them. We might have a few more millions in our pockets, there might—and this is a harder thought—be fewer Canadian graves in Flanders and the sacred soil of France. But standing as we do today in the shining light of a mighty victory, would we change the past, even for what such change would save us? We can meet our material debts; nothing can restore our beloved dead to us. But is not their immortal sacrifice our greatest asset? By their superb self-abnegation they set this nation in the forefront of those who aligned themselves upon the side of Right when first the trumpet called. Is there any true Canadian, even of those whose hearts are sorest today, who would fill the empty ranks at the price to Canada of having hesitated in the face of duty? If we could call back from their tranquil slumbers in that holy ground they died to save, our very nearest and dearest, if we could turn the clock back five years, and with the full knowledge of what was to come, place the choice again before them, would they alter one jot of their destiny?

And shall we be less worthy than these who died for us? They have done more than keep the German bayonet from our throat. By their deaths they have given us something for which to live and a standard by which to live.

It is not a time for vainglorious boasting, but rather for most solemn thankfulness to God. Rather than extoll our prowess in arms, let us try to realize the enormous task that lies before us, the task not only of being worthy of those who are not with us today, who will never be with us again save as sacred memories, the task of making the Canada of the future as great as the Canada of the last five years has been.

It will not be easy, for it is not given to every young country to drain the intoxicating draught of full participation in a great world

Victory. We must not relax, we must not allow reaction from the high endeavor of the past to spoil the future. We have played a worthy part "not least among our peers," in one great testing time, but there is another such time upon us which will test men's souls not less bitterly than did the red trial of war. We cannot rest upon our laurels if this country is to play a worthy part in the time to come. We must be soldiers of peace, making of this country a great and worthy member of the company of the nations. It will take the best that is in us to do this, for the difficulties before us will not be few or small, but, under Providence, we must succeed. Our salvation has been bought at too dear a price that we should dare to fail.

HAPPY BRITISH CHEER AND SING TO SOVEREIGNS

Remarkable Demonstrations at
Buckingham Palace

TRIBUTE FROM PUBLIC

Tremendous Crowds Triumph-
antly Acclaimed Premier
On His Return

Special Cable to the New York Times
and Montreal Gazette

London, June 29.—The official seal was set on the report of the signing of peace by the booming of guns. The West End was filled with joyous crowds but the rejoicings fell far below those witnessed on armistice day.

The announcement of the signing was made from the stages of theatres and music halls at the matinee performances and the audiences sang "Rule, Britannia" and "God Save the King." Nearly all the hotels and restaurants gave peace dinners which were generally followed by dances. The prices ranged from three guineas per head downward, with wines extra.

Flags were not generally displayed until the news actually came, but they were everywhere in readiness, and street hawkers did a thriving business as the evening advanced. There was a fair show of hunting in parts of the Strand

THE MEN WHO SIGNED THE PEACE TREATY ON BEHALF OF CANADA



HON. C. J. DOHERTY.



HON. A. L. SIFTON.

Canada took a long stride forward to the status of full nationhood within the British Empire, when, on Saturday, Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. A. L. Sifton, representing Canada, signed the Second Peace Treaty of Versailles, on an equal basis with the great world powers.

"Twas good to know that 'the long, long way' was traversed at last, but the air brought back too many memories of 1914 to be sung very heartily.

The Prince was honored with his own anthem, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and then the Queen turned to Princess Mary, who was standing in the background, and bade her take her place between the King and herself. The Princess was greeted with a great burst of cheers as she bowed to the crowd.

SALUTED HIS SUBJECTS

Two verses of "Oh, God, Our Help" were sung by all, standing with bared heads, and then the King, noting that his orderlies, a sergeant and a private, were standing where they could see nothing, called them out to a place on the balcony to get a view of the wonderful scene below. "Rule, Britannia" and "Land of Hope and Glory" were sung with great enthusiasm and "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and the old favorite, "Lads of the Old Brigade" were two of the popular airs played. Then with a salute from the King and three deep courtesies from the Queen, the demonstration came to an end.

The news agencies and newspapers have circulated a number of messages from various personalities on the conclusion of peace. The predominating note is, that, while the peace may not be all it might have been, it is still something to be deeply thankful for. The announcement that the blockade would not be raised till the German National Assembly has ratified the treaty accords to some extent with the apprehensions that are even yet.

"I rejoice in the peace, but know nothing of the vital point, which is: What are the guarantees of execution?" says Lord Rosebery in a telegram to the Evening Standard.

On the whole, however, the country is looking forward with hope to the settlement of the problems which are the aftermath of the war. A highly placed authority told your correspondent that the labor outlook was already improving, and that, although the crisis was carried the day at the

at an early hour, but Pall Mall remained unadorned and there was not a flag to be seen in Piccadilly Circus in the early part of the afternoon. The Royal Academy made a brave show with flags, serving a double purpose as they advertised the war loan. Bond Street, too, mustered up courage to show a few pieces of color, but clubland in Piccadilly, opposite the Green Park, gave no sign of its intentions until after six o'clock.

Trafalgar Square and its neighborhood were unusually crowded, but this was due to the desire to watch the Victory Loan procession, organized by women, rather than to the spirit of celebration.

RULERS WERE CHEERED.

As the guns began firing, giving a strangely familiar imitation of an air raid defense, the King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, appeared on the balcony at Buckingham Palace. A crowd 10,000 strong had gathered there and as the cheers worked up there was a rush from all parts of the neighboring parks to reinforce it. For three-quarters of an hour the Royal Family stood in the presence of the people and the scene had that simply homely English touch which marked the armistice celebrations.

The crowd was composed of people of all ages and callings. The band, hastily got together from Guards Regiments at Wellington Barracks, interspersed national airs with hymns and popular songs, and the King made a brief speech of thanks and congratulations. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "La Marseillaise" were two of the national anthems played, besides the British, and, as the band broke into "Tipperary" there were smiles which turned into something suspiciously like tears.

IRISH QUESTION NEXT WORK FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE

British Premier Signed
Peace Saturday, Back at
Desk Today

IRISH SITUATION

London Cables State Pre-
mier Expected to Find
Solution

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 30—Without a mo-
ment's respite, Premier Lloyd George
was back at his desk today, having
hurried from Paris to jump into the
maelstrom of the Irish question.
This is now regarded as the most
serious problem facing British
statesmen—even more important
than signing the Austrian and Turk-
ish treaties.

Statesmen and the public appear
to realize that some sort of a settle-
ment must be forthcoming quickly.
Although the premier plans a brief
vacation in Wales, he will use this
time to confer with his colleagues
regarding Ireland. Despite the dis-
tractions of the peace signing, the
press has been giving the fullest at-
tention to the Irish question, point-
ing out the effect of chaotic condi-
tions upon Britain's relations with
America and the dominions.

"At the center of the empire is the
weakness of the Irish quarrel," said
the Times. "It is felt at its furthest
confines. It hampers our foreign
policy and it is an open breach for
our enemies. The British people can-
not afford to wait."

In political circles there is consid-
erable speculation as to whether the
Government yet has even a tentative
policy for settling the issue. Much
significance is attached to the en-
trance into the arena of the new Irish
Dominion League, fathered by lead-
ers of a number of diverse elements.
The plan is hailed generally in Brit-
ain as the most feasible solution yet
offered.

The honors accorded Lloyd George,
upon his return from Paris, were
those of a conquering hero. King
George, the Prince of Wales, and
fourteen members of the cabinet
were among the notables who met
him at the station, where record-
breaking crowds blocked every ap-

AWAIT PROCLAMATION

Before Official Celebration
Can be Held

Ottawa, June 29. — No Govern-
ment peace holiday or celebration
can be held until peace is official-
ly proclaimed in Canada, Hon. Mar-
tin Burrell, Secretary of State, said
tonight.

A salute of 101 guns will be fir-
ed on Cartier Square tomorrow
morning. There was no demon-
stration in Ottawa when the news
came there of the signing on Sat-
urday.

ALLIED CHIEFS ACCLAIMED BY JOYOUS THRONG

Populace Furnished Dramatic
Climax to Ceremony at
Versailles

HUNS STILL BEYOND PALE

No Formal Reconciliation Un-
til National Assembly Has
Ratified Peace
Treaty

HONORS WERE WITHHELD

Delegates Remained Seated
When Germans Entered
and Withdrew, Each Time
by Separate Entrances—
Overcrowding of Chamber
Detracted From Dignity
of Occasion—Clicking of
Cameras Heard Above Gen-
eral Disorder While Signa-
tures Were Being Attached

Associated Press Cable.

Versailles, June 28.—(By the As-
sociated Press.)—World peace was
signed and sealed in the historic
Hall of Mirrors at Versailles this
afternoon, but under circumstances
which somewhat dimmed the ex-
pectations of those who had worked
and fought during long years of war
and months of negotiations for its
achievement.

The absence of the Chinese dele-
gates, who at the last moment were
unable to reconcile themselves to the
Shantung settlement and left the
Eastern Empire outside the formal
purlieus of peace, struck the first
discordant note in the assembly. A
written protest which General Jan
Christian Smuts lodged with his
signature was another disappoint-
ment to the makers of the treaty.

But, bulking larger, was the atti-
tude of Germany and the German
plenipotentiaries, which left them,
as evident from the official pro-
gramme of the day and from the ex-
pression of M. Clemenceau, still out-
side any formal reconciliation, and
made actual restoration to regular

relations and intercourse with the
Allied nations dependent, not upon
the signature of the "preliminaries
of peace" today, but upon ratifica-
tion by the National Assembly.

To M. Clemenceau's stern warning
in his opening remarks that they
would be expected and held to ob-
serve the treaty provisions loyally
and completely, the German dele-
gates, through Dr. Haniel von Hain-
hausen, replied after returning to
the hotel, that had they known they
would be treated on a different
status after signing than the Al-
lied representatives, as shown by
their separate exit before the gener-
al body of the Conference, they never
would have signed.

Under the circumstances, the gen-
eral tone of sentiment in the histor-
ical setting was one rather of relief at
the uncontrollable end of hostil-
ties than of complete and unalloyed
satisfaction.

CROWDS ACCLAIMED LEADERS

The ceremony came to a dramatic
close—in fact, reached its highest
dramatic pitch—with the wildly en-
thusiastic reception of M. Clemen-
ceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Presi-
dent Wilson by the crowds outside
the palace, who ignored or disre-
garded the minor discords of the
day. They tore the three leaders
from their escorts and almost car-
ried them bodily in their progress
through the chateau grounds to
watch the playing of the fountains—
a part of the programme which had
been designed as a dignified state
processional of all the plenipoten-
tiaries.

The ceremony of signing the peace
terms was brief. Premier Clemen-
ceau called the session to order in
the Hall of Mirrors of the chateau
of Versailles at 3.10 o'clock. The
signing began when Dr. Hermann
Mueller and Johannes Bell, the Ger-
man signatories, affixed their names.
Herr Mueller signed at 3.12 o'clock,
and Herr Bell at 3.13 o'clock. Presi-
dent Wilson, first of the Allied de-
legates, signed a minute later. At
3.45 o'clock the momentous session
was closed. All the diplomats and
members of their parties wore con-
ventional civilian clothes. There was
a marked lack of gold lace and
pageantry. There were few of the
fanciful uniforms of the middle
ages, whose traditions and practices
are so sternly condemned in the
great, seal-covered document signed
today.

A spot of color was made against
this sombre background by the
French guards. A few selected mem-
bers of the guard were resplendent
in their red-plumed silver helmets
and red, white and blue uniforms.

REVENGE FOR 1871.

As a contrast with the Franco-
German peace session of 1871, held
in the same hall, there were pre-
sent today the grizzled French vet-
erans of the Franco-Prussian war.
They replaced the Prussian Guards-
men of the previous ceremony, and

the Frenchmen today watched the
ceremony with grim satisfaction.
The conditions of 1871 were exactly
reversed. Today the disciples of
Bismarck sat in the seats of the
lowly, while the white marble statue
of Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom,
looked on. Overhead, on the fres-
coed ceiling, were scenes from
France's ancient wars.



"THE STONE OF REMEMBRANCE,"

Which will stand in some conspicuous place in each soldiers' cemetery of the British forces, and bear the inscription, "Their name liveth forevermore."

...the picturesque...
...the ceremony...
...the hall at...
...of a squad of dismounted...
...of the Republican Guard...
...plants in stature, who stationed...
...themselves at either end of the...
...space occupied by the plenipotentiaries...
...forming a wall between the...
...delegates and the spectators. While...
...they contributed much to the pic...
...turesqueness of the setting, their...
...presence rendered it almost impos...
...sible for those behind them to see...
...much of the proceedings. By the...
...time the session was open, however...
...the Guards were given an order to...
...about face, which they did, and filed...
...out of the hall, much to the relief...
...of those whose view had been cut...
...off.

The epochal meeting in the Hall of Mirrors began at 3.10 o'clock. The treaty was signed by Dr. Hermann Mueller at 3.12 o'clock (8.13 New York time), and by Johannes Bell at 3.13 p.m. They were followed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The representatives of the minor Powers signed in alphabetical order.

China's delegates did not attend the session, declining to sign the treaty because they were not permitted to make reservations.

The treaty was deposited on the table in the Hall of Mirrors at 2.10 o'clock by William Martin, of the French Foreign Office. It was enclosed in a stamped leather case. Premier Clemenceau entered the palace at 2.20 o'clock.

SIGNED FOR CANADA.

The British delegates signed the treaty in the following order: For Canada, Charles J. Doherty, the Minister of Justice, and Arthur L. Sifton, Minister of Customs; Australia, Premier William M. Hughes and Sir Gilbert Cook, Minister for the Navy; New Zealand, W. F. Massey, Prime Minister and Minister of Labor; Union of South Africa, Premier Louis Botha and Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defense; India, Edwin S. Montague, Secretary for India, and the Maharajah of Bikanir.

General Jan Christian Smuts, one of the delegates representing the Union of South Africa, signed the treaty under protest. He objected to certain territorial settlements, making a lengthy statement.

General Smuts said that the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He declared it would be to the interests of the Allied Powers to render the stipulations more tolerable and moderate.

In his protest, General Smuts declared there were territorial settlements which he believed would need revision, and that there were guarantees provided which he hoped would soon be found out of harmony with the new peaceful temper and unarmed state of the Central Powers. Punishments were also foreshadowed, he said, over which a calmer mood might yet prefer to pass the sponge of oblivion.

The protocol was signed by all those who signed the treaty. The Rhine arrangement was signed by the Germans, Americans, Belgians, British and French plenipotentiaries.

At 3.44 o'clock cannon began to boom announcing the completion of the ceremony of signing. The signing, however, as a matter of fact, was not completed, for at that time the smaller nations were still signing in alphabetical order. The proceedings were formally closed at 3.49 o'clock.

GERMANS LEFT FIRST

The close of the ceremony came so quickly and quietly that it was scarcely noticed until it was all over. M. Clemenceau arose and, in a voice almost lost amid the confusion and hum of conversation which had sprung up while the minor delegates were signing declared the conference closed and asked the Allied and Associated delegates to remain in their places for a few minutes—this to permit the German plenipotentiaries to leave the hall and the building before the general exodus. None arose as they filed out, accompanied by their suite of secretaries and interpreters, just as all the plenipotentiaries had kept their seats when Dr. Mueller and Dr. Bell entered. This was regarded as an answer to the action of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau in reading his speech seated at the first meeting, but even more as an expression of sentiment at the German attitude toward the acceptance of peace.

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Friends of Marshal Foch and the leading French generals feel that those worthies were alighted in being seated behind "all sorts of young men and women," at the treaty ceremonies. It is not likely, however, that the distinguished soldiers themselves are at all put out in the matter. They were at the front of the line in the field of war, and that is where the glory was. The world does not know who was seated before them at Versailles; nor does it care.

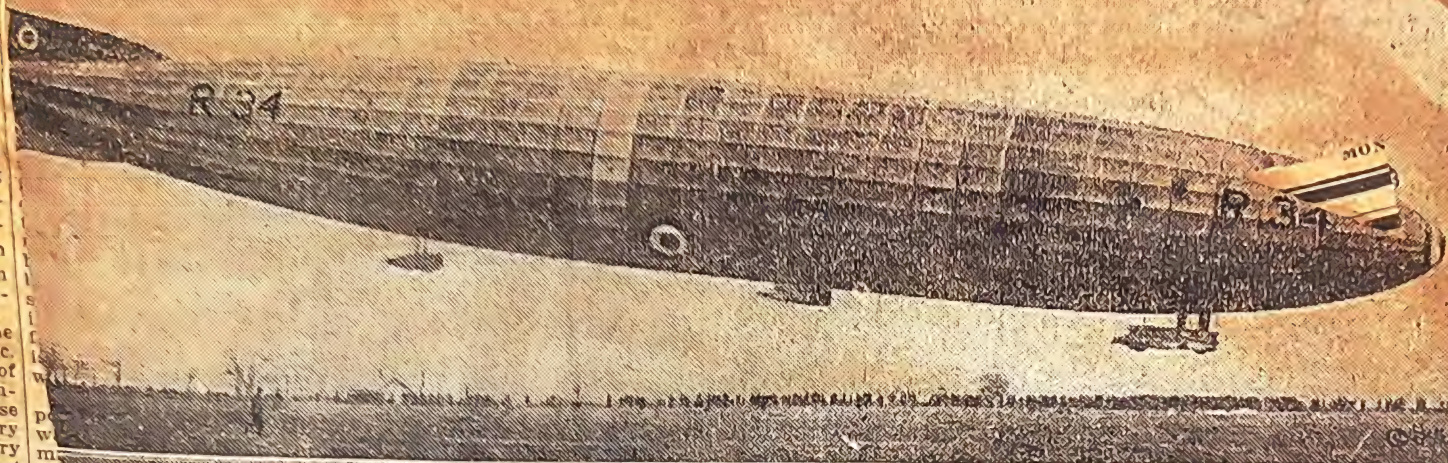
PRINCE TRIES PREMIER'S CIGARS



This photograph is a rather unusual one of the Prince of Wales. Aside from the fact that it shows him in "civils," the Prince is seen with a regular cigar of the same brand enjoyed by Lloyd George. It was only yesterday it seems that the Prince was considered a very charming boy. Now he has reached manhood's estate. The young man is almost as popular with the British people as was his grandfather, the late King Edward. He is to visit Canada this summer.

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THE BRITISH DIRIGIBLE BALLOON R. 34



start Wednesday on its flight to New York and back. It has already cruised a greater distance over Germany and the North Sea when the Germans indicated they might not sign the treaty.

EXPECT R-34 TO START ON ATLANTIC TRIP TONIGHT

EAST FORTUNE, SCOTLAND, July 1.—Weather conditions this morning are more favorable, and if they continue to improve the British dirigible R.34, may start on its proposed trans-Atlantic flight tonight.

BELGIUM HAS NAMED COMMISSIONERS WHO HANDLE FRONTIER PLEA

Peace Conference Requests Holland to Appoint Representatives to Revise Treaty of 1839 — New Rumor of Former Crown Prince's Escape

LONDON, July 1.—The Aide to the former Crown Prince of Germany at Wieringen emphatically denied during a telephone conversation yesterday that the Crown Prince had left the Island, according to an Amsterdam despatch received by Reuter's Limited.

A Brussels despatch, quoting an Amsterdam telegram to the Soir, received last night, stated that the former German Crown Prince escaped from the Island of Wieringen on Sunday.

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, July 1.—The former German Crown Prince Frederick William escaped from the Island of Wieringen Sunday, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Soir.

TO HEAD NEW GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, July 1.—German counter-revolutionaries have a motor launch in readiness to rescue the former German Crown Prince Frederick William, wishing him to appear at the head of the military forces of Germany, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Mail.

The Dutch Queen, the despatch adds, has sent her consort to persuade the former Prince that it would be detrimental to Holland, which granted him hospitality, if he participated in a revolt in Germany.

Once before, on June 26, it was reported, through the British Intelligence Department, that Frederick William Hohenzollern had left the Island and proceeded into Germany.

Frederick Wilhelm Hohenzollern lately has been as eager to get out of Holland as he recently was to escape from Germany. His war experiences and failures have made the young man restless, it would seem. He is all upset, and circumstances may prevent his settling down for some time to come.

GERMAN DELEGATES ARRIVE HOME

Associated Press.

ALLEN, July 1. — Hermann Meel and Dr. Johannes Bell, the German peace treaty signatories, arrived at four o'clock yesterday morning. Members of the party said that before arriving at Compiègne parts of the dining car were pelted by a stone or a piece of fire-works thrown into the car through an open window from the direction of a crowd celebrating the signing of peace.

TREATY NOT SIGNED TILL JULY 31

By Associated Press.

PARIS, July 1. — The new Council of Four, consisting of Stephen Pi-

chon, the French Foreign Minister, Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, and Tommaso Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, will meet this afternoon to outline the method of procedure of the peace conference, which is likely to undergo many changes.

M. Pichon will be chairman of the Council. It is probable that a body similar to the old Council of Ten will be constituted, but the Council of Four will continue the work of direction.

The missing clauses in the Austrian treaty probably will be delivered to the Austrian delegation before the end of the week, but it seems unlikely that the treaty can be signed before July 31, at the earliest.

WORLD SAVED IF WE REMAIN AT OUR POSTS.

PARIS, July 1. — In preserving the text of the peace treaty to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Premier Clemenceau made a brief speech in which he recalled the French National Assembly which met at Bordeaux in 1871, and cited, "We made peace as we made war—without weakness. Internal peace is a necessity for external peace."

Contrary to his usual custom, Premier Clemenceau read his speech, which required only ten minutes for delivery. When he had finished there came cries from many deputies: "It should be posted throughout France."

Jean Bon, Socialist deputy, however, insisted upon observance of the regulation which permits posting to be voted on only the day after a speech is made.

HOPE FOR FRANCE—FOR HUMANITY.

After depositing the treaty and the convention between France and Great Britain and between France and the United States on the table in the Chamber, M. Clemenceau said:

"As to the conditions of the treaty itself and the spirit that inspired it, I do not desire to anticipate the discussion which must take place here. However, at the hour when it is to close the greatest drama of history, when we are still under the emotion of supreme duties magnificently accomplished, the first impulse of our souls should be of hope for France, as much as for humanity — the French ideal, the humanitarian ideal.

"We may and we ought publicly to attest this common thought under the eyes of our great ancestors, the continuation of whose patriotic work is our pride. What joy without bounds when from this tribune the final word is given!"

THE WORLD IS SAVED.

"By France and by our Allies the work of the salvation of the world from peril is accomplished, on the single condition that we remain at our posts of duty.

"The old spirit of warlike dominion is perhaps mastered forever. The day has come when force and justice, that were redoubtably separated must be rejoined for the peace of peoples, that humanity may live. That peace we want with a will that nothing should shake. We will make that peace as we made war—without weakness, as without theatrical arrogance, and with the unchangeable resolution to remain worthy of our dead, who wanted to perpetuate France in its historic virtues, always forward, always higher."

ing France and Germany's preparations to subjugate her. He pointed to the result, and said in conclusion: "It is true that our fields have been ravaged, our villages and towns razed. The elite of our young manhood reposes in our sacred soil, enshrouded in glory. All our wealth has been spent without measure; our best blood has been shed from all our pores; tears have furrowed all visages; all hearts have trembled with unspeakable horror. But the tears, the sufferings and the blood of our wounds have left us better, higher, greater, and more completely French. "France is erect, alive and strong in its will for justice, as in the military virtues of its great soldiers. Now, every one to the task, to accomplish the duties of tomorrow. In peace, as in war, social union remains the very foundation of the country that we shall not have saved from the barbarian in order to rend it asunder by paricide hands."

TURKS LEAVING FOR HOME.

PARIS, July 1.—The Turkish delegation which visited France for the purpose of laying before the Peace Conference a request that Turkey's territorial integrity be preserved intact will leave for home Thursday.

In the meantime, the members of the delegation will be permitted to visit Paris to make purchases.

SOCIALISTS QUIT IN A BODY.

PARIS, July 1.—The entire Socialist representation on the Chamber Committee to examine the peace treaty, has resigned on account of the rejection of two of their candidates, including Jean Longuet, leader of the Minority Socialists, who were opposed by the other parties on account of their Bolshevik sympathies. The chamber will elect the successors of the Socialist representatives today.

HUN WILL NOT KEEP TREATY.

ROME, July 1.—"Germany signs today 'a scrap of paper,'" is Epocha's comment on the signing of the peace treaty.

"The event at Versailles may have caused emotion to those present," Epocha says, "but it causes great anxiety to those far away who besides listening to the rhetoric, look into the hearts of peoples."

"Germany signed but it determined not to maintain its pledges. Bauer Eraberger, David and Mueller are the same men who voted war appropriations from the first to the last day of the conflict. In reality the same regime of 1914 now exists, only masqueraded as being democratic. France, with a view to keeping Germany disarmed will be obliged to maintain enormous contingents under colors. This will absorb all the benefits coming from control of the Sarre basin."

PEACE WITH OURSELVES.

After recalling that it was first of all against France that the effort of universal oppression was directed, the press concerning peace:

"It is with building thereon 'with the' ing the clove Nos. 450 to 456 front on Delisle street, St. Henry ward, exclusive \$8,000."

Charles Olivier Gravel sold to Fabrique du Tres Saint Reden leur lot 20-61, Hochelaga ward, measuring 24 by 85 feet, with building thereon erected and fronting on Jette street for \$7,600.

J. Eugene Prevost, et al., sold to M. C. Adolard Gravel lot No. 287-5, par of St. Laurent, measuring 25 by the feet, without building and fronting on the public road in Bordeaux troubles \$10,000."

"The militia has come. Even in defeat, we had begun our moral revanche; in victory we will complete it. Too long have we dispersed our forces in political and social conflicts. It is the fatality of all peoples and of all times."

"WOUNDS LEAVE US BETTER."

M. Clemenceau referred to the errors of German judgment concern-

QUEBEC, 1867 — VERSAILLES, 1919.

DOMINION DAY this year comes to Canada

with a peculiar significance. We celebrate it on the morrow of the day when Canada finally and, as it were, officially took her place at Versailles in the company of the Great Powers of the earth. Not since the day, fifty-two years ago now, when a little group of anxious men at Quebec affixed their signatures to what must have seemed to some of them a hazardous experiment, has Canada had more reason to think seriously about her future than she has today. This does not mean to think with pessimism—we are all with reason optimists in Canada, thank Heaven—but it does mean that now the peace treaty is signed, and the nightmare menace of war averted, we Canadians have got to sit down in family conclave and try to realize the magnitude of the work before us.

We need no one to remind us that the war has hit Canada hard. If ten years ago someone had told us that the fiscal year of 1919-20 would find us facing a debt of two billions, with a population not much in excess of eight millions, we would have had immediate visions of bankruptcy and, perhaps, have made our plans to get out of the country before the crash came. But this war has taught us to stand on our own legs and, so standing, we have discovered those legs to be quite sturdy supports, capable of sustaining even heavier burdens than we intend to put upon them. This country is not bankrupt, and it is not going bankrupt. It is in the position of a thriving young business with heavy obligations to the bank, obligations which it might find hard to meet if they were all called in at once, but which it is quite capable of meeting in the ordinary conduct of affairs. It has the best of credit, this young business, it produces things for which there is a steady and steadily increasing market, and its future prosperity depends almost wholly upon the acumen, the honesty, the industry and the frugality of the men who run it. Given these qualities in the management, and no shareholder in a business such as has been described will sit up nights to worry about the "paper" at the bank.

That is almost exactly Canada's position today. We have outstanding debts that would have scared the economists of ten years ago almost to death and have quite paralyzed the imaginations of the men who saw Canada born, half a century ago. We have, moreover, lost something incalculably more precious than our millions in the brain and brawn and idealism of the men who fell in making the future secure for the rest of us. That is a loss which Canada can never wholly make up, a loss which, in common with the rest of the world, we must "write off" until some day we shall have proven ourselves worthy of our dead. And if we do that Canada can have nothing in the world to fear.

We need not dread the future, so far as material prosperity goes, provided always those who are appointed to carry on the business of Canada have those very qualities of honesty, industry and frugality without which no business can hope to succeed. Optimists as we are, and as we should be, we have got to realize that it is going to take the very best brains and the very highest standards of honesty and industry to carry on for the next few years. We have overhead charges that in addition to the necessary expenses of running the country will eat up every dollar of revenue we can raise. We cannot even consider falling behind on our war obligations. Our credit is our most precious asset, and whatever else happens our "paper" at the world's bank—whether that bank be another nation or our own people—must be met promptly.

And it will not do to starve Canada during the next few years. If, as we confidently expect, the next ten years will be of cardinal importance to us, we must be prepared to spend money for the reasonable and legitimate development of the country. There is a wise expenditure as there is a wise economy, and we have got to provide for the needs of a rapidly expanding young country if, through our lack of vision, it is not to be stunted in its growth. It is for this reason, because we cannot merely save, but must continue to spend, that we must supervise every dollar of our expenditure as we never have before. The Canadian taxpayer will continue to find the money, Canadian resources will continue to furnish wealth, but Heaven help the politician who squanders those taxes or plunders those resources. We have talked too much about "easy money" in the past. Perhaps, indeed, our money has come a little too easily for our own good. For the future this will be changed. We cannot now send our emissaries overseas to bring back a ship-load of gold for our needs. All the rest of the world will be too busy paying its war debts to listen to our pleas. Canada will have to continue to stand on its own legs, and it is not going to be too easy a task when we consider the weight we are in honor bound to carry.

And for that reason, while we can and will continue to spend our money freely for legitimate reasons, there must not be one dollar taken from the public treasury for any purposes of hazardous experiment. Surely this young country can profit by the example and the mistakes of others. Surely it is not necessary to stumble into all the old pitfalls into which they have fallen. We cannot afford to make mistakes.

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Half a century and three thousand miles separate Quebec of 1867 from Versailles of 1919. On the morrow of Confederation young Canada might well have viewed the future with some misgiving, but the Canada of today grown older, tested and found not wanting, need not fear if she remains true to her past. The only thing that can work her harm lie within herself. Now, as never before, the future of Canada lies within her own strong hands.

SUBLIME BUT SILLY.

IT is part of the penalty of being a German that what would in another man be considered a fine action, is in him now viewed with suspicion and distrust. Thus when von Bethmann-Hollweg volunteers to be the scapegoat for his former master all the world outside Germany which wants to admire what is apparently a chivalrous action, finds itself wondering what the former Chancellor has got up his sleeve.

It will not make much practical difference however, whether Bethmann is sincere or not. If he is making a genuine offer it might stand him in good stead in the next world at least. If he isn't, it does not matter in the least.

For nobody is going to pay Wilhelm Hohenzollern's debts except Wilhelm Hohenzollern. If he does not pay them they won't be paid. Somebody ought to explain to the former chancellor that under our system of law we do not hang the valet when the master commits murder or put John Smith in jail because Bill Jones forged a cheque and can't be found. Bethmann's bemused mind is wandering back to the good old days when every royal youngster had a servant who was thrashed when the inviolate one was guilty of a fault meriting chastisement. Those days are over; royalty is spanked like the commoner now and is the better for it.

Besides, isn't von Bethmann-Hollweg trying to fool us? It is not so very long ago that the gentleman now in retirement at Amerongen was not only the All Highest of Germany but making plans to annex the rest of the world with heaven and hell as adjuncts.

Either Wilhelm was boss or he wasn't. He seemed to think he was. A column could be filled with quotations to show that his views in that direction amounted almost to a conviction. If he wasn't boss while pretending he was he should be punished for being the biggest liar since Munchausen, Ananias or Doctor Cooke. If he wasn't boss while honestly thinking he was he must be a lunatic and might profitably be under restraint. If he really was boss, and, in common with everybody else in Germany, knew he was, then the Allied contention is quite right and Hollweg goes out of court. No matter how you look at it it looks black for Wilhelm's final liberty. Hollweg's fat-headed, if heroic, offer will not help him now. There was a time when the Kaiser could cover up his own blunders by firing a Chancellor, but that day has gone by. It was nice of Hollweg and Wilhelm will no doubt appreciate it. If you will, it was more than nice, it was sublime; sublime but silly.

R-34 STARTED TO FLY OCEAN EARLY TODAY

World's Greatest Dirigible Left
East Fortune at 1.48 a.m.

STORMS NOT FEARED

Airship Expected to Reach
Long Island in About Sev-
enty Hours

Special Cable to the New York Times
and Montreal Gazette

London, July 2.—The Air Ministry
announces that the R-34 started on
the Atlantic flight at 1.48 a.m.

The airship is expected to land on
Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Is-
land, within three days.

HAS PASSED IRELAND.

London, July 2, Wednesday.—The
Air Ministry received a wireless
message at about six o'clock this
morning from the R-34, which was
then off Rathlin Island, off the north
coast of Ireland, and about three
miles northwest of Fairhead. The
weather over the Atlantic is report-
ed excellent.

The message said: "At five thirty
o'clock this a.m. British summer-
time, the R-34 bearing west and
going well. Scott."

STORMS NOT FEARED

Experiences Over Baltic Gave
Crew Confidence

Special Cable to the New York Times
and Montreal Gazette

East Fortune Aerodrome, Edin-
burgh, July 1.—The final tests of the
engines of the R-34 were made this
afternoon and at five o'clock reports
from the Atlantic were favorable
with a stiff breeze blowing.
Major Scott, after the airship's be-
havior in the trip to Germany, has
no fear of the Atlantic storm. The
R-34 was then exposed for over 40
hours to a 42-knot gale and a heavy
rain. Her officers told your corre-
spondent they could see ships be-
neath them making very bad weather
of it, but she, thanks to the beautiful
stream lines on which she is built,
rode as steady as a rock and there
wasn't the slightest excuse for sea-
sickness. Storms, however, might
prolong the trans-Atlantic flight in-
conveniently.

The pilot is Major G. H. Cooke,
A.F.C., born in London in 1883, in 1914
he was flying airplanes at Hendon,
and enlisted in the Royal Naval Air
Service. After flying rigid No. 9 he
became experimental officer at Ful-
ham air station and superintendent
of the construction of the R-34 at
Inchinnan. In February last he mar-
ried a daughter of A. J. Campbell,
manager of Beardsmores Yard, where
the airship was constructed.

The navigating officer is Major G.
H. Cooke, D.S.C., born in Kent in
1880, he joined the navy at the age
of 15, and during the war saw ser-
vice in East Africa and the Darda-
nelles. He is married and has one
daughter.

CANADA WAR WORK EXCEEDED AMERICA

Dominion Day Dinner and
Reception Revived in
London

Canadian Associated Press.

London, July 1.—The Dominion Day
dinner and reception were success-
fully revived today and Sir George
Perley's reception was attended by
the Princess Louise, who, on behalf
of the committee of the Canadian
War Contingent Association, present-
ed J. G. Colmer, honorary secretary,
with various silver gifts. The Duke
of Connaught sent a message regret-
ting inability to attend.

The dinner in the evening was pre-
sided over by Sir George Perley. The
guests included Colonel Amery, Col-
onial Under-Secretary, Hons. A. L.
Sifton and C. J. Doherty, Sir Hamar
Greenwood and Generals Turner and
Currie.

Colonel Amery said that the total
effort achieved by Canada in the
war exceeded that of her great
neighbor, the United States, at the
time the armistice was signed.

Hon. A. L. Sifton, responding, pro-
dicted that all nations were now en-
tering a war of a different kind,
which meant justice for all, and if
the Canadian Government had not
learnt that lesson, it was time it
ceased to exist.

Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood spoke
of "an orgy of sensational journal-
ism in reference to certain affairs
in one or two Canadian camps. No-
body deploras more than the Cana-
dian soldiers themselves any infra-
ction of the law, but it seemed as if
there was afoot a sinister attempt to
besmirch the wonderful record of
Canadian soldiers because of the
wrongdoing of a few of their num-
ber."

General Turner, replying, said that
in no single case of disturbances in
England had the number of offend-
ers exceeded one per cent. of Cana-
dians in England. He went on to
pay an ungrudging and willing tri-
bute to the unbounded hospitality all
Canadians had received in England
during the last five years.

General Currie was received with
extreme warmth. He spoke of the
war which was coming in time of
peace and maintained that, as he al-
ways believed the British could beat
the Boche on the field of battle, so
they could beat him in the comm-

Work keeps everything in motion.
Work is what preserves the world.
Three cheers for work! So declares
our old friend, the Vorwaerts. Which
indicates that the outspoken Social-
ist organ is a reactionary. What will
the One Big Union fellows think of
a far-off brother who so praises toil?

For the second time the German
peace delegates have been the tar-
gets for stones and other missiles in
France. They should have no doubts
as to the Frenchmen's feelings to-
wards them and their country.

Former Kaiser Wilhelm is being
assessed for taxes by the Dutch Gov-
ernment, which is levying on his be-
longings income and everything else.
Exile has many disadvantages,
as he is finding out.

Without the signatures of the
Chinese delegates there is less like-
lihood of the Peace Treaty ever being
mistaken for a laundry ticket.

British Peace Celebrations

London, July 1.—Next
Sunday, July 6, has been
named as a day of national
thanksgiving for the com-
ing of peace. Services will
be held in all churches
throughout the country.
King George and Queen
Mary and public officials
will attend the services at
St. Paul's.

July 19 will be a day of
national rejoicing, and
celebrations will be held
throughout the Kingdom
and in the army and navy.

Belgium Gives Site at Ypres to Canada For War Museum

By Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—The
Belgian Minister of the In-
terior has offered a parcel
of land in the neighborhood
of Ypres to the Canadian
authorities for the erection
of a war memorial and mu-
seum recalling the sacrifices
made by Canadian troops
on Belgian soil during the
war.

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WORLD NEWS TODAY

GREAT BRITAIN.

Heralds, resplendent in medieval costumes, will today announce the peace message from the King at St James's Palace and four other London centres.

The dirigible R. 34 left Scotland at 1:48 this morning. It will go across the Atlantic and after brief stay of a few hours will turn round and return. It may be expected on this continent Thursday or Friday.

Sir Douglas Haig made a strong plea for better pensions for officers and men.

TURKEY.

Some uneasiness has been caused among the Allies owing to the presence of several Turkish armies in Asia who refuse to listen to orders from Constantinople and may help in setting up separate governments.

HUNGARY.

The Soviet Government has sent a defiant letter to the Entente Powers.

GERMANY.

There are signs of renewed unrest in Greater Berlin and although the Government regard the threatened strikes as largely political, yet they do not minimize the gravity of the situation.

FRANCE.

Great preparations are being made in France for the Victory Parade on July 14, which is four days before a similar parade which is to be held in London.

CANADA.

Further raids in Winnipeg and Brandon of homes of Radicals have led to the discovery of more propaganda.

Peace Proclamation By King George

Ottawa, July 2.—The following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received by the Governor-General:

London, July 1, 1919.—The following proclamation was issued here today:

By the King, a proclamation, George R.I.

Whereas, a definitive treaty of peace between us and the Associated Governments and the German Government was concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June last;

In conformity therewith we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published in due course throughout all the Dominions, and we declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure that upon the exchange of the said treaty thereof the said treaty of peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as by land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice thereof and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our court at Buckingham Palace this first day of July, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our reign. God save the King.

OFFICIALLY DECLARED FORMER KAISER TO BE TRIED IN LONDON COURT

Lloyd George Made Announcement that the Allies Had Definitely Decided that the Former German Monarch Would be Tried and that the Case Would be Heard in the British Metropolis

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 3.—Wilhelm Hohenzollern, former Kaiser of the German Empire, will soon be tried in London by an Allied tribunal, Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

This was the first official pronouncement regarding expiation of the ex-Kaiser's crimes against civilization since publication of the peace treaty. It was regarded as removing all doubt as to the Allies' intention to bring the "War Lord" to justice.

The treaty contains provisions for the trial of Wilhelm, as well as all military and civil officials, for international crimes, but the impression had prevailed in some quarters that retribution for the former Kaiser might be allowed to lapse into moral rather than physical punishment.

DUTCH ATTITUDE UNCERTAIN.

The attitude of the Dutch Government regarding extradition of Wilhelm is now cloudy. Statements by various officials in Holland have shown an inclination against turning him over to any other than the German Government, but the belief has been expressed in unofficial circles at The Hague that when the Allies' demand is actually presented, the Dutch will accede to it—through fear of pressure from the Allies, if for no other reason.

Unofficial despatches reported today that unusual activities were observed at Amerongen Castle, where the former Kaiser is at present interned. This is interpreted as indicating he intends to move, though possibly only to another point in Holland.

Germany is divided over trial for Wilhelm, the military caste bitterly opposing it and the radicals openly advocating that he be tried by a German Socialist tribunal. The German Officers' Association recently sent a communication to the Dutch Government urging that extradition of the ex-Kaiser be refused and announcing that its members were determined to protect him from trial.

OTHERS TO BE TRIED.

Lloyd George stated also to the Commons that other "officers who committed appalling infamies will be tried."

The peace terms are "in many respects terrible, but terrible were the deeds which justified them," he said.

The Premier declared that Germany's army is "now inadequate to disturb the peace of even the feeblest neighbors." He said that the limit of reparations is "Germany's ability to pay."

Restoration of the 1,500,000 square miles of German colonies is impossible, he maintained, because of former ill-treatment of the natives by the Germans. He said that he resolutely opposed putting "any predominating German territory under Polish rule."

Lloyd George was given a remarkable ovation when he started to speak. He immediately announced the introduction of two bills to "enforce the most momentous document to which Britain ever affixed her seal."



These are the officers and crew of the R-34, who are expected to reach this side sometime tomorrow. They are: Back row, left to right, Capt. Coombes, Lieut.-Com. Lansdowne, U.S.N., Lieut. Durant, (Wireless), Capt. Greenhart, 1st officer; Major Pritchard, and Lieut. Shotter. Front row: Major Cooke, navigator; Col. Hunt, commanding officer at East Fortune, and Major Scott, commander of the R-34.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY BY HUNS REPORTED SURE

Weimar Assembly Begins
Discussion Saturday—
Majority for Acceptance

RUMANIA ANGRY

Bratiano Quits Paris Be-
cause Bessarabian Claims
Not Satisfied

London Times-Public Ledger Cable
to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

PARIS, July 3.—The Allies have received a very satisfactory note from the German Government in regard to the promises of the Allies to raise the blockade as soon as the treaty has been ratified.

It is confirmed that the German Government has expressed a readiness to ratify the treaty at the beginning of next week.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—The Weimar National Assembly will begin consideration of the peace treaty on Saturday, the Politiken said today. A majority for ratification is assured, said the newspaper.

GATHERING UP EVIDENCE.

By Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—Belgian municipalities have been invited to furnish the necessary documents to be used in the trial of German officers who are alleged to have committed atrocities during the German occupation of Belgium.

RUMANIA IS DISSATISFIED.

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, July 3.—Considering the clauses of the Austrian treaty with regard to national minorities are not satisfactory for Rumanian signature, Premier Bratiano left for Bucharest today. He will offer his resignation to the King.

"It is no secret," says the Petit Parisien. "that Rumanian claims concerning Transylvania, Bessarabia and Banat are not satisfied by the treaty."

Public opinion in Rumania and Transylvania is such that M. Bratiano considers it impossible to take upon himself the responsibility for signing without first referring the matter to the Government and gauging popular sentiment toward the convention.

JUL 5 - 1919 FRANCE SATISFIED WITH SAFEGUARD

Press Accepts Anglo-American
Backing as Sufficient

London Times-Public Ledger Cable
to The Montreal Star. Copyright.

PARIS, July 5.—The French press accepts the assurances that the Franco-British and Franco-American treaties are the best possible guarantee of the faithful execution of the treaty of Versailles, and the comments of the leading papers reflect satisfaction and an added sense of security.

It is realized that these treaties constitute a marked departure from the British and American foreign policies, but no doubts entertained that the pacts will be ratified by the American Senate and the British Parliament.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

The R-34, which has not met the slightest semblance of mishap, is more than half-way across the Atlantic. It is expected over Newfoundland tomorrow and at Long Island Saturday at dawn.

THE PEACE TREATY.

The National Assembly at Weimar will deal with the Peace Treaty on Saturday. A majority for ratification is assured.

Baron Sonnino and former Premier Orlando are holding a conference today to consider the attitude they will adopt during the discussion of the Peace Treaty in the Italian Parliament.

Several Commissions have been appointed at Paris to continue the work of the Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is announced that the tribunal to try the Kaiser will assemble in London.

Ignatius Lincoln, formerly a British House of Commons member, later arrested as a spy and since confined, is to be deported to Hungary.

RUSSIA.

General Denekine has scored a further success and has captured Tsaritzin from the Red forces.

FRANCE.

The treaties between France and Great Britain and France and the United States have been made public.

The feeling among French soldiers and officials against Italy over the Fiume question is becoming more bitter and more openly hostile.

BELGIUM.

Belgium has offered Canada a parcel of land in the Ypres area in commemoration of the Dominion's great sacrifices in aid of Belgium.

HINDENBURG QUILTS.

BERLIN, July 5 — Field-Marshal von Hindenburg left Kolberg, Prussia, yesterday. His departure marked the dissolution of the supreme army command.

DIRIGIBLE R-34 MORE THAN 1,300 MILES ON WAY ACROSS OCEAN

St. John's and Cape Race Reports Show That the Huge Flier is Already in Touch with Wireless Stations on This Side—Arrival Still Uncertain

THE DIRIGIBLE'S PROGRESS

July 2—6:10 P.M. Greenwich time..	450 miles out
July 3—Midnight, Greenwich time..	560 miles out
July 3—6:00 A.M. Greenwich time..	1000 miles out
July 3—8:00 A.M. Greenwich time..	1200 miles out
July 3—10 A.M. Greenwich time..	1300 miles out

IN TOUCH WITH STATIONS AT NEWFOUNDLAND COAST NOW

By Associated Press.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 3.—The wireless station here reports having heard signals last night from the R-34, indicating that all was well and that the dirigible was continuing her westward journey.

The position of the ship was not reported and consequently the station here has no idea how far she has progressed on her voyage.

AIR MINISTRY REPORTS DIRIGIBLE 1200 MILES OUT AT 9 A.M.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 3.—The British dirigible R-34 was nearly 1,200 miles out on her trans-Atlantic flight at 9 a.m. Greenwich time (5 a.m. New York time) today, the Air Ministry officially announced.

The airship was still laying a westerly course and reported that she was flying about the fog banks. Her position at that hour was given as 52.50 north latitude and 34.30 west longitude.

SIGNALLED THE MEGANTIC.

Special to The Star by United Press.

CAPE RACE, Nfld., July 3.—The White Star liner Megantic reported today that at 6 a.m., Greenwich time (2 a.m. New York time) she picked up a wireless from the R-34, giving the dirigible's position as 52.3 north latitude and 32.00 west longitude. The R-34, the message said, was flying in the sunshine above the clouds, at an altitude of 2,000 feet.

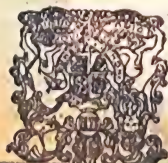
"The position given is more than 1,000 miles west of East Fortune, Scotland, from which the R-34 departed at 2:40 a.m. Greenwich time yesterday morning.

PROGRESS IS STEADY.

LONDON, July 3.—The giant airship R-34 is making good progress today, according to reports received from the wireless stations at Cape Race and St. John's.

Reductions

The spot where the dirigible will land can be distinguished at a distance of 100 miles by observation balloons and can be distinguished at a distance of 100 miles by observation balloons.



WILL HAND OVER KAISER FINALLY

Holland Will Raise Formal Objections to Save Face

DEMAND BY LEAGUE

Then the Sovereignty of Holland Will not be Infringed

LONDON, July 5. — The Allies, according to the Daily Mail, have received assurances that the Dutch Government in the last resort will not refuse to surrender the former German Emperor for trial.

The newspaper says that the necessary formal objections will doubtless be raised to maintain the rights of Dutch sovereignty, but as the demand for his person can be made in the name of the League of Nations, national rights will not be infringed, and there is no doubt the Dutch Government will be quite ready to get rid of the unwelcome guest.

It is not considered likely, the Mail continues, that the matter will come before the Dutch courts, despite certain statements at The Hague.

The chief count in the former Kaiser's indictment, the Mail understands, will be his action in causing violation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The proceedings will be conducted in English, but a translation will be made into several languages simultaneously.

NOT EXACTLY PLEASURE, THIS.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—There is nothing to prevent the former German Emperor or the former German Crown Prince from leaving Holland at their pleasure, according to a high Government authority at The Hague quoted by the Amsterdam telegraph correspondent. If either of them should leave, however, the official quoted, said, the surprise of their departure would be "unpleasant for both the Dutch Government and the Dutch people."

"Should there come, however, a demand for the former Kaiser's extradition," the official said in an interview, "and should he then want to depart suddenly, it is possible he would be prevented. He can, according to the law of extradition, be arrested, at the request of a foreign Government, but a demand for his extradition must be made within a certain period."

"When the demand for extradition comes, it will be examined in the light of the law and treaties first. The extradition will be granted if the law permits."

STANLEY HALL, 8 p.m. Couple See

For a LINDSAY Upright

Exchange Your Old Square Piano

on the purchase of a LINDSAY

your square, the amount applicable

A fair allowance will be made for

desired. Come in and talk it over.

C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 512 St. Cath-

arine St. West.—Adv.

NOBODY KNOWS!

(Hamilton Times)

Are we to understand now that the peace terms with Germany are signed, that the Dominion Government's prohibition measures are at an end, and that we can again import liquor from Montreal?

DEMOBILIZED MANNERS.

(London Express)

What has happened to our conversational manners? The war has altered them, but while some people consider that it has improved them, others think it has sent them to the dogs. The only point of agreement is that they are different from what they used to be. For instance, the elderly managing director of a sedate city company was a little surprised the other day when Major Crasher, the stock-broker, lately demobilized from the R. A. F., ended a business talk over the telephone with the phrase: "Righto, my dear old bean!" Was that familiar style of address to be considered "quite all right," and, in fact, rather agreeable, or something the reverse? Then the young lady clerk who used to be in the War Office rings her mother up from the city, and exclaims: "Hello, old thing! I shall be going to the theatre to-night, so don't wait up. Ta-ta, old creature!" The young man who was in the O. T. C. slaps his father on the back and says: "I say, old china, why don't you get a few new clothes? Trim yourself up a bit, eh? You'd do with a new hat, too. Rotten old hat you've got. Well, so long, old boy. Now, hop off, old sport, or you'll miss the train." Did our great-grandfathers address our great-grandfathers in that cheerful but familiar style after their return from the battle of Waterloo?

Hindenburg Takes All War Blame

Since August, 1916

London, July 5.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, former chief of the German Staff, declares that he is responsible for the acts of the German main headquarters since August, 1916, and also the proclamations of former Emperor William concerning the waging of warfare. He asks President Ebert of Germany to inform the Allies to this effect, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

The Field-Marshal arrived in Hanover on Friday, the despatch stated, and telegraphed the following message to President Ebert:—

"The signing of the peace treaty gives me occasion for declaring that I was responsible for the decisions and acts of main headquarters since August 29, 1916, and also that all proclamations and orders of His Majesty, the Emperor and King, concerning the waging of warfare were issued upon my advice and upon my responsibility. I beg you, therefore, to inform the German people and the Allied Governments of this declaration."

GERMANY TO HAVE NEW NATIONAL COLOURS

COPENHAGEN, July 5.—The German National Assembly, according to Weimar dispatches, adopted new national colors and a commercial flag by a vote of 211 to 89 on a compromise motion. The National colors, by this action, were made black, red and gold. The commercial flag approved is black, white and red with a black, red and gold Jack in the upper left hand corner.

NO GERMAN ANSWER ON SINKING OF FLEET

Special Star Cable.

BERLIN, July 5.—The German government does not intend to answer the note from the entente protesting against the sinking of German ships at Scapa Flow. It was pointed out today that no answer was required. The Government is inclined to believe the Allies will not press the issue.

GIGANTIC BRITISH DIRIGIBLE MAY BE FORCED TO DESCEND IN VICINITY OF BAY OF FUNDY SAYS LAST MESSAGE

DESTROYERS SENT IN CASE OF NEED

Great Ship of Air is Battling Over Nova Scotia Against Strong Headwinds

(Special by United Press.)

Boston, July 5.—A wireless message picked up by the naval radio station here shortly before noon today convinced naval officers that the British dirigible R-34, en route from Scotland to Long Island, may be forced to descend in the vicinity of the Bay of Fundy.

This message, addressed to the Navy Department at Washington, said:

"Could destroyer proceed to the southern end of the Bay of Fundy and take His Majesty's airship R-34 in tow?"

"(Signed) LANSDOWNE."

Lieutenant Commander Zachary Lansdowne is the American naval officer assigned to the dirigible as an observer.

The message, which was relayed here from the naval radio at Otter-cliffe, Maine, gave no details but naval officers were inclined to believe the airship's flight may be temporarily interrupted. The belief was expressed, however, that had the dirigible been in real peril a more urgent call would have been sent out.

The navy later received a message asking whether a destroyer "if required" could be sent to take a dirigible in tow.

The intercepted message read: "Flying across Nova Scotia. Strong head winds. Petrol beginning to get short.—Commanding Officer."

The second message read: "Could destroyer proceed, if required, to southern end of Bay of Fundy, to take His Majesty's airship R-34 in tow?—Lansdowne."

Lieut.-Commander Lansdowne, U. S. N., is on the British dirigible. Naval officer.

Flight of Tremendous R-34 may be Temporarily Interrupted.—Shortness of Petrol is Generally Considered Reason for Wireless Message from Airship Asking for Help if Necessary.

MUST PUT U.S. AT SERVICE OF ALL MANKIND

President Wilson Delivers
Fourth of July Speech
On Board Home-
Bound Vessel

IS PREPARED TO
EXTEND CAMPAIGN

Determined That America
Will Carry Her Share of
Burden Imposed by
Peace Treaty

(By Lowell Mellett, U. P. Staff Cor-
respondent.)

Aboard U. S. S. George Washington, July 4.—(By wireless to the United Press)—“We must continue to put America at the service of mankind,” President Wilson declared today, in a speech delivered from the deck of the George Washington.

The President's speech, constituting a reply to the elements advocating America's return to a policy of isolated nationalism, was regarded as forecasting the keynote of the campaign he is to make in support of the League of Nations.

The President is prepared, it was indicated, to extend his speaking campaign over any period he deems necessary to enable him to carry out the assurances—some positive and inferential—he gave the Peace Conference of America's willingness to carry her share of the burden in the new order of things which he believes will be inaugurated with the ratification of peace.

President Wilson's enthusiastic audience perched precariously on cross ropes, clung to the rigging almost to the crow's nests and massed on the deck.

The patch-work of khaki and blue made a wonderful picture against the deep blue of the sea, flecked here and there with white foam.

The President accepted the New York programme arranged for him, providing that he cross by ferry from Hoboken to Manhattan and drive to Carnegie Hall, where he will speak briefly. After his address he will depart immediately for Washington.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF G. W. V. A. CLOSES

Work of Canadian Patriotic
Fund is Eulogized by
Convention for Fair
Treatment

ADMINISTRATION
WAS WITHOUT FAULT

High Tribute Paid to Citi-
zens Who Looked After
Dependents of War
Veterans

Vancouver, B.C., July 5.—The third annual convention of the Great War Veteran Association of Canada was brought to a close last night with a tribute to the citizens who were concerned in the administration of the Canadian Patriotic Fund during the war. It was declared that the fund had been administered in the best possible way, and that the association had never had any difficulty in securing fair treatment for the numerous cases brought to the attention of the fund officials by the association.

A discussion arose in the debate over resolution No. 10 which proposed to attach all funds raised on appeals issued during the war and use the money to provide for the education of dependents of deceased and totally disabled soldiers. Red Cross Funds were exempted in the resolution and it was strongly urged by Comrade Margeson, Ottawa, that the Canadian Patriotic Funds be included in the exemption. This was opposed on the ground that the Red Cross and Patriotic funds would overlap. It was also pointed out that the former fund would not be used to carry out work exclusively among soldiers and their dependents now that the war is over.

EX-EMPEROR CONCLUDES THAT HOLLAND IS GOOD PLACE FOR HIS HEALTH

AMERONGEN, July 5.—William Hohenzollern, former Emperor of Germany, has decided to stay here at least until the end of the summer and perhaps throughout the autumn, owing to the difficulty which has been encountered in finding a suitable dwelling elsewhere. The health of both the former Emperor and Empress remains very good, despite the worries of the last few weeks.

The miserable weather has somewhat hindered the former monarch's log-sawing operations, but whatever the nature of the weather, Count Hohenzollern passes two or three hours daily at his favorite occupation, taking shelter with his assistants beneath a garden shed when the downpour of rain is most severe. He expects to complete the sawing of his six thousandth tree this week. No visitors are now at the castle, except Dr. Kriege, the former Emperor's one-time official doctor, who is occupied in liquidating Count Hohenzollern's property in Germany.

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Countermanded Courtesy



Private (just demobbed)—Understand, I take back every bloomin' salute I've ever given you.—Blighty (London).

Demobilization



"Pardon, excuse! Pourriez-vous me dire oùsqu'on achète un complet comme le vôtre pour 52 francs?"

"Pardon, but could you tell me where one can buy a complete outfit like yours with the 52 francs which the government allows for the purpose?"—Gri de Paris (Paris).

Sweet Memories of a Tommy



The Gloomy One—Bill, years ago—when I was in an office—I once heard the boss say "You're discharged!" Bill, I'll never hear them words again!—London Opinion.

New Table of Weights

By GEORGE W. HANSON, U. S. N.

An American gob in England standing on the platform of a railroad station stepped on the scales to weigh himself. The scale was graduated by stones, a stone being equal to fourteen pounds. He seemed to have some difficulty in figuring it out and finally an English gentleman stepped up and said:

"Can't you tell your weight, Jack?"

"Sure," replied the gob, "it's about eleven stones, two bricks and a couple of boards."

This Week's Best Service Joke

A See Novelty

By J. REEVES ESBY, U. S. N.

TWO gobs of the Naval Reserve Force who had been stationed at an inland training camp for twelve months, prepared to leave their seats in a picture show.

"Wait a minute, Jack," said Gob Number One as a news weekly was flashed on the screen.

"What for?" queried the second sailor.

"Here's a news weekly; maybe we'll see a battle-ship."

END OF
WAR CUTS
&

CLIPPINGS.

FROM MAY 1915

Till
July 5th 1919.

1 Week after Peace signed
with Germany.

A. E. Evans.

Next few cuttings from
English papers during Summer 1915 205

The Prime Minister.

THE whole nation welcomes with pleasure and gratitude the honour paid by the King to the Prime Minister in conferring the Order of Merit upon him. The whole nation is pleased also with the form this public recognition took.

Mr. Lloyd George worked indefatigably from the very first days of the war.

He carried us over the financial crisis of the beginning. He brought in the first War Budget. He stirred the imagination of our people by his warnings. He prepared them for a long struggle. He took upon himself the immense work of getting us munitions. He fought against the prejudices of the War Office and Ordnance Departments. He won the battle of compulsion. He went to the War Office and reformed it.

Then he became Prime Minister. He accepted the whole incalculable burden of direction. He helped to secure unity of command, as Foch himself has told us. He never flagged. He never despaired. It is to him chiefly, of all our fellow-countrymen, that we owe the victory, and the peace that he laboured also to gain for us in Paris.

The Order of Merit! That is indeed the reward best suited to the man who thus carried the ship into port, out of the worst storm ever encountered in its history.

August 1919.

Daily Dispatch.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1919.

THE "DISCOVERY."

THE belated discovery of a real plot against the Constitution is better late than never. It is desirable for the national safety that the public should realise what the activities of certain theorists and a cosmopolitan crowd of internationalists mean.

The movement began before the war. During the war the advanced Socialists with their international connections began to work openly against the national cause. They made no secret about it, and Germany openly commended and helped them. Germany planted Bolshevism in Russia to ruin Russia, and Germany was consistent in encouraging the propaganda. Her "Socialist" Government quickly smashed it at home.

There is a definite conspiracy to upset the present system of Government here. Naturally it meets with German approval, and naturally it is easier to help through Russia and then through neutral agents than directly.

Already the "scare" is sneered at, but we are able to quote an authority who will not be accused of Jingoism or Militarism, or any other of those "isms" which are so shocking to the friends of our enemies here—including patriotism.

On September 9, 1915, Lord Robert Cecil declared at Croydon:—

When the full secret history of the present war comes to be written it will be found that more than one of the civil disturbances that have taken place have been deliberately fostered by German gold.

If the Foreign Office knew that four years ago, why did it not order the Home Office to lay the culprits by the heels? The Tower and a file of men should have been their lot.

To-day the Press Association understands that Scotland Yard has definite information that foreign money has been sent to England to finance agitations designed to overthrow the existing system of Government.

The facts are now published. The whole thing has been engineered by Germany through Russian agents and through those neutrals who have regarded their neutrality to us so casually. We believe that many of the agents of this propaganda have been unwitting agents. But there are others.

For six months the treasurer and secretary of the "Labour" party have been romping about the



LESSNESS
OF APPETITE
ALGIA
SSION

Aug 7th 1919 SUN RISES, 5.34 AM.; SETS,

OUR STRIKES FINANCED BY BOLSHEVIKS.

SCOTLAND YARD REVELATION.

FOMENTING A REVOLUTION.

EASIER LIVERPOOL SITUATION.

The Government now has evidence that the series of strikes which have so suddenly broken out in various parts of the country are the result of deep-laid Bolshevik plots financed from abroad.

Scotland Yard has just revealed that an emissary arrived in England a few days ago with £6,000, which was handed to a man of extreme views for the purposes of fomenting a revolution.

The latest position concerning the labour unrest is as follows:—

LIVERPOOL.—Certain far from irresponsible persons (says the Home Secretary) are attempting to bring about a complete stoppage of all work and to hand over the city to the mercy of the criminal classes. For the moment these firebrands have been turned down, and an optimistic feeling prevailed last night. Threatened strikes in support of the police have now given way to "moral" support.

POLICE.—No acquisition to ranks.

MINERS.—Negotiations on winding engine-men's wages broke down at a joint meeting at Leeds. South Yorkshire joint deputation ask to meet Controller tomorrow to discuss formula. Outlook hopeful.

RAILWAYS.—National Union of Railway Executive decided yesterday to take no action in sympathy with the police. Resumption of work ordered. The Loco Engineers' and Firemen's Executive agreed also to order immediate resumption.

BOLSHEVIK PLOT.

£6,000 to Foment Revolution in England.

The authorities are actively engaged in frustrating a conspiracy which has for its object the subversion of law and order in this country and introducing in its stead a stark revolution.

Scotland Yard has definite information that foreign money has been sent to England to finance agitations designed to overthrow the existing system of government.

A Norwegian journalist named Zachariasen has confessed to bringing £6,000 from Hungary via Stockholm, which it is alleged he handed over to a man with extreme views. The latter has denied receiving the money, which, it is believed, was intended for the purpose of

defend the citizens from such unwarranted and sinister attacks.

"The Government are prepared to render every assistance to the Liverpool authorities in so doing."

Mr. Sexton asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that for days in open daylight wholesale looting was going on, and tramcars were stopped, hammers were used to break the windows of shops, and goods were taken away through the streets without anyone interfering with the looters. Was the force at the hands of the Government able to prevent that kind of thing continuing?

Mr. Shortt: I do not think it is quite correct to say that no one interfered. The mob did get control for a considerable time, but as quickly as possible the military were sent to the assistance of the local authorities. One battleship and two destroyers are there to render assistance, and every step that is necessary is being taken to conquer the mob and bring peace about again.

Mr. Remer asked if it was true that an attempt had been made to burn the docks at Liverpool.

Mr. Shortt: I am told that there were such attempts, but they were, fortunately, defeated.

CRIMINAL CLASSES' AID.

Mr. Sexton: Is the right honourable gentleman aware that the streets of the city were occupied by men performing deliberate acts of wholesale looting with out any interference?

Mr. Shortt: Interference took place as soon as possible. I am aware that the people at the back of all this got hold of the worst of the criminal classes and brought them to their assistance.

Major Archer-Shee: Do not the majority of law-abiding citizens expect the Government to arrest the fomenters of this agitation? (Cheers.)

Mr. Shortt: I suppose they do not expect them to arrest any one who has not broken the letter of the law. (Cries of "Arrest your own supporters," "What about Carson?")

WISER COUNSELS.

Firebrands Turned Down. (From Our Own Correspondents.)

Liverpool, Wednesday.
The labour situation in the city is continually changing, but there are reasons for

BOLSHEVISM IN ENGLAND.

THE NEED TO ORGANISE THE FORCES OF ORDER. *Aug. 13/19*

By Brigadier-General H. P. CROFT, C.M.G., M.P.

Lenin and his associates, who are anything but dull-witted, realised from the first that Bolshevism in Russia could not finally succeed unless the forces of law and order were overthrown in other countries, and I have never therefore doubted that the United Kingdom would be one of the first countries in which Bolshevism, under a different name, would be preached and if possible practised by every possible means.



General Page Croft, M.P. (Hoppé.)

It was openly announced some six months ago that the Bolsheviks had put on one side 50,000,000 roubles for propaganda in foreign countries, and there is every reason to believe that large sums of money have found their way to this country through Sweden and other countries. This much was admitted by the Government in answer to a question some months ago.

It is a fact that revolutionary teachings first became intense in Great Britain shortly after the Bolshevik Government determined to commence propaganda abroad, and for some nine months past the most blatant speeches have been uttered inciting to revolution, and an enormous amount of literature has been distributed calling on the workers to prepare for that event.

It is no longer, then, a theoretical idea, but is a definite policy advocated by persons whom the Government have foolishly allowed to sow the seeds without intervention.

Bolshevik Meetings and Yiddish Exhortations.

There are regular meeting-places in London of those who openly declare themselves to be Bolsheviks, some of which I have myself reported; and there are known to the authorities some hundreds of sympathisers with this damnable creed. Peter the Painter is one of the most trusted counsellors of the Bolshevik Government, and yet Peter the Painter's wife is, I believe, still in London.

Litvinoff, who is really a German Jew named Finklestein, was for months in London, and was, while Bolshevik "Ambassador," hand in glove with many of our extremest Labour leaders until shortly after the late Home Secretary confessed to me in the House that he had lived under some half-dozen aliases. This scoundrel had been previously sentenced for forgery, and took a part in the bank robbery at Tiflis. Litvinoff while in England constantly urged British workers to violence, and was permitted to remain here long after these facts were known.

Nearly all the sowers of Bolshevism were and are aliens; at most of their meetings Yiddish is spoken, and it is a curious fact that no movement of an extreme character has taken place in Great Britain without at least one person with a German name being associated therewith.

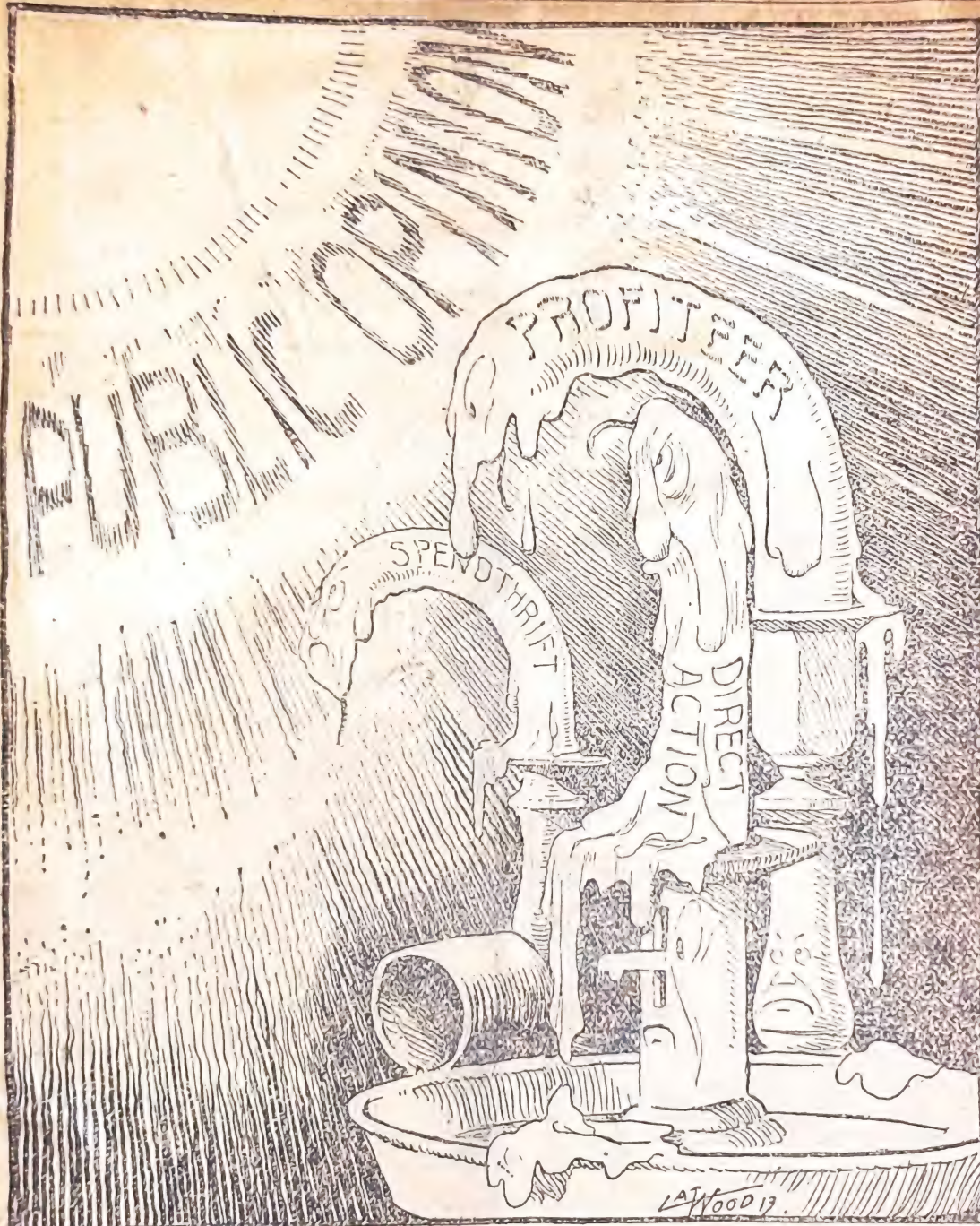
The Bolsheviks quite early realised in Russia that they must first secure the soldiers before they could succeed, and although this is probably the first time the British people have heard this fact, they made a secret treaty after Brest-Litovsk with Germany by which Germany undertook to send 14,000 military instructors to train the Red Army. This proves, if proof were needed, that Bolshevism is in league with Germany. They tried to make trouble in our Army in this country, but with very little success, and so they are now doing all in their power, by means of agitators who are their tools or dupes, to get hold of the discharged soldiers and sailors.

Exponents of Class Hatred and Direct Action.

I know of large societies of demobilised men who are being led by young agitators who have skulked behind our gallant fellows and never lifted a finger for our country. I know of others who are conscientious objectors, who harangue these men at the street-corners. I know others, again, who, while their comrades were dying, were preaching sedition in munition factories; and, still further, those who while they never shared in the saving of our land are ready enough to incite ex-soldiers to mob-law and a defiance of order. All these men preach class hatred, all favour direct action, all confess that they believe in Soviet government, all stir up any imaginary grievance in order to upset discharged men. They are to be found in our shipyards, mines, and textile trades, and they are to be found on the land. By the sharpness of their tongues and their natural bent for tyranny they have succeeded in belittling the tried and trusted leaders of trades unionism, and have in many districts succeeded in conscripting the souls of the unfortunate men who fall under their sway. These creatures, who have all the arts of the agitator, are in fact in most cases the most ignorant type of people. They appear to have only one creed, and that is hate: and although they may not in all cases be in German or Bolshevik pay, they certainly could not succeed better if they were.

We are faced with a very real danger, and it is high time that we took to ourselves something of the spirit of Cromwell, and organised the forces of law and order along with all God-fearing people in a determination to stamp out this disease. To the Government we should say, "You have played with this thing long enough: we look to you to enforce the law against any individual who, by word or deed, attempts to undermine society or to break the law." The Germans and the Bolsheviks desire above all to destroy our country, and they find ready allies among the agitators in our midst. We can only defeat them if, on the one hand, the Government determine to govern, and on the other if all educated men and women join in a great work of propaganda which we are attempting with the National Party, through whose agency some hundreds of street-corner meetings have been held.

The common sense of the British can win through, but not if the masses only hear one side, namely, that of violence and revolution. A grave duty lies before all, therefore, to explain the criminal folly of these doctrines, and to expose the fact that these agitators are out to destroy capital, which in turn means the complete ruin of the country.



The heat wave of the past week has been a bad time for the candles.

Aug 19/19

DAILY SKETCH.

PULLING THROUGH.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE had a task yesterday which was either enviable or disagreeable, whichever way you look at it. If you take the ordinary party view, which some people are unable to forget, after all that has happened in the past five years, he spoke as the Chief Criminal of a reckless and extravagant Government, which has brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy, and is now dallying with palliatives intended to keep itself in power.

ANOTHER view, much nearer the truth, is that Mr. Lloyd George, by his personal efforts, has brought the country safely, so far, through the most dangerous phase in its entire history, and that, whether judged by his record as War Minister, peace-maker, or author of our domestic policy, he stands as one of the few world statesmen at the present moment who deserve the trust of their fellow-countrymen. France, Italy, and America look with envy at the United Kingdom, which has solved questions like that of food control with more success than any other nation: and they find that even in our labour troubles there is a certain discipline of common-sense and moderation which promises well for the future.

THE Prime Minister was not concerned—and it is to this that he mainly owes his tremendous position—to treat his subject on the narrow lines of party. Whatever the opponents of the Coalition Government may say, it owes nothing to party feelings and habits. It is more nearly a National Government than any which has preceded it, and it will only fall before some combination which represents the nation better. And it was from this broad standpoint that Mr. Lloyd George was able to plead for a national policy of work, economy, patriotism, and good will. These were the qualities which won the war, and we have not changed our character in the last nine months. Without them the outlook would be so black as to be almost desperate. With their aid we can yet pull through.

FOR a statesman with Mr. Lloyd George's prestige and power of influencing his countrymen such an opportunity was one to be envied, not to be feared. It was his clear duty to speak with force and frankness. The country always responds to that treatment.

Britain was at her best not on the morrow of Waterloo, or the night of the 1918 Armistice. The real England appeared when the U-boat campaign was at its height, when London was being bombed, and the whole front threatened to crack; or on that day, a century earlier, when the Fleet mutinied at the Nore, and Napoleon mustered his victorious armies on the cliffs of Boulogne. "England saved herself," in Pitt's memorable phrase, "by her exertions, and Europe by her example."

NOW the same role is imposed upon her. England saved herself and Europe by her fidelity in 1914 and her constancy in 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918. In 1919 she has to give an example of sobriety and unity to the rest of the world.

IT is a plain fact that if Great Britain collapsed Europe would crash with her. We will look to our own concerns; but it should be a stimulus to us to know that if democracy is in danger in England, it is safe nowhere else; if men will not work in England there is no future anywhere for honest industry; if England goes bankrupt the whole world will be in debt.

SPEECHES in themselves alter nothing. The Government must work as well as talk. But we must work before we talk. The millennium of the orators, less work and more pay, may be possible some day. Just now the only salvation for any of us is more work and better pay—when we have earned it.

THE OTHER MAN.

TRADE POLICY.

No Dumping; Protection Of Key Industries.

With regard to trade policy the Government had decided that the interim policy of enforced restrictions should definitely come to an end on September 1, and had three other proposals to deal with the shielding of our industries.

It was proposed that the Board of Trade should be empowered to prohibit the import, except under license, of, for instance, dyes, optical glasses, and lenses.

There was a Bill before Parliament which dealt with the question of electric power. The Government proposed to submit in the autumn session a Bill with regard to the control and development of the water power.

They proposed that the Board of Trade should be equipped with emergency powers to check any sudden and undue importation of goods at prices altogether below the costs of production here, owing to the collapse of the exchanges. (Cheers.)

It would be found necessary for the Government to take special steps to promote and foster key industries.

Reward Of The Dominions.

He strongly urged the necessity of fostering our imperial trade, not merely from the point of view of our trade, but also from the point of view of the unity of the Empire. The

...self-governing Dominions
...Birmingham.
...Lewins, 37, Howard-street,
...Enamel Badges for all purposes. Send for list—W. O.
...9d. Two in 6d. Three 2s. post free. Miniature Models
...RIBBON BARS of the GREAT WAR, silk covered, one space
...post. Established 1874.
...37, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2. Remittances by return
...their spare Cameras should send them to Sanda, Hunter's
...AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS' destroyers of realising cash for
...S.W.3. 35, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4.
...DOLLOND (Est. 1750) is authorised for optical efficiency.
...ADDITIONALY model in material for optical efficiency.
...DOLLOND PRISMATIC BINOCULARS—The large aperture

"WE HAVE STILL OUR WORST THING NATION MUST RECOVER ITS TRADE!"

"We Cannot Prosper Or Even Exist Without It," Premier Tells
Parliament And People,

NEW CHARTER FOR THE WORKERS.

Mr. Lloyd George made an important speech in the House of Commons last night on the industrial and trade situation.

He pleaded the urgency of the problems with which the country is confronted, and asked that the Government proposals should have impartial consideration.

The Premier preached the gospel of hard work, plain living, cheaper food and goods, and maximum production.

He announced that the Industrial Council—a national body of employers and men—recommended the 48-hour week and a living wage. A Bill will be introduced to-day.

The Premier also suggested that the workers should be given a financial interest in industry.

PREMIER'S POINTS.

The Prime Minister only intended to deal with the trade and industrial situation, including the question of coal.

All he would ask, he said, was that everyone, realising the gravity of the position, should give a fair and impartial consideration to the questions he put before them.

The Outstanding Fact.

The first outstanding fact was the alarming adverse trade balance.

We could not prosper or even exist without recovering and maintaining trade. Before the war our imports exceeded exports by 150 millions.

The one way to meet this increase of expenditure is to increase production. The output is less in every direction, save agriculture.

"To reduce deliberately output means in the long run unemployment on a gigantic scale. It is a disastrous policy for all classes."

Living Wage And 48-Hour Week.

A Bill will be introduced to-day dealing with hours and wages, representing the agreement between employers and workmen, and providing for a living wage and a 48-hour week.

Steps must be taken to humanise industry by improving the conditions of labour. The co-operation of workmen must be secured.

Premier Suggests Profit-Sharing.

He wished the question of profit-sharing could be considered anew with the help of the Government. He urged that there should be some security against unemployment.

He was sorry that the Industrial Council had failed to secure agreement on this point. It might be the duty of the Government to put forward proposals in the name of the community.

By the time the House reassembled he believed substantial progress would have been made in the matter of housing of the working classes.

Sankey Proposal Turned Down.

As to the coal mines, the Prime Minister said that the Government

Before he began an examination of the trade and industrial position, he would say one word about those who seemed to have expected the moment that the war was over we should immediately return to normal and that things would be even better than they were before the war in 1914.

No man who imagined that could have realised for a moment the magnitude of the disturbances of the last five years, and certainly never have read the lessons of history.

The direct cost of the war to the world was thousands of millions, spent not in productive but spent largely in destruction. How could we expect the world to return to normal the moment that expenditure was over.

He wanted those who felt that we should be exactly as we were in 1914 to realise what had happened.

SHAKY BRIDGE OVER RUIN.

The Only Way To Prevent Collapse :— Production.

What had happened since the war?

"We had sold a thousand millions of our funded securities to pay for war material for ourselves and Allies.

"We had borrowed probably another twelve hundred millions from America, more particularly, and Canada, for the same purpose.

"We are debtors to the West. We are creditors to the East. The rising sun is our debtor, the sunset is our creditor.

"As far as receipts are concerned from our foreign investments we are down a hundred millions.

"We have got to pay the adverse balance of trade of eight hundred millions.

"We must bridge that chasm, for at the bottom of it is ruin. We are building a temporary bridge now by borrowing, but that will only add to the catastrophe, for you are advancing further on the bridge, which is a shaky one, and you are advancing with increasing weight along it."

12-Fold Increase Of National Debt.

Before the war, our National Debt was £645,000,000, our interest in sinking fund was £24,500,000. To-day our National Debt is £7,800,000,000.

As against that we have indebtedness to the Allies, the Dominions and India, £18,000,000,000, and the interest and sinking fund together would come to £400,000,000.

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WORK, OR QUIT !

Everyone Must Do His Bit To Save The Country.

We were not paying our way, and we should never do so until we increased production. If we did not do that we should be forced to accept a still lower standard of living.

He could see no other alternative except by quitting the country we had fought for.

Examining the causes of the drop in production, Mr. Lloyd George said the world was suffering from shell shock on a great scale.

Was there not an element in some trades and amongst a certain number of men engaged in trade of deliberately slowing down? He did not know that this was confined to labour. He had had some evidence of it amongst employers and managers.

There was evidence of slackness. An effort has got to be made. Employers, managers, foremen, workmen, had to put their backs into it to save the country.

One reason why labour had been induced to lend countenance to that policy was one which was creditable to its intentions and desires, but was due to the fallacy that the less you work the more work there will be for others.

Fatal Ca' Canny Fallacy.

There was never a more fatal fallacy. They had tried to look at the reduction in the output of coal and work it out to its inevitable consequences.

Deliberately to reduce output would lead in the end to all-round unemployment on a gigantic scale.

Among other causes one was the block on the railways and at the docks, and traders were also partly responsible. They had not discharged the goods from the wagons as rapidly as should have been done. The trader was using wagons more as warehouses on wheels.

With regard to war weariness and the exhaustion which came from strain, that could only be cured by the efforts of the people themselves. The people must be taught to realise how vital to the nation production was.

During the war people had only to be convinced of what was necessary and they did it, and he was sure the same thing applied now.

LABOUR CHARTER.

48-Hour Week And Living Wage For All.

An Industrial Council representative of employers and workmen, had been sitting for months examining all the various problems of hours, wages, and unemployment control, and he was glad to say they had reached an agreement upon hours and wages.

A measure had been prepared by the Minister of Labour to deal with both these matters, and it would be in the hands of members to-morrow.

In substance, it meant a declaration of a 48-hour week for all the industries of the country with two or three exceptions. It also provided for a living wage for those who were engaged in industry.

Steps ought to be taken to humanise industry by improving the conditions of the workshops. It was desirable to give the workers some kind of financial interest, but it must be made clear that this would not be used as a weapon to fight trade unions.

Up to the present on the subject of unemployment they had failed to secure agreement amongst the members of the Industrial Council. It was

"We accept the principle," said the Premier. "We cannot accept Mr. Justice Sankey's final interpretation of it."

Mr. Justice Sankey based his recommendation solely on the expectation that it would produce greater harmony between employers and workers in the mines, but there were two or three things which had happened since he tendered that report which the Premier thought would have induced Mr. Justice Sankey to change his mind.

The theory was that, whereas the worker would strike against the private employer he would not strike against the State, but the Yorkshire strike was a strike against the Government. Whatever nationalisation would do to the mines it would not promote harmony, and therefore the only reason which induced Mr. Justice Sankey to make that recommendation was one which has been falsified by the events of the last few weeks.

Government Proposals.

The Government made this recommendation—

That in view of the fact that the life and livelihood of the miners depended upon the way in which the mines were worked means should be devised for securing their co-operation in the shaping of the general conditions of the industry without interfering with the executive control of the individual mines.

With regard to unification he urged that the industry should be so organised as to reduce the expenses of management and working charges, and that with this end in view the country should be divided into convenient areas.

The Government recommended that the amalgamation of neighbouring mines should be undertaken for a limited period, and that the workmen in and about the mines should have a director representing them on the body. That was put in for the protection of the consumer. The scheme of amalgamation would be subject to the approval of the Government and would have to conform to any conditions laid down by the Government for the protection of the general body of coal consumers.

The Government proposed to prepare a scheme on these lines at once and to submit it to Parliament with the least possible delay.

Purchase Of Mineral Rights.

Mineral rights would be purchased by the State and a fund would be raised for the purpose of promoting schemes for the social improvement and ameliorating the conditions of the miners in the mining villages of the country.

Unification would be promoted by amalgamation in defined areas to prevent waste and increased efficiency.

The Government would have the power to overlook these schemes in the interests of the consumer.

The worker would have two methods of making his influence felt. First, in the scheme for giving him a representation on committees, he would have a direct representation by the nomination of a certain number of directors on the area group, which would be directing the control of the mines in those various areas.

